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THE

*Gentleman's Magazine:*

A N D

Historical Chronicle.

For the YEAR MDCCXCIV.

V O L U M E LXIV.

PART THE FIRST.



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By SYLVANUS URBAN, *Gent.*

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L O N D O N, Printed by JOHN NICHOLS,  
at Cicero's Head, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-Street:  
And sold by ELIZ. NEWBERRY, the Corner of St. Paul's  
Church Yard, Ludgate-Street. 1794.



72253  
1274  
To SYLVANUS URBAN, Esq.

ON COMPLETING THE  
SIXTY-FOURTH VOLUME OF  
THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

THE copious page, to each enquirer dear,  
Again completed with the rolling year,  
Grateful we hail!—Anticipating pleasure,  
Science, improvement, taste, and learned  
leisure;

All that a long establishment can give,  
Or credit or connexions can receive;  
Whate'er results from a celebrated name;  
Whate'er is sanction'd by the voice of Fame;  
Or what the praise of just and fit can meet;  
Whatever blends the useful with the sweet.

What tho' stern Winter now unrival'd  
reigns,  
Binding each bud and flow'r in icy chains;  
Tho', at his voice imperious, cease to roll  
The lordly rivers to their wonted goal;  
Tho' all the melody of song is mute,  
And none but plaintive notes resound acute;  
Tho' life's warm tide is in its current chill'd,  
And mimic pearls from every thorn distill'd;  
While at the pauses of each boist'rous blast,  
Or absent sun, the horizon's o'ercast;  
Still unimpair'd remains the mental zest,  
Arduous of knowledge yet to be possess'd;  
Pleasures unchangeable the mind pursues,  
Aspiring still to bright immortal views!

Such are the walks where URBAN still  
presides,  
Where Taste conducts us, and where Judge-  
ment guides;  
There flourish evergreens and flowrets bland,  
Class'd and arrang'd by his directing hand.  
But, while Bellona's ensigns are unfurl'd,  
And thunder with incessant rage is hurld;  
While countless hordes from Gallia spread  
alarms,  
Ever renew'd, enthusiasts in arms;  
While discord's to each different purpose  
borne,  
And aged systems from their roots are torn;  
While Gothic rage destroys fair Learning's  
seats,  
And drives Religion from its calm retreats;  
How should we prize the blessings we enjoy!  
May no vain wish for change the same annoy!  
No speculations idle brains produce,  
Defying Wisdom to apply to use!  
No cheap distinctions, as when all presume  
The reins of State, unskilful, to assume!  
May Peace once more attend this happy isle,  
And URBAN's labours the approving smile  
Ever insure; and THEIR protection claim,  
Whose smiles are Fortune, and whose praise  
is Fame!

#### ODE TO SYLVANUS URBAN.

OF T have the Muses, in their happy hours,  
Describ'd the pleasures of the rustic  
bow'rs,

And oft, respondent to the feather'd choir,  
Breath'd the soft notes of Love's prolific fire;  
With lays harmonious long have rung  
The notes of many a warbling tongue,  
Which still neglected might have lain,  
Beneath the frown of stern Disdain,  
Hadst thou not cheer'd them up to light,  
Poster'd for the public sight.

What thanks to thee shall unfledg'd Genius  
give?

How can they pay thee who hast made them  
live?

Mechanicks too, whose deep researching skill  
Now more than sixty years thy pages fill?

Of all the various arts, contriv'd by man  
To smoothe his way through life's precarious  
span,

Improve his morals, dignify his mind,

The Art of Letters is the first we find;

Blest art! by Heav'n at first design'd

T'enlighten and improve mankind.

What blessings to it mortals owe!

Whate'er they think, whate'er they know!

In this thy persevering plan,

Oh URBAN, elevates the man!

Through all the various seasons of the year,

Thy anxious labours still renew'd appear;

And, 'midst a jarring world's discordant  
round,

Thy peaceful voice of mild instruction's found.

Preserving, mindful of th' unhonour'd dead,  
The fame of thousandsthou hast careful spread;  
Encourag'd Artists hail thee as their friend,  
Whilst fair Philanthropy thy leaves extend.

To thee the tributary song

And strains of gratitude belong;

Posterity thy works shall claim—

Their eleemosynary fame

To distant regions shall send forth

Their national and private worth.

Hail, London! chief of Britain's happy isle,

Thy boast is here, that URBAN did compile

A work, that shall to distant ages reach,

Whence nations yet unborn shall learn and  
teach.

Go on, ingenuous URBAN, in thy race:

Great is the prize, and long may be the chase!

Nor mind in glorious Envy's pale-ey'd hate,

Envy's the good, the brave, and Virtue's fate:

For Learning's sons now urge thee on;

And Fame already has begun

To spread thy name wide o'er the world,

Far as Commerce e'er unfurl'd;

Whilst many-headed Falsehood views

The nobler paths thy plan pursues,

Where Antiquarian Knowledge holds to light

Reliques of Time dragg'd from Oblivion's  
night.

Adieu, friend URBAN, may my wish appear!

And may I live to hail another year!

Grateful to the Supreme, who lends to all

The breath his Providence will soon recall.

Kingland, Dec. 31.

HENRY LEMOINE



# P R E F A C E.

Dec. 31, 1794.

**A** GAIN the Period returns, when with honest Exultation we acknowledge that uniform Patronage, which for Sixty-four Years we have thankfully experienced; and which, though it may be difficult to find Words that will vary the Expressions of Gratitude, is now acknowledged with the truest Sensibility of the Obligation.

The unparalleled Events of the past Year have crowded on each other with such Rapidity, and form such a memorable Epoch in the Historic Page, that we look back with Astonishment on the stupendous Facts which we have recorded; Facts which have set at defiance the most profound Speculations of the Politician, and such as the most visionary Projector could not dare to have predicted. We forbear to dwell on the painful Recital of slaughtered Armies; or on other and still more afflicting Devastations of Cruelty, where the numerous Victims were either of the softer Sex, or, from Infancy or Age, unable to resist the Ferocity of their Assailants. Whatever may be the Termination, these are Events which stamp an indelible Disgrace on the Perpetrators; of whom very many have in their turns already expiated their Crimes under the hands of Public Justice; and that in such a rapid Succession as must astonish the most inattentive Observer. Having felt it our Duty to relate with Fidelity these melancholy Events as they have arisen; we look to the Great Disposer of Events, in humble hope that the signal Mercies which have hitherto attended this favoured Country, may long be continued to it. Happily preserved by our Insular Situation from the more immediate Scene of War; may we be truly sensible of the Blessing; and may our inestimable Constitution long remain impregnable to the Attacks of every Assailant, and be transmitted inviolate to the latest Posterity! Wishing most sincerely to draw a Veil over whatever might tend to keep open Diffentions which we hope are now for ever closed; it will be sufficient to recall to Recollection the Excellence of our Laws, and the Purity with which they are administered.—The Reader will pardon this Effusion, not wholly undigressive.

To our numerous and very learned Correspondents we have to pay those Thanks which their own ingenuous Hearts will dictate to them in the warmest Terms, without over-rating our Sentiments. To them alone it is owing that the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE has so long preserved its Literary Reputation. Their Contributions unite to form an Aggregate  
of



of Entertainment and Instruction. With Pride and Pleasure we look round to some of the brightest Ornaments of Church and State—to the Bar, the Pulpit, and the Senate—and see in every Department Names of the first Distinction who have sent their early Shafts from our *Ulysses's Bow*. And it is with conscious Satisfaction we reflect that, whenever the Impetuosity of Controversy has led our Correspondents to a greater Degree of Warmth than cooler Prudence may have suggested, our Columns have ever been open to the Vindication of every Person who has thought himself aggrieved; and in some Cases even to an Insertion of a direct Attack upon ourselves. Let this, however, be a Hint to our Friends, not to indulge too freely in the Satiric Vein. We wish to hold out an Olive-branch both in Literature and Politicks; and that an Armistice may take Place in the Territories of Mr. URBAN, even if it should fail on the Continent of Europe.

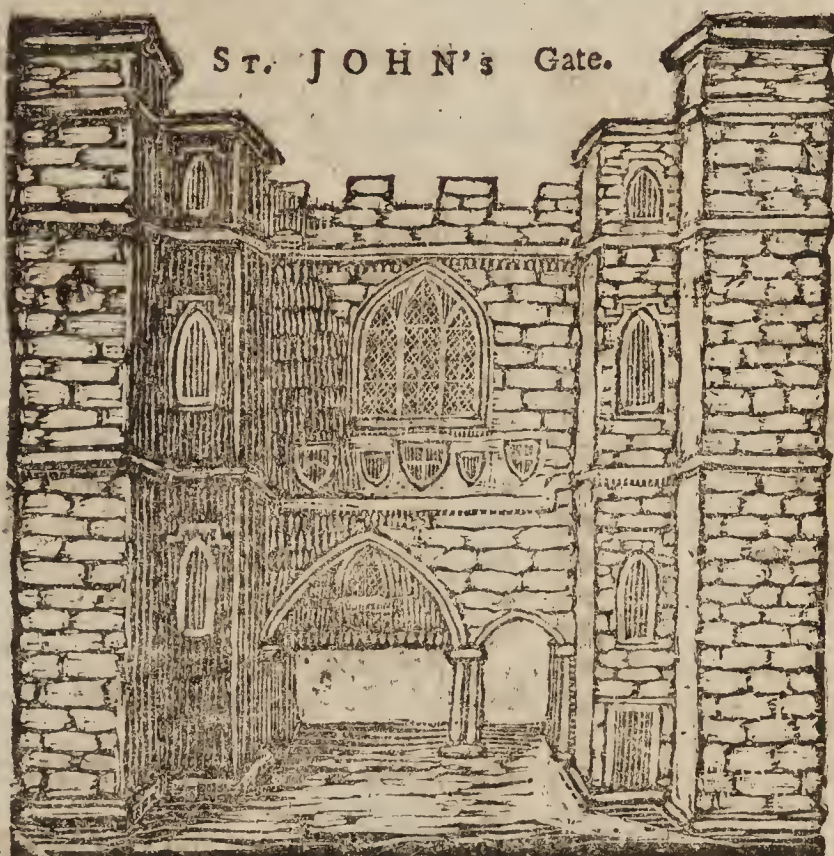
In one Department of our Miscellany it is not arrogant to assert that we stand unrivalled. The OBITUARY forms a Body of Biography, which Posterity will look back to with a Satisfaction which any one may conceive who for a moment considers the Defects of similar Annals in preceding Periods. In this Branch of our Labours, we have to acknowledge the Assistance of many Friends. At the same Time we request those who in future may be inclined to favour us with Intelligence of this kind to confine themselves in general to Dates and Facts, and to avoid expatiating on that which, arising from Circumstances of private Knowledge, or a local Nature, may serve equally for Thousands, as the favourite Individual to whom it is promiscuously applied.

The most difficult Part of our Task remains; an Apology to those who may feel hurt at their Productions not appearing in Print. To such we can only say, that, in Cases where Articles are *wholly improper*, we regularly point them out; but that all others are *intended* to be used, till the Press of fresh Correspondence becomes so great, that, large and crowded as our Pages are, and small as is our Type, we are often unable to find Room for what we esteem truly valuable. We have, therefore, to request Indulgence on this Head; and to beg that our Friends will be as concise as the Subject will admit, and avoid, wherever they can, superfluous Controversy. We consider ourselves as Caterers for the Publick; and wishing, to the best of our Abilities, to furnish them with Instruction and Delight, we trust they will give us Credit for endeavouring at least to perform our Task with Impartiality, and with some of the Advantages obtained from long Experience.



# The Gentleman's Magazine;

LOND. GAZETTE  
GENERAL EVEN.  
Lloyd's Evening  
St. James's Chron.  
London Chron.  
London Evening.  
The Sun—Star  
Whitehall Even.  
London Packet  
English Chron.  
Evening Mail  
Middlesex Journ.  
Hue and Cry.  
Daily Advertiser  
Times—Briton  
Morning Chron.  
Public Advertiser  
Gazetteer, Ledger  
Herald—Oracle  
World.—M. Post  
13 Weekly Papers  
Bath 2, Bristol 4  
Birmingham 2  
Blackburn  
Bucks—Bury  
CAMBRIDGE 2  
Canterbury 3  
Chelmsford  
Chester



Coventry  
Cumberland  
Derby, Exeter  
Gloucester  
Hereford, Hull  
Ipswich  
IRELAND  
Leeds 2  
LEICESTER 2  
Lewes  
Liverpool 3  
Maidstone  
Manchester 2  
Newcastle 3  
Northampton  
Norwich 2  
Nottingham  
OXFORD  
Reading  
Salisbury  
SCOTLAND  
Sheffield 2  
Sherborne 2  
Shrewsbury  
Stamford 2  
Winchester  
Whitehaven  
Worcester  
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By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Passage, Fleet-street; where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID. 1794.



## 2 Meteorological Diaries for December 1793, and January 1794.

Days	Wind.	Barom.	Therm.	State of Weather in December, 1793.
1	E calm	29,28	56	misty, dark day
2	E calm	16	56	dark sky, fair day, little rain at night
3	E calm	13	46	small rain most of the day, more at night
4	NE calm	13	45	clear sky, delightful day
5	NW calm	19	47	black sky, small rain
6	S calm	19	47	black in the horizon, rain at night
7	S calm	29,88	47	black sky, rain in the night
8	S calm	55	49	black sky, misty day
9	S moderate	50	49	black sky, fine day
10	SE brisk	40	48	cloudy, dark day
11	SE moderate	28,52	50	rain, clears up P. M.
12	SW brisk	90	51	black clouds, delightful day
13	SW moderate	90	52	rain, clears up P. M.
14	SW moderate	29,17	50	overcast, rain
15	SW calm	17	49	frost, rain P. M.
16	SW calm	8	48	dark sky, fine day
17	S moderate	29,54	46	overcast, heavy rain
18	S moderate	25	49	blue sky, grey clouds, heavy showers in the aftern.
19	S brisk	28	48	rain, clears up, fine afternoon
20	SSE moderate	40	46	grey very fine day
21	ESE calm	16	42	frost raw, gusty, black day
22	SE calm	28,77	43	overcast, rain P. M.
23	S calm	29,20	45	rain, clears up P. M.
24	E gentle	56	40	clouds, mild, and pleasant
25	S calm	75	45	dark sky, no sun
26	S calm	96	45	mist, a very little sun P. M.
27	S calm	85	43	clouds, little rain
28	SE calm	85	42	black sky, sun and very pleasant
29	E calm	98	40	hard frost, fine day
30	E gentle	98	39	hard frost, rain at night
31	S gentle	48	42	overcast

The mildness and blandness, observed in November last, has in general continued till the 29th of the present month, when the frost began pretty severely. On the 20th, besides the process of vegetation and verdure of the fields noticed in November, the lupin was observed in bloom, the tendrils of the sweet pea remaining in the ground shooting out a-fresh. Black currant buds much swelled. Gooseberry in bloom, upon some trees the fruit was formed. The snow-drop stems had broke ground considerably. Sparrows collected together in groups, and, twittering their salutations, as if of spring, continue busy in building their nests. The close of the year very mild.—Fall of rain this month, 3 inches. Evaporation 1 inc. 2-10ths.—Fall of rain the whole year 35 inches 9-10ths. Evaporation 28 inc. 5-10ths.

N. B. The heights of the Bar and Thermometer are taken about 9 o'clock in the morning  
*Walton, near Liverpool.* J. HOLT.

### METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for January, 1794.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					
D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Jan. 1794.	D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Jan. 1794.
Dec.	0	0	0			Jan.	0	0	0		
27	42	44	41	30,18	cloudy	12	33	35	33	29,88	cloudy
28	42	42	40	30,07		13	32	36	32	30,08	foggy
29	33	42	32	30,16	fair	14	32	44	40	,14	fair
30	32	32	34	,12	foggy	15	38	42	36	,17	
31	40	40	32	29,88	fair	16	32	41	37	,41	
J. 1	30	36	32	,94		17					
2	28	33	33	30,09	cloudy	18	35	42	38	,4	
3	31	37	33	,44		19	37	43	40	,49	cloudy
4	31	33	33	,5		20	40	42	40	,61	cloudy
5	33	35	33	,31		21	40	45	41	,56	fair
6	33	35	33	,24		22	41	46	40	,66	cloudy
7	33	38	33	,25		23	40	43	42	,65	rain
8	33	36	29	,49	fair	24	35	43		29,90	fair
9	24	28	21	,40	foggy	25	36	35		28,70	
10	21	30	28	,38		26	29	32		29,24	
11	33	36	30	,11							



T H E

## Gentleman's Magazine:

For JANUARY, 1794.

BEING THE FIRST NUMBER OF VOL. LXIV. PART I.

## THE YELLOW FEVER AT PHILADELPHIA.

SO many different opinions have prevailed respecting the origin of this fever, as well as of its symptoms and medical treatment, that, at this moment, conjecture is nearly as vague as when the relation of the prevalence of the disease was first communicated.

In any sudden catastrophe, or strange phenomenon, the mind is apt to adduce the first obvious cause to explain an effect. The Philadelphians, inexperienced in the calamities of pestilence, and agitated by its rapidity, ascribed what was so deeply felt within themselves to some circumstance immediately within their own contemplation; and they, for a *nouvelle* disease, searching for a *nouvelle* cause, the French refugees from St. Domingo, who amounted to about 10,000 persons within the limits of Philadelphia, were resorted to in the present dilemma; at the same time, these very people, except the youth, were the healthiest residents in the city, scarcely excluding the negroes, who braved infection almost with impunity. The Philadelphians had but just assumed the language of investigation, before they saw the futility of ascribing an effect to a cause that only existed in conjecture: they relinquished the emigrants of Hispaniola for damaged coffee, putrid vegetables, and other sources equally futile. I exculpate the affrighted Americans; they were, and are at this moment I believe, ignorant of the origin, and early progress, of this infectious disease, and naturally sought for causes within their immediate investigation. Its origin I presume to explain, not so much with a view to gratify curiosity as, by a detail of its rapid extension in a climate parallel with our own, to excite that alarm, which may inspire precau-

tion, and produce means of prevention. In the following detail, I may not be perfectly accurate as to dates within a day or two; but I trust this will not invalidate the general accuracy of the following relations.

About two years ago, a number of deluded persons of this kingdom, and chiefly inhabitants of this city, among whom a spirit of enterprize is prevalent, adopted the scheme of forming a settlement on the uncultivated island of Bulam, off the continent of Africa. They embarked without the suitable requisites for the occasion, without possessing the least claim to the place of their destined inheritance. Various distresses supervened after arrival, and sickness soon dissipated their hopes, and thinned their numbers; and, to augment calamities, the Africans, resenting this encroachment upon their territories, attacked the improvident invaders. Some got to Sierra Leona; the remnant purchased the precarious liberty of settlement. With ruined fortunes, and disappointed projects, this miserable remnant at length sailed from this seat of disease and famine in the Hankey, capt. Cox, to Grenada. The vessel arrived off Grenada about the middle of February, and anchored at some distance from the tier of shipping. At this period there was no prevailing disease among any of the shipping, or upon the whole island of Grenada. In a few days the Hankey was brought nearer into land, and moored in the tier of merchantmen. On the very next day, a sailor in the next ship adjoining the Hankey shewed symptoms of fever; and soon after many others were attacked in a similar manner; and, early in April, a considerable part of the white inhabitants of Grenada laboured under the disease, and by the end of August one half of the whole inhabitants fell victims to it.

Most



Most of the miserable passengers from Bulam died in the course of the voyage. The survivors not only came ashore, but the cloaths of the diseased passengers were actually landed. It was, indeed, early observed, that, so great was the mortality among those who visited the Hankey, at length none but negroes, who were very little liable to this fever, administered to the necessities of the ship; for, the original crew was nearly extinct.

From Grenada it visited Tobago, where it was more fatal than at the former island, and some time afterwards it appeared at Antigua, and likewise at St. Kitts. In this history of the progress of disease, it is certain, that these islands were infected before the disease was noticed in Philadelphia, as will be farther proved.

Antigua, although one of a cluster of about 60 islands, is, I believe, void, or nearly so, of any springs of water: it is peculiarly dry, and depends upon the clouds for the supply of this essential fluid, which is preserved in casks or tanks for domestic use. Here, however, the disease was not less fatal than at Grenada, both among the inhabitants and the seamen. Wherever the disease appeared, it spread rapidly, whether the island was low or high, moist or dry; and not only so, but among seamen unconnected with the land; a remarkable instance of which occurred in the Experiment man of war, off English harbour in Antigua. Not having her complement of guns, she, at this time, only had 100 seamen on board, all in health. In making the harbour, she drifted so much, that captain Kelly, then in port, sent off his long-boat to her assistance. The next day one of the Experiment's men was attacked with this fever, and on the succeeding day another. This alarmed the commanding officer, who, deeming the sea air might prove more salubrious, and stop the progress of the infection, put off to sea: in vain, however, was this apparently judicious conduct; before a week was elapsed, he returned, with extreme difficulty, from the sickness of his crew, to the English harbour, whence he drew the original poison.

It is evident, from the best information, conveyed by numerous letters from Philadelphia, and from the accurate publication of Matthew Carey, one of the surviving committee-men of this city, that the appearance of this infec-

tious disease was some months after the arrival of the Hankey at Grenada; for Dr. Hodges' child was the first victim of it at Philadelphia, and he was attacked on the 26th or 27th of July, and died on the 5th of August.

The only French ship which the Americans suspected of infection was, the privateer *Sans Culottes* Marsellois, with her prize the *Flora*, which arrived at Philadelphia the 22d of July. A few days prior, arrived a vessel from Tobago, which had lost nearly all her hands by a malignant fever. In the river she shipped fresh hands, many of whom died. From this ship the Americans received the fatal poison.

From the relations hitherto communicated to us, the disease transplanted from Bulam to Grenada was essentially the same as that likewise so fatal at Philadelphia. The yellow tinge of the skin, the symptoms and event, and the sameness of the victims, all combine to convey this conviction. The unhappy Frenchmen, driven from St. Domingo, and inhabiting a part of Philadelphia analogous to our Wapping, were next to the Negroes most exempt from this very disease, which they have been falsely accused of propagating. The Negroes of the English West-India islands, like those of the American continent, marched through the infected ranks almost with impunity. The island of Hispaniola, and I believe every other French island, has escaped the ravages of this febrile poison; and hence, from every consideration, I am bold to conclude, that with neither Frenchmen nor Americans did it originate, but from Englishmen alone, driven from the impure island of Bulam, in the manner, and under the circumstances, I have already stated.

It is unnecessary here to advert to the incessant intercourse between the little American barks, and all the Antilles; they cover this part of the Atlantic ocean, in carrying flour, staves, cattle, and provisions, to every key and creek.

It is remarkable, that although (and I speak it upon indubitable authority) one half of the whites of Grenada and Tobago have died, we have heard less rumour or alarm in London, about this dreadful fatality in our own colonies, than from America. It may perhaps be owing to various circumstances: although this fever has been certainly different in some respects from the common yellow fever of the West Indies, yet at the same time that there existed much ana-



logy, less wonder and terror would be excited in these islands than on the continent, where its novelty and fatality must be terrible to the imagination: and so it proved; for, without doubt, many were deserted, the moment disease appeared, as victims not only of certain death, but of deadly contagion.

The fleet which loads in the West Indies, especially in time of war, when under convoy, seldom arrives in Europe till Midsummer, so that the full relation from the islands is sometimes anticipated by arrivals from the American continent. These circumstances, and the greater frequency of sickness and fatality, in the West Indies, and consequently less agitation, on the present event, may have occasioned the comparative silence from a quarter where the deaths have been really proportionally higher than on the continent.

It has been noticed, that the symptoms and fatality were so similar as to authenticate the sameness of infection. We have not been favoured with many dissections of the victims of it. Dr. Physick, and another medical gentleman, mentions the stomach, as exhibiting the most obvious marks of disease, this viscus being very much inflamed, and particularly the Cardia. The substance of the liver did not appear much diseased, but the gall-bladder was greatly distended, and the acrimony of the bile so violent as to excoriate the skin wherever it came contact.

The dissections in the West Indies speak chiefly of the turgescence of the liver and gall-bladder, and mention its acrimony less considerable, but in great measure exonerate the stomach from any primary infection; so that probably the inflammation of this viscus, as it appeared in Philadelphia, might arise from the acrimony of the bile, and the efforts and action in vomiting.

As to the treatment of the disease, the physicians in Philadelphia as widely differ as the antiphlogistic and cordial treatments.

Some physicians, who are said to have been very successful, gave opium, antimony, and calomel, to act upon the skin; but, whether any beneficial effect would be derived from mercury, in an acute state of disease, is not ascertained, though sweating from the above combination might be salutary.

Professor Kuhn informs me by letter, that when he had been consulted, within 24 hours from the attack, he found bark,

wine, and cordials, in general successful; but that, if his mode of treatment was not adopted by the 4th day, his patients uniformly died.

The accounts from the West Indies prove, that evacuations upwards and downwards, with diluting nutrition and fluids, were most salutary; venesection was however avoided.

Cap. Simes assured me, that, whilst his vessel lay off Grenada, 17 of his crew, out of 28 infected, recovered by this treatment; and I had similar information by a gentleman from Antigua, who left that island in November last, when the disease was still prevalent.

I enquired particularly, whether free drinkers were less liable to the disease; but here no certainty could be ascertained, as several instances were recollected, in families and lodging-houses, in which the fatality was frequently greater among the intemperate; and on the other hand, where these almost alone escaped.

All agreed that strangers, and those young particularly, were more liable to catch this fever, except among the French in Philadelphia; who, although strangers in this continent were, naturalized to the West-India climate.

MEDICUS LONDINENSIS.

ORIGINAL LETTER FROM MR. GIBBON  
TO OUR PRINTER.

SIR, *Lausanne, Feb. 24, 1792.*

AT this distance from England you will not be surprized, that this morning only, by a mere accident, the Gentleman's Magazine for August 1788 should have reached my knowledge. In it I have found (p. 698. 700) a very curious and civil account of the Gibbon family, more particularly of the branch from which I descend, with several circumstances of which I was myself ignorant, and several concerning which I should be desirous of obtaining some farther information. Modesty, or the affectation of modesty, may repeat the *vix ea nostra voco*; but experience has proved that there is scarcely any man of a tolerable family who does not wish to know as much as he can about it; nor is such an ambition either foolish in itself, or hurtful to society. I address myself to you as to the last, or one of the last, of the learned Printers in Europe, a most respectable order of men; in the fair confidence that you will assist the gratification of my curiosity. Perhaps, if it be not a secret, you may be able to disclose the name of the au-  
thor



thor of this article, which is subscribed N. S. and through your channel I might correspond directly with a gentleman to whom I am already obliged \*. He is only mistaken in one fact, in confounding my grandfather with my father. Edward Gibbon, the South-Sea director, died in the year 1736; his son, my father, who lived till 1770, was the member for Petersfield 1734, and South-ampton 1741.

I am tempted to embrace this opportunity of suggesting to you the ideas of a work, which must be surely well received by the public, and would rather tend to benefit than to injure the Proprietors of the Gentleman's Magazine. That voluminous series of more than threescore years now contains a great number of literary, historical, and miscellaneous articles of real value: they are at present buried in a heap of temporary rubbish; but, if properly chosen and classed, they might revive to great advantage in a new publication of a moderate size. Should this idea be adopted, few men are better qualified than yourself to execute it with taste and judgement.

It is not improbable that I may do myself the pleasure of calling upon you in London, before the close of the year. I shall be happy to form an acquaintance with a person from whose writings I have derived both amusement and information. I am

Your obedient, humble servant,  
E. GIBBON.

Mr. URBAN, Cambridge, Jan. 22.

THE egotism of discourse is for the most part the expression of unguarded vanity; and, if we laugh, we pardon the weakness. But egotism in print must be at a loss for an advocate, and cannot expect similar indulgence. What is hastily composed is always coolly revised. The tall single-lettered pronoun must, in a scrutiny, ever be conspicuous. He is seen at the head of the ranks, and is taller by the shoulders than his comrades. The Reviewer cannot but recognize the obtruding pedant. What then is our treatment of the author who permits him without molestation to parade before the publick? We

\* The writer of the article not being known, the query in vol. LXIII, p. 536, was inserted on Mr. Gibbon's arrival in England, which produced an explanation highly gratifying. EDIT.

laugh indeed as before; but, where we deem it not infirmity, we are free to hint the expediency of correction and reform.

To promote the "instructive and the agreeable," which your Miscellany so happily blends, I send you an extract from a publication, intituled, "Observations upon the Expediency of revising the present English Version of the Four Gospels, &c. By John Symonds, LL.D. Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge."

The Preface opens thus: "When I first sat down to collect the scattered observations, which at various times I had made upon the present version of the New Testament, it was *my* design to offer the whole, or the greater part of them, to the publick; but, soon after I had begun to range them in order, I found them to be much more numerous than I expected: and, as I was persuaded that it would ill become *me*, in *my* first attempt of this kind, to presume too much upon the indulgence of *my* reader, I determined to contract *my* plan, and to confine it to the four Gospels, and to the Acts of the Apostles."

In this single sentence, the first of the book where the author speaks out, I occurs seven times, *me* once, *my* four times.

Yours, &c. IOTA.

N. B. The second sentence begins "The publication of *my* Remarks," &c.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 20.

THERE are some strictures upon the word *Ormeſta*, in your Volumes LVII, and LVIII, among which there is certainly more good sense and plausibility in Mr. Jackson's explanation, than in the eccentricities of E. B. G. Vol. LVII. p. 787, not to mention his blunder of *pigeſis* for *perigeſis*.

Though Mr. Jackson's conjecture has been partly overturned by L. E. Vol. LVIII. p. 681; I am in doubt whether this gentleman has been happier in substituting his *orbis mæſtitia*. It must be admitted, that this interpretation derives some support from the article *Hormeſta*, in Du Cange's Glossary; but this author in the article *Ormeſta*, where he produces some authorities to shew that Orosius's work has been sometimes called, *de miseria hominum*, cites Stephanus Tornac. in Epist. ad Williel. Archiep. Rhemensem, who has this expression "*Ormeſta est non parabola, quam propono*," where, says he, *Ormeſta* seems to be taken for a true history, such as is that of Orosius.

In



In a list of old German words given by Loescher, in his "Literator Celta," he informs us, that Orm means *pauper* miser; "whence," says he, "*Ormista mundi*, quo titulo suam nominavit historiam Orosius, Eccardoe est mundi miseria." Vid. Vova Litt. Germ. Lips. Anni 1719. p. 421.

I would refer such of your readers who are not yet satisfied, to, "Fabrici Biblioth. mediæ & infimæ Latinitates," Tom. V. p. 520, and to "Vossius de Historicis Latinis," Lib. 2. C. 14. where will be found almost every opinion that the learned have formed upon this subject.

S. E.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 24.

THE remarks on a passage in Mr. Boswell's Life of Johnson, which you omitted to insert in your Magazine for December 1793, I was induced to make, from motives of just and manly resentment, which I felt at his very unjust, and still more unmanly, treatment of Miss Seward in the preceding number. When I sent them to you, it was my intention, I own, to enter warmly into any discussion which they might have eventually provoked; and therefore, averse to fighting in the dark, I promised to give up my name whenever you should think fit to demand it. But I have now other reasons for declining a fruitless contest, beside the fear of making too free with your property. I thank you for the hint communicated in the last "Index Indicatorius," and forbear to trespass on forbidden ground; though nothing which Mr. Boswell might have said about it should have extrated a reply from me, either in my own name, or under any signature whatever. He has acted in a most unfair and ungallant manner towards a most accomplished and highly respectable female; and all I desired was, that he might receive a slight punishment for it, on the very spot where he committed the offence.

Miss Seward will pardon my presumption if I correct two errors which appear in one paragraph of her last very sensible and highly interesting letter\*. The concise, but warm and eloquent encomium on Dr. Johnson†, which I quoted in his vindication, and which she too rashly styles *impious*, was not written by Dr. Warburton, though it is to be found in a collection of certain

Tracts which were written by that illustrious prelate.

Your fair correspondent has, doubtless, no intention of excluding the second Epistle of St. Paul to the Corinthians from the sacred canon, though, the printer, by omitting the number, has made her speak of the *first* as of the *only one* written by that apostle to the citizens of Corinth. Yours, &c. N. Y.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 11.

A Respectable and learned writer in the Critical Review for November last, giving an account of Mr. Randolph's "Scriptural Revision of Socinian arguments," says, "Such are we to infer has been its efficacy on the learned Doctor," (as the writer pleases to speak of myself) "that it appears not only to have confirmed him, who had been an Heretic, in the true faith, but, from the terms in which he recommends it, to be an unanswerable production."

In this assertion the writer has committed a great mistake. So far from this book having converted me, my sentiments upon this question were determined; that is, I had firmly embraced the doctrine of our church respecting a Trinity, long before I saw it. In p. 40, of my "Sermons and Tracts upon Various Subjects, Literary, Critical, and Political," I have very briefly delivered some of my reasons for thinking the doctrine of our church upon this important question to be the doctrine of Scripture and of Ecclesiastical Antiquity. I there refer the learned reader to writers upon that question, to some of which indeed a reply has been attempted, but impartiality must own to a very little purpose; and to others, and to those late publications to which no answer has been offered, although the writers on the Unitarian side seem so ready to take up their arms upon every occasion, I will just exemplify what I have asserted by pointing to the learned and highly valuable work of Mr. Whitaker, which no one as yet has attempted to answer. Of modern publications relating to this controversy I would rank this work in importance and value next to the learned labours of Bishop Horsley. The excellent sermons of Mr. Kett preached at the Bampton Lecture, contain remarks upon this subject, which some perhaps may cavil at, but I do not at present conceive that any can refute. These books, together with the writings of Bishop Bull (and likewise some others) I strongly recommended to

\* Vol. LXIII, p. 1001. † Ibid, p. 1009.



those who would wish to give this subject a tolerably deep and proper attention. After a more careful and attentive study of the Scriptures; after a more diligent and accurate examination of those passages which are quoted as authorities on each side of the question, as well as a more strict comparison of Unitarian writers with those on the other side; I became perfectly convinced that the doctrines of the Unitarians were not the doctrine of the Scriptures. The being convinced too that the smaller Epistles of Ignatius are genuine served not a little to strengthen me in the opinion that the notions of those, who reject the Divinity of Christ, were very erroneous, and rested but upon a slender foundation. These Epistles I had formerly, with many learned men, been led to think spurious. Unluckily I had too hastily imposed confidence in the opinions of men of some eminence, without taking proper time to consider the vast preponderating weight of evidence which lay on the other side. It is at the latter end of my preface that I mention the work above mentioned of Mr. Randolph. I should most certainly have spoken of it along with the others, had I at that moment recollected it. Whatever I might think of it, I did not imagine that any would suppose that I held it up as an *unanswerable production*. This book, however, which I wish much to recommend, had no share in forming my present opinions. They were formed, as I have just mentioned, before I saw it, and from a careful attention to writers, some of whom I have spoken of in that part of my work which I have been referring to above, I rejoice that Mr. Randolph has replied to Mr. Hobhouse, and I expect much pleasure from perusing the pamphlet which contains this answer.

With your permission, Mr. Urban, I will trespass a little longer upon yourself and readers to say a word or two concerning the publication of mine, of which I have been speaking. I have had an inquiry or two made to me respecting the second volume, of which I make mention in my preface. I have no idea at present of continuing this work, as from all appearance I shall be a very considerable loser by this first volume, I have now published. It might perhaps, Mr. Urban, have been expected, and that not unreasonably, that an attempt to vindicate the learning and respectability of the Clergy from some ungenerous, illiberal, and equally unfound-

ed; charges, which were brought forward by a respectable and eminent character among the Dissenters, together with an endeavour to vindicate our Church in other important matters might have met with some little attention from the Clergy, and particularly as they were so much concerned in it. Had it been written by a person of higher rank in the church, would it have met with more success?—I am not willing to believe it. High stations and the glare of mere wealth, without the solid dignity which merit conveys, can strike and dazzle no one, but those whose minds are as empty and as shallow as the golden idol which they worship. If a clergyman, *a disciple of the meek and lowly Jesus*, can fall down before this image, he is unworthy of his station; his mind is equally unimproved by Christianity, and wants the solid grandeur, which virtue, which learning, and which science affords.

I should then rather suppose that my publication now mentioned, being the composition of a person who receives not the least emolument from the church, but who, on the contrary, though a clergyman, is obliged to labour at a secular profession, because his own affords him no subsistence, it would, were it merely on that account, find some protection, were it only deserving of it.

When a prelate, not undeservedly, not a little renowned for abilities and learning, scarcely expects those among clergy who have the care of churches, (from the necessary labour and attention which their situation requires\*) to exert themselves much in defending the doctrines and constitution of the church of England, it is some satisfaction to myself that amidst a great deal of secular business, from which the clergy in general are and doubtless ought to be exempted, amidst some business as a physician, and much as an agriculturist, I have found time (and with the blessing of God and a tolerable state of health I shall continue to do so) to pursue my studies, and to defend that church, which I esteem truly apostolic, and to vindicate its clergy in what concerns them as scholars as well as divines.

R. LICKORISH.

(To be continued.)

\* See "Tracts in Controversy with Dr. Priestley, upon the Historical Question of the Belief of the First Ages in our Lord's Divinity;" by Samuel Lord Bishop of St. David's. See the Charge to the Clergy at the beginning.

MR.







CAPT W<sup>m</sup> BAYNE  
CAPT W<sup>m</sup> BLAIR  
CAPT J<sup>r</sup> ROSS MANNERS.  
— were mortally wounded  
in the course of the Naval Engagements  
under the Command of Adm<sup>l</sup> S<sup>r</sup> Geo Bridges Rodney  
on the 1<sup>st</sup> & 12<sup>th</sup> of April 1782.  
In memory of their Services,  
The KING & PARLIAMENT of GREAT BRITAIN  
Have caused this Monument to be erected.





Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 1.

THE grand national monument described in your last volume, p. 762, being at length completed; the annexed view of it will doubtless be acceptable to your readers (*see Pl. I.*)

On a restored column of black marble, which is a very fine background to the figures of Neptune, Britannia, and Fame, in the foreground, a Genius holds three medallions, with portraits in relief: round the first, inscribed Lord Robert Manners, aged 24; on the second, Captain William Blair, aged 41. Beneath is the inscription as you have already given it; and on the dexter side is a medallion, with a globe, &c. and on the sinister, a naval trophy.

This monument is the production of Mr. Nollekens, and, considered as a whole, has a grand and impressive effect; but some of the parts, it has been suggested, might have been better. The figure of Neptune may be more classical, but is not in so dignified a style as Mr. Bacon's Thames. The left arm and hand are inimitably executed; but the right, especially near the shoulder, is feeble. The Britannia is rather stiff; and we have to learn what right she has to the City dagger, which is introduced in her shield. The Lion is in the very first style of art, and the manner in which the figures, &c. are disposed, does great honour to the taste, talents, and genius, of the sculptor.

Yours, &amp;c.

M. G.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 2.

YOU will oblige me by inserting in your Magazine the following account of Neath abbey. I could not, at present, procure a drawing of it; but, if I should hereafter, it will be much at your service.

It is situated on the western bank of the placid, serpentine Neath, one mile from the town of Neath, in the county of Glamorgan, surrounded on all sides by the most beautiful and romantic scenery. It was founded in the beginning of the reign of Henry I. by Richard de Grana Villa, or Granville, who then held the lordship of Neath, and was brother to Robert Fitz-hamon, chief of Norman knights, who conquered Glamorganshire about the year 1190. The monks here were, at first, of the order of Savigny, but soon afterwards became Cistercians. Mr. Wyndham justly observes (in his "Tour through Mon-

mouthshire and Wales") that there are no "traces among the ruins" so antient as the "original foundation;" for, the plain Gothic style of building, which the present remains exhibit, was not introduced into this country until the latter end of the reign of Henry II. nor did it generally prevail until that of Henry III.

This abbey once afforded a temporary asylum to an unfortunate monarch and his favourite. Edward II. and Hugh Le Despenser, the younger, having taken a vessel at Bristol, A. D. 1326, with a design to sail to the Island of Lundy, or (according to other accounts) to Ireland, were driven by contrary winds on the coast of Glamorganshire, and remained concealed a short time at this place. This flight of the king is the more memorable, as it furnished the queen and her party with a specious pretext for declaring the prince of Wales guardian of the kingdom.

Lewis of Glamorgan\*, a celebrated Welsh poet, who flourished about the year 1520, gives a particular description of this abbey, in an ode comprising the twenty-four different metres of antient British poetry. He describes it as a spacious building covered with lead, with some fine painted windows, and a pavement of glazed brick, such as is described in your vol. LIX. p. 211, and there said to have composed the floor of the old ducal palace at Caen in Normandy. These bricks are, at present, frequently picked up among the rubbish. We likewise learn from this ode, that it was once a seat of the Muses, youth being instructed here (among other branches of learning) in arithmetic, rhetoric, logic, and the civil and canon laws; and that this school had attained a considerable degree of celebrity; nor does he forget to mention the adjacent parks, from which the Holy Fathers were supplied with venison, or to bestow a proper encomium on their sumptuous table. He also informs us, that the arms of several of the nobility and gentry were to be seen here. Some armorial bearings cut in freestone, and placed over the principal entrance to the abbot's house, have been lately removed; and the different quarterings of the Pembroke family, executed in the above manner, which were taken hence, are now at Courtraic, a house belonging to the abbey estate.

\* Lewys Morgannwg.

The



The church consisted of a nave, about two hundred and ten feet long, and sixty-six wide, with a cross-aisle, about one hundred and fifty feet long, and fifty-four wide; a large tower in the centre, and two light turrets at the West end; a good part of the latter, with the winding staircase in each, still remain. The shell of the abbot's house is entire, and includes several spacious rooms, the largest of which is the refectory (now called the great hall), being seventy feet in length, and thirty feet wide, with a vaulted stone roof, supported by a row of plain columns, running lengthways through the middle of the room.

Leland in his Itinerary calls Neath "the fairest abbey of all Wales;" but in his Colleſtanea he is inclined to give Margam the preference.

It continued until the general dissolution of religious houses, when its annual revenues were estimated at 132*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.*<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, according to Dugdale, but Speed states them at 150*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* This valuation must have been very low even at that time, since the demesne itself is of a considerable extent, and formerly there were several detached estates belonging to the monastery, which are not held with it now, some in the neighbourhood, and others in the different parishes of Llandilo-tal-y-bont, Oystermouth Llanridian, Penmain, Portellon, and Llandewi, in Gower, all within the county of Glamorgan.

It was granted 33*d.* of Henry VIII. to Sir Richard Williams, alias Cromwell, great-grand-father to the Protector. We find it afterwards in the possession of the Herberts; from whom it was transferred to Sir William Dodington, of Breamore, in the county of Southampton, knt. by his marriage with Mary, the daughter of Sir John Herbert, Knt. Secretary of state to Queen Elizabeth, and nephew to William earl of Pembroke. Edward Dodington, esq. son of the said Sir William Dodington, gave it to his nephew Philip Hobby, esq. fourth son of Peregrine Hobby, esq. of Byshen, in the county of Berks, who resided at the abbey until his death, and so did his relict Elizabeth Hobby, daughter of Sir Timothy Tirrell of Shottover, in the county of Oxford, knt. and grand-daughter of the learned Archbishop Usher. At Mrs. Hobby's death the house was deserted and suffered to fall to decay.

Philip Hobby, esq. the last sole proprietor, died A. D. 1678, leaving three daughters co-heiresses, Elizabeth, Catharine, and Anne—the eldest of whom, Elizabeth, married Henry Compton, esq. of Bistern, Hants; Catharine married Griffith Rice, Esq. of Newton, in the county of Carmarthen; and Anne married Mr. Stanley, grand-father of the late Hans Stanley, esq. The present proprietors are Lord Dinevor, a lineal descendant of the said Griffith Rice, esq. John Compton, esq. the right hon. Welbore Ellis, and Christopher D'Oyley, esqrs. the two last-mentioned gentlemen having married each a daughter of the said Hans Stanley, Esq.

There are no monuments of the dead remaining, either in the church or adjoining it. The solitary stump of an old yew-tree only marks the site of the church-yard; the figure of an ecclesiastic in a cumbent posture, and holding in his hand the model of a building (probably designed to represent the abbey) has been preserved from destruction, and is placed on the lawn, before Courtherbert house, a small distance from the monastery.

The ruins are extensive, and the luxuriant mantling of ivy, in which they are enveloped, give them a very solemn and venerable aspect.

Weeds and briars now cover the spot, where the priest discharged the solemn duties of his function, and the swelling note of the "organ" aided "the frequent praises of white-robed monks \*."

Yours, &c.

W. D.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 3.

AT the conclusion of that stoical system of philosophy, concerning the origin and rotation of mankind (a sort of metempsychosis different from the Pythagorean and Indian), delivered by the good Anchises, we have these lines:

Has omnes, ubi mille rotam volvère per annos,  
Lethæum ad fluvium Deus evocat agmine  
magno : [fant,  
Scilicet immemores supera ut convexa reviv-  
Rurus et incipiant in corpora velle reverti.  
Æn. VI. 748.

but, in my opinion, the two last lines have, by some means, been transposed, and the *et* and *et* have consequently

\* Lewys Morgannwg.

changed



changed places, and the forgetfulness, induced by the River *Lethe*, should extend as well to the torments they had seen and suffered in the shades below as to their being re-born with any innate motions or ideas of what they had known in their former state of existence here. Their desire of renaissance should therefore take place before we are told of their being to be born without any remembrance. And so I would read,

Has omnes, ubi mille rotam volvère per annos,  
Lethæum ad fluvium Deus evocat agmine magno,

Rursus ut incipiant in corpora velle reverti,  
Scilicet immemores supera et convexa revivant.

A similar transposition has, I think, also happened in v. 567, of this same book, whereof that sovereign judge *Rhadamanthus*, it is said,

Castigatque auditque dolos: subigitque fateri, &c.

but, stern and severe as this judge is supposed to be, he must nevertheless have been *just*, to entitle him to his office; and yet it would be highly absurd and cruel in him, and extremely unjust, to punish a person before he had heard the cause, as *Servius* notes, and therefore would read it thus:

Audit, castigatque, dolos; subigitque fateri, &c.

for then, indeed, if, after the conviction, the criminal should be made by torture, or any other means, to confess his guilt, there would be nothing much to be blamed, in respect to injustice, or wantonness of cruelty. However, it must be owned at last, that the common order of the words is ancient, as appears from *Servius*. L. E.

Mr. URBAN, *Beaminster, Oct. 23.*

THE two following letters which are transcribed from the originals now in my possession, were written by Zachary Mayne, a person who distinguished himself, in the last century, by the publication of several religious tracts, none of which came up to the standard of orthodoxy. Yet he is characterised by Wood as a man of learning and virtue, a circumstance that highly redounds to the honour of Mayne, as it is well known that the Oxford antiquary was in general very niggardly of his praises to those who were tinctured with Puritanism. Some particulars of the life of Zachary Mayne may be found in *Hutchins's History of Dorset*,

vol. I. p. 323, and a fuller account, with a list of his works, in *Wood's Athenæ Oxonienses*, vol. II. 2. 20. He died at Exeter, the place of his birth, 1694, aged 63. Yours, &c.

JOHN B. RUSSELL.

I. "Worthy Sir,

"I reckon myself much engaged to you for your large letter, and cannot but highly approve of your worthy design of entertaining some youths upon charity, in order to the enriching their minds with knowledge, which I pray God to give his blessing unto, whenever you engage in it; and truly, were I to undertake a school under free circumstances of not absolute depending upon their friends favour for a maintenance, I would never undertake any scholar that came not under a strict discipline. Only the world is a very crooked, perverse, disordered, unequally tempered, thing, so that if you go to avoid one inconvenience, you shall meet with another. By changing the quality of your scholar from gentlemen to those of a mean rank, you may chance avoid stiffness, and meet with a meanness and baseness of spirit which shall not be so easily heightened to noble undertakings, which the free air that a gentleman breathes in from his cradle easily prompts him unto, and his education greatly fits him for, were it not for the generally allowed debauches of youth, as to pride, idleness, luxury, &c. which usually render them indisciplineable, and so unteachable. But God forbid I should think there are not rare sparks of virtue and ingenuity covered over with rubbish of poverty, that want only to be formed and cherished into a flaming lustre of surpassing excellency. There are many examples of this which you cannot be ignorant of, and you may possibly meet with some such, which, if you do, it will be their great happiness and yours in the issue, and the regno proximum will prove but a meiosis to such a worthy conduct, as you may possibly (and I wish you may actually) give to such virtuous subjects, and yourself enjoy. I do look upon teaching to be the highest work upon earth; for, a man had need be very good himself that undertakes the teaching others, and as for teaching of men, they are generally so wise already in their own conceit, so engaged in fancied opinions and parties, that there is no coming at them, therefore the great hope of doing good is amongst the youth, which, to undertake without perfect discipline, is a mere hopelesse vanity; and to teach them languages, without morality, loseth both of the sweetness and profit of teaching.—Good Sir, pardon this crude return to your digested and worthy strains, and keep these lines from any eye but your own, that can connive as well as pierce. I must needs play poore Tom with you,  
about



about Cicero's works, and intreat you, that if order bee not so effectually given and followed already, as that they are bought, that it may not be; for, I wrote my brother about it, and he tells me he hath engaged for Mr. Pool's booke, soe as he cannot avoid it, and therefore I may not reckon upon an exchange for Cicero. I have sent by the bearer hereof, my servant, your Bible, for the use of which I thanke you, having marked a Bible throughout by it. I have also sent your account of Martha Taylor, and also an account of her, by another hand, which I intreat you to give to the old woman, as a little token from mee. I shall send, or bring, your A Kempis next. I rest, Yours much-obliged to serve you,  
*Dalwood, Oct. 8, 1669. ZACH MAYNE.*"

Directed for "John Newburgh, Esq. at Wooth Francis, neare *port.*"

II. "Worthy Sir,

"These are to present you with my very hearty thanks for your kind entertainment, as also to acquaint you, that (understanding Mr. White's condition) I have proposed it to our parish for their consideration, to raise a summe of money yearly for a minister, and to invite Mr. White to accept of it, together with the worke of preaching, &c. to them. They are desirous to hear him preach first; hee hath appoynted with mee to come the Lord's day after Midsummer. I pray mind him of it, that he forget it not, for I shall acquaint the parishioners with it, and wee shall expect him. I am sorry for the accident of your horse; I wish it be returned home. I have some feares least you may be guilty of some mistakes of ill consequence to yourself; but I am a fool, perhaps, to give displeasure in but mentioning it, neither shall I presume to say more without a command from yourself, to whom I am

A most faithful acquaintance,

*Dalwood, May 3, 1671. ZACH. MAYNE.*"

"My wife and I present our humble service to yourselfe, to the doctor and his lady. Our hearty wishes to the good old woman, whom I carefully remember."

Directed for "the worshipful John Newburgh \*, Esq. at Wooth Francis, neare Bridport."

Mr. URBAN, *Oxford, Dec. 16.*

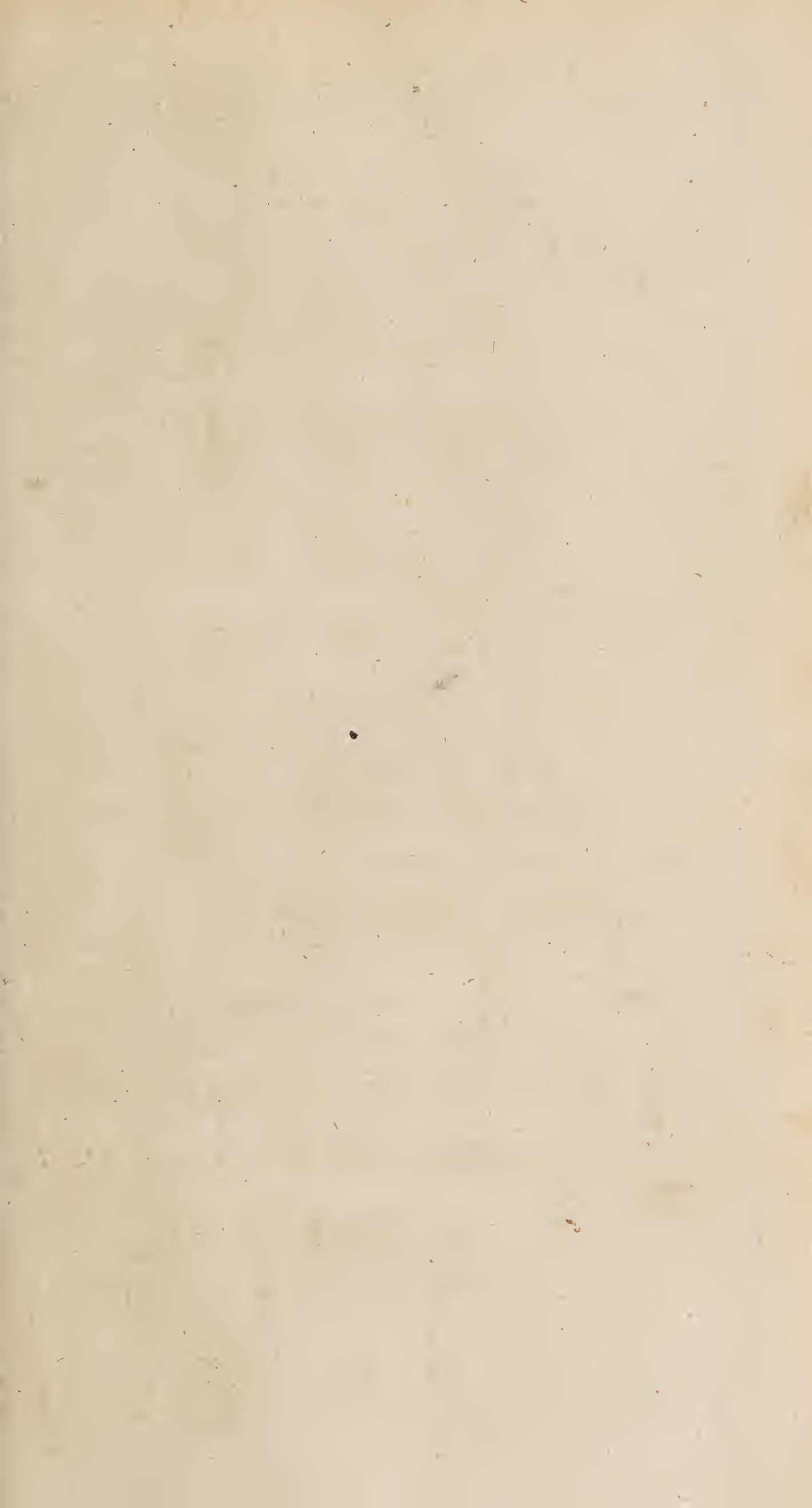
THAT, to support my charge against that unjustifiable meanness, the unfair arts and monopolizing violence of Akenfide, I might be cited to produce those proofs which I had stated to be in my possession, knowing the curiosity of the Literary world, I should very naturally have supposed. I may say, indeed, I had pre-determined, that no insinuating queries should wring them at present from me. They are contained in a series of private correspondence, the interesting nature and excellently-supported style of which may one day inform, or at least entertain, the publick. To arrange and adapt these letters for the press, voluminous as they are, will not, however, be the process of a moment. *Stans pede in uno*, I shall not attempt it. But when, in p. 981, I find such severity of personal reflexion on myself, and a general anathema against exposing the foibles of any deceased individual, under the foolish maxim, I suppose, of *nil de mortuis nisi bonum*, allow me half a page for some concise remarks.

First, let me state, that truth should be the grand foundation of all biography. It is no more a libel to recite, in fair and unflattering language, the vices of a private character, than to brand with the indelible execration of historical vengeance the public and more notorious of-

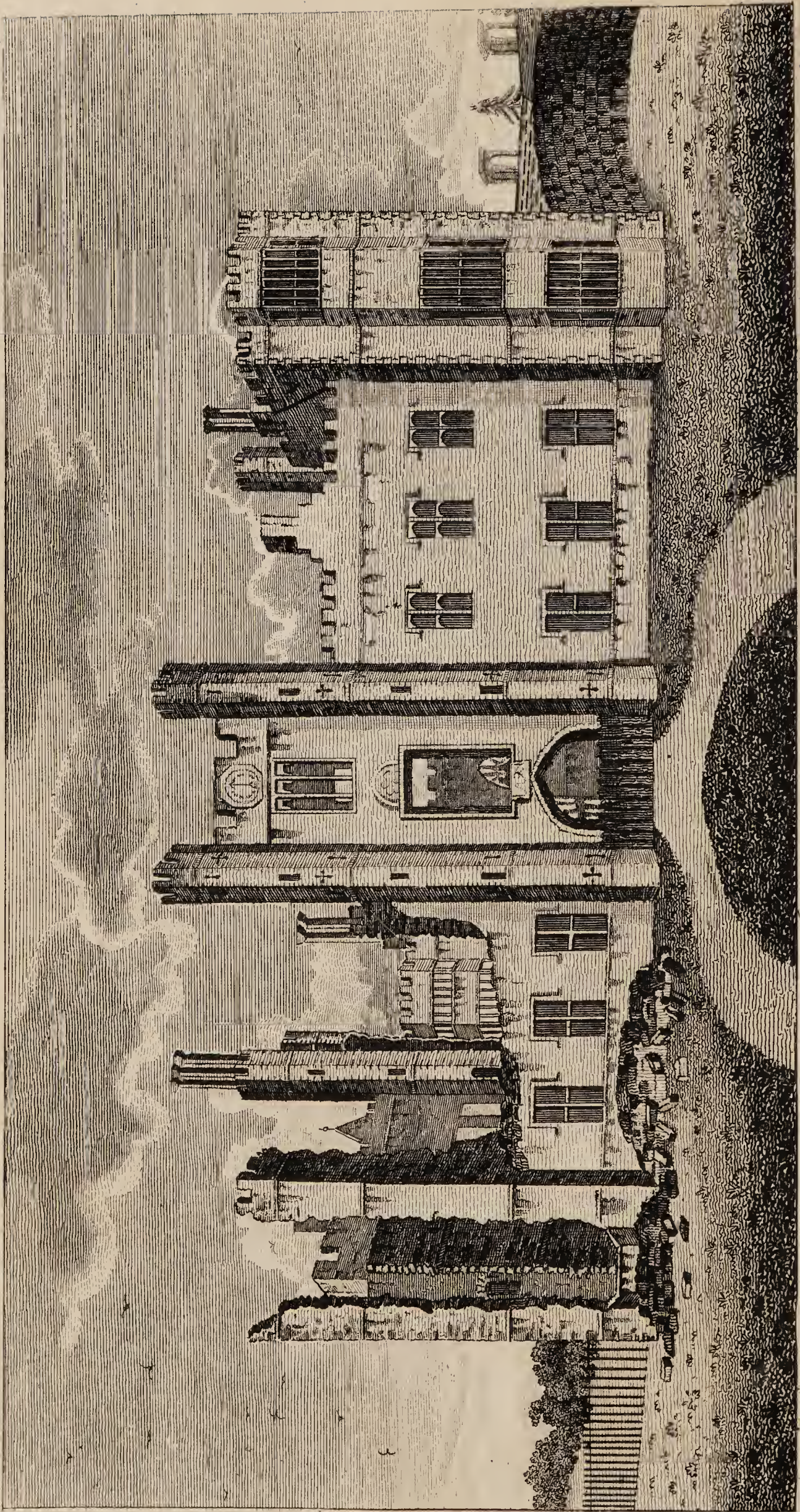
\* The Newburghs of Wooth Francis were a branch of the Warmwell and Berkley families. Their common ancestor was Roger de Bellomont, lord of Post Audemer, in Normandy, who was father of Robert earl of Mellent and Leicester, and of Henry de Newburgh, earl of Warwick. From the last of these the Dorsetshire Newburghs were descended. A monumental inscription in the church of Berkley, in Somerset, gives some account of this family, (vide Collinson's Somerset, vol. II. p. 203,) and their pedigree is to be seen in Hutchins's History of Dorset, vol. I. p. 135. There is, however, some little difference between the inscription and the pedigree, as the former makes the Dorsetshire Newburghs to issue from Henry, the second son of Henry de Newburgh, earl of Warwick; whereas the latter derives them from Robert, the fifth son, who is represented to be father of Roger de Newburgh, founder of Bindon Abbey. On which side the truth lies, I cannot ascertain, but it ought to be remembered, in favour of the pedigree, that it is built on the authority of Sir William Dugdale.

Mr. John Newburgh, to whom the above letters were addressed, was a man of a very active mind, but unfortunately engaged in many schemes which proved injurious to his fortune. He was obliged to sell great part of his landed property in the parish of Netherbury, in Dorsetshire, soon after the date of the last letter; and his two manors of Wooth Francis and Froam St. Quintin were seized on by the Napiers of Middlemarsh-hall, who were the mortgagees. He was the last male of his very ancient and respectable family, and afforded a sad contrast to the wealth and splendour of his predecessors by ending his days in a prison, where he was confined for debt.









*West front of Cardinal House. Engraved by J. G. Smith. 1794.*



fit der. It is no more malignity of spirit to paint the poor contrivances of trick and artifice, than to reprobate the madness of ambition, the tortures of oppression, or the stratagems of venality. If we are inexcusable for recounting, in strong yet candid terms, the follies and passions of mankind; how are the exaggerations of satire tolerated? But, as long as it drags forth with honest indignation its *monstra nulla virtute redempta* into the face of blushing day; as long as it disgusts, and deters from criminality, by its distorted deformities and heightened colouring; I trust, for the cause of virtue, that it will not only be tolerated but encouraged. That Akenfide did not deserve more gentle treatment than he received from me, without recurring to my private evidence, may be evinced by his outrageous and interested clamours for licentious innovation, with which he unhinged the harmony of his neighbourhood, and would have shattered the fabric of the State, and by his total omission of future happiness in his "Pleasures of the Imagination." And shall the daring advocate for intemperate liberty not undergo a free discussion? or, shall the Deist and the Sceptick be exempted from the lash of Truth? Trust me, Mr. Urban, that such shall not range unreprieved. I hope I am not of an unforgiving temper; but, when the interest of morality requires their correction, *experiam quid concedatur in illos.*

Yours, &c. INDAGATOR.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 19.

INDUCED by a hope that a view of Cowdray house, in its present state, might be pleasing to many of your readers; I send you the inclosed sketch (*plate II.*) taken on the spot. If you should think it worth engraving, it will give pleasure to

Yours, &c.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 24.

SOME years ago, when the plan of Mr. Croft's Dictionary was laid before the publick in your Magazine, I thought it might be enriched with many unpublished words which are in daily circulation in the town where I was born. At that time I began a Vocabulary, which I now send you, and have no doubt but that I could have made considerable additions to it if I had been still resident at Newcastle upon Tyne. The peculiar pronunciation of that place is said to have been derived from the Danes, who settled there before the

Conquest. That the natives of Northumberland, in many of their words, and in the method of pronouncing them, bear a strong resemblance to the present natives of Denmark and Norway, needs no other argument but comparison. Professor Thorkelin, of Copenhagen, has given a vocabulary of words common to the Scotch, Icelanders, and Danes\*. From these I have selected such as are common also to the natives of Newcastle, and added them to my own list. Though I send the words, I do not pretend to point out their derivation; but apprehend that they will all, or the greater part of them, be found in the antient Saxon, or in the languages of the present Northern kingdoms.

N. B. Professor Thorkelin's words are marked in the following list with a star.

*Cranks*, two or more rows of iron crooks in a frame, used as a toaster.

*Pant*, a fountain.

*Chare*, a narrow street or alley.

*Progy*, to prick.

*Clarty*, wet, slippery, and dirty.

*Clag*, to stick.

*Tetlin*, a small iron pan with a bow handle and three feet.

*Grozer*, a gooseberry.

*Girdle*, a round iron plate with a bow handle, for baking.

*Click*, to catch hold of.

*Canny*, an epithet of approbation.

*Galler*, fresh and cool.

*Vennel*, a kennel or watercourse.

*Snech*, a latch to a door.

*Mun*, Sir! probably for, Man!

*Cracker*, a small baking dish.

*Smasher*, a small raised fruit pie.

*Spelk*, a splinter of wood.

*Dean*, a dale or valley.

*Wceze*, a wisp of straw or soft wool to put under a weight on the head.

*Steel*, a wooden pail.

*Grime*, black, sooty.

*Dotter*, to tremble.

*Staith*, a storehouse for coals where ships are loaded.

*Keel*, a coal-barge or boat.

*Puy*, a dole to push forward a keel.

*Sawape*, a long oar instead of a rudder to a keel.

*Lum*, chimney of a cottage.

*Lum-sweepers*, chimney-sweepers.

*Futher*, a cart of coals, containing bushels.

*Waits*, a band of musicians.

*Hougher*, the public whipper, &c. of criminals.

*Beatment*, a measure.

*Kenting*, ditto.

*Corf*, a wicker basket for coals at the colliery.

† See Swinton's Travels.



*Marrow*, a companion.

*Coup*, to overturn, to exchange.

*Smash*, to break in pieces.

*Stramp*, to tread or stamp upon.

*A gad*, a fishing-rod.

*Sweel*, when the tallow of a candle runs.

*Swill*, a round wicker basket.

*Broach*, a breast-buckle, spire of a church.

\**Bairn*, barn, a child.

\**Bawk*, balk, a beam.

\**Bit*, little; Dan. *bitte smaa*; Phrase, a little bit.

— *Bicker*, a tumbler glass.

\**Becker*, a wooden dish.

\**Blather*, bladder.

\**Burn*, a rivulet.

\**Fell*, A moor, gateshead fell.

\**Flicker*, flitter, to vibrate like the wings of small birds.

\**Fur*, A furrow, rig and fur.

\**Gar*, Iceland. Germ. to force one to do any thing.

\**Gimmes*, an ewe from one to two years old.

*Hag*, a mist.

\**Hag*, a sink or mire in mosses or moors.

\**Loup*, to leap; Iceland. *bluap* & *laup*.

\**Nowie*, horned cattle, Iceland. naut; Dan. *noet* & *noot*.

\**Reek*, or *rack*, smoke.

*Racking-crook*, a crane or crook over the fire.

\**Sark*, a shirt.

\**Smack*, to kiss, to taste; Iceland. *ee smacki*; Dan. *smaga*.

*Stour*, dust.

\**Smooed*, Dan. *smored*, anointed, smeared.

*Smooed*, smothered, suffocated.

\**Slot*, a young bullock; Dan. an *stoud*.

\**Swinge*, to beat, to whip.

*Swinging*, large, a swinging fellow.

\**Toom*, *teum*, or *tume*, empty.

*Tote*, whole; the whole *tote*, phrase.

\**Wair*, to lay out money, to expend.

\**Wyte*, to blame; to lay the whole *wyte* on you, phrase.

\**Yule*, Christmas; a yule cake, a Christmas cake.

In Mr. Brand's History of Newcastle, amongst other places, he mentions the Stock-bridge; and, in a note, enquires, Quære, Whether the name be derived from selling stock-fish there? I should think myself obliged to any of your ingenious correspondents if they would inform me whether the word *stock*, or *stoke*, be not derived from the Saxon, and signifies town or village. There are many places in this kingdom which have this syllable in the beginning of their names, as *Stockport*, *Stockton*, *Stockbridge*; and, again, *Stokenchurch*, *Stoke upon Trent*, &c.; I should, therefore, suppose, that the stock-bridge was so called from the house, or town which were placed near the bridge.

A SON OF THE TYNE.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 2.

BE so obliging as to indulge me with a column of your valuable Miscellany, in order to state a few matters of fact, which intimately concern, and are of infinite importance to, thousands of the lower ranks of people in the principality of Wales.

About twenty years ago, the Rev. Mr. Griffith Jones, of Landowroo, in Carmarthenshire, perceiving that the labouring poor in that country were extremely ignorant and illiterate, set on foot a plan for the instruction of their children.

In order to accomplish this benevolent undertaking, he waited upon gentlemen of eminence and opulence, both in North and South Wales, and informed them that what he proposed for this purpose was, to collect a considerable sum of money, the interest of which should be annually applied towards promoting this charitable design. In consequence of his representation of the matter, most of the gentlemen and others subscribed very liberally; and, amongst the rest, Mrs. Bevan, of Langharne, in the abovementioned county, contributed in a most handsome manner (I believe 600*l.*), in order to carry on this pious work. In short, a capital of about 4,000*l.* was in a little time collected, the interest of which (under the management of Mr. Jones) was regularly expended in printing books for the use of the schools in the Welsh language, and in paying the persons who instructed the children. Upwards of 50 schools were established in the principality, and supported for several years under the patronage of Mr. Jones, Mrs. Bevan, and others: but, at the death of these two people, Lady H——y, to whom Mrs. B's property devolved, claimed the abovementioned sum, alleging, that the greatest part of it, if not the whole, belonged to Mrs. B; and that her relation never intended it should be applied to the above purpose after her decease. However, one of the trustees nominated by Mrs. B. (a relation of hers) for the proper application and management of the money in question, exerted himself, threw the matter into Chancery, and gained the cause; but, before the schools could be re-established, this gentleman unfortunately died. Where the above sum now lies, and why it is not applied towards carrying on the humane, benevolent, and charitable design, for which it was at first



first collected, is not only what an individual like myself wishes to know, but is also a circumstance with respect to which hundreds in this country would be glad to be satisfied. It is a thing devoutly to be wished for, that some public-spirited person would step forward to redress the wrongs of thousands of poor wretches, who are (to use a scripture phrase) *perishing for lack of knowledge*. I am told, that some gentlemen were of opinion that, by withholding the benefit of these Welsh schools from the inhabitants of this country, and encouraging the establishment of English schools, their children would soon learn that language, and the Welsh be in a few years extirpated. But, as this cruel and inhuman experiment has now been tried for a considerable time without being attended with the desired effect, and the Welsh language is as likely to be retained as it was at the commencement of this plan, it is to be hoped that gentlemen will no longer persist in this unchristian, and, at the same time, unsuccessful, project. In fact, the Welsh are so much wedded to their mother-tongue, that, the more evident and numerous the attempts are to annihilate and extirpate it, the more they adhere to it, and the more deeply is it rooted amongst them.

It was my wish, and that of several other persons, to make this matter public through the channel of your valuable Magazine, in hopes that it will excite some benevolent and charitable personage amongst the English (as the Welsh gentlemen have been so indolent and inactive) to enquire farther into this business, and in redressing the grievances of the poor Welsh, who are absolutely very illiterate, and so poor that they cannot afford to pay for the schooling of their children.

In answer to Clericus Oxoniensis, p. 910, that, for men of learning, Dr. John David Rees, or Rhys's, in folio, and Dr. Davies's Latin and Welsh Grammar, in 12mo, are the best; and, for others, William Gambold's 8vo, John Rydderch's and Mr. Richard's prefixed to his Welsh English Dictionary. Rev. Mr. Walters, of Glamorganshire, has lately published an excellent English-Welsh Dictionary, 4to.

Yours, &c.

R. L. R.

\*\*\* An account is requested of Sir ERASMUS DE LA FONTAINE, of Kirkby Beler, co. Leic. who died in St. Andrew's, Holbourn, 1672, and of his Descendants.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 1.

I SEND you my notes taken at Chesterfield, co. Derby, in the summer of 1789, if you deem them worthy of insertion in your useful Miscellany.

Yours, &c.

R. G.

The nave rests on six pointed arches on clustered columns. The centre arches on four clustered columns.

In the North transept is a free-stone altar-tomb for

—— Burgensis de Chesterfield, 1599. His figure, and that of his wife, entire.

In the chancel, a priest cut in white stone holding a book and chalice.

Hic iacet dominus johes pypys capellanus Wilde sce  
Cruis qui obiit viii

die mensis julii a<sup>o</sup> mill<sup>o</sup> xi<sup>o</sup> Cuius  
ate de' . . . . . (See vol. LXIII. p. 977.)

Within the rails is a brass figure of a knight in armour and mail, cropt hair, head in a helmet without crest, collar, sword, and dagger; on his gonfannons a bend between six escallops. Quarterly, 1, 2, on a bend five crosses patonce; 3. a chevron between three escallops. On his surcoat the same: the upper quarters hid. He stands on a stag bearded and paned. His lady is in profile, in the veil and low pointed head-dress of the 15th or 16th century, having a chain and cross and cordon, a belt with three roses on her surcoat faced with broad ermine. On her mantle, a saltire with five annulets; which shield, the only remaining one of four on the slab, is impaled by his quartered coat. Under them are seven sons and seven daughters.

In a South chapel is an altar tomb of the *Foljambes*. A knight and lady brass-les on a blue slab without a ledge. On an alabaster tomb with six pairs of knights under double canopies, viz. a lady and two knights, knight and lady, knight and lady, knight and lady, knight and lady. The knights have straight hair, helmet between their feet, oblong shield notched. At feet on a pedestal a knight and lady between two angels with shields. The North side hid by wainscot.

At the foot of this, on a pedestal, a figure of a man in plated armour kneeling on a flowered cushion, the hands broken. On his shoulders fixed a vizor'd head not belonging to it.

[See p. 17, and the Plate.]

Against the East wall, a mural monument for Sir *James Foljambe*, knight of the garter, eldest son of Sir Godfrey F. 1558,



F. 1558, erected by his *nepos* Godfrey. The inscription, in Latin, sets forth, that he married Alice, *neptis* and co-heir of William Fitzwilliams, Earl of Southampton, and daughter of Thomas Fitzwilliams, of ....edwarre; and Alice, daughter of Edward Littleton, of Staffordshire, by whom he had a numerous issue.

He kneels on armour. Below, to the right, are his wife and five daughters and one son; and, to the left, three sons and four daughters. Arms, G. on a bend Argent, six crosses. O. between Az. a bend Arg. between six escallops impaling lozenge G. and O. a mullet of difference.

An alabaster figure of a knight in a double collar, ruff, piked beard, bare head, plated armour, ruffles, sword, dagger, and gauntlets *in concord* at side, helmet under head, with a leg for a crest; a lion at his feet. A lady in a ruff, mantle, standing cape, piked sleeves, her head on a flowered cushion, her surcoat in front buttoned to her chin, a dog at her feet.

On the ledge, on a fess three roundels.

A fess between three leopards' faces.

In a dexter canton a rose.

A cross engrailed.

A lion rampant.

A saltire engrailed.

On a pale, 3 lions passant guardant.

A spread eagle.

At the head:

Three mascles in fesse.

A saltire; over all, a label of 3 points.

A bend lozengé.

Semée of 9 cross crosslets fitché, 3 gerbes.

On the South side:

A bend and label of three points.

Semée of 9 cross crosslets, on a shield a cross potent.

— — — a chief.

Lozengé.

A chevron between three escallops.

On a bend five crosses potent.

A bend between six escallops.

At the head, Foljambe with quarterings impaling three heathcocks, quartering . . . . a chief dancette

At the sides, in tablets:

"FUGIT VELUT UMBRA."

"VICILATE ORATE NESCITIS?  
QUANDO VENIT HORA." } twice

Foljambe with quarterings.

Against the East wall, a winding-sheet on a bier, bones, spades, &c.; and, above, Death between Age and Youth.

In a cenotaph, a man in armour and his hair, lying on a mat, a lion at his feet. A lady in a ruff, stiff toupee, on a mat and cushion, a scull at her feet. Above, a table uninscribed between a female with a bird on her right-hand, and another holding fruit and flowers. Foljambe with quarterings and crest, and single. A bend with a cross. A chevron between escallops.

Lozengé.

An armed figure, with a sword, helmet, and gauntlets, cut in the stone, and this epitaph:

GEORGIUS FOLJAMBE NOMEN . . .  
OCCUBUIT PLACIDE, &c.

In the window, a mitred fox in a pulpit preaching to geese and a cock. Pegasus retiring behind.

Here be here In.

A bear collared quartering three pheons. Arms of the first vicar of Chesterfield.

On the screen to the chancel, angels hold the instruments of the passion: a lion and eagle.

On a slab for "Godfrey Heathcote, third son of Ralph, rector of Morton, clerk of the peace for Derbyshire 14 years, 1773, 72; and his wife Dorothy, daughter of James Cooke, rector of Barbro', 1766, 63."

In the South chapel of the chancel, a rich tabernacle resting on a bust, and on each side of the East window; a perch or pedestal for an image.

Against the South end of the South transept is nailed a brass thus inscribed (whence correct a few errors in p. 977):

"Hic subit' humanit' ossa Dni Johis  
Verdon quo'dam  
Rectoris de Lyndeby in comitatu Botyn-  
gamie  
Ebor' dioc' Et Capellani cantarie sc'i  
michaelis  
Archangelis in ecclesia p'och' o'm s'cor'  
de chesterfeld  
q' obijt s'c'do die m'e's' mafi A° d'ni  
m°v° p' cui'  
a'i'a s'c' queso orate p'ut p'b'ris a'i'ab'z  
orari voluer'."

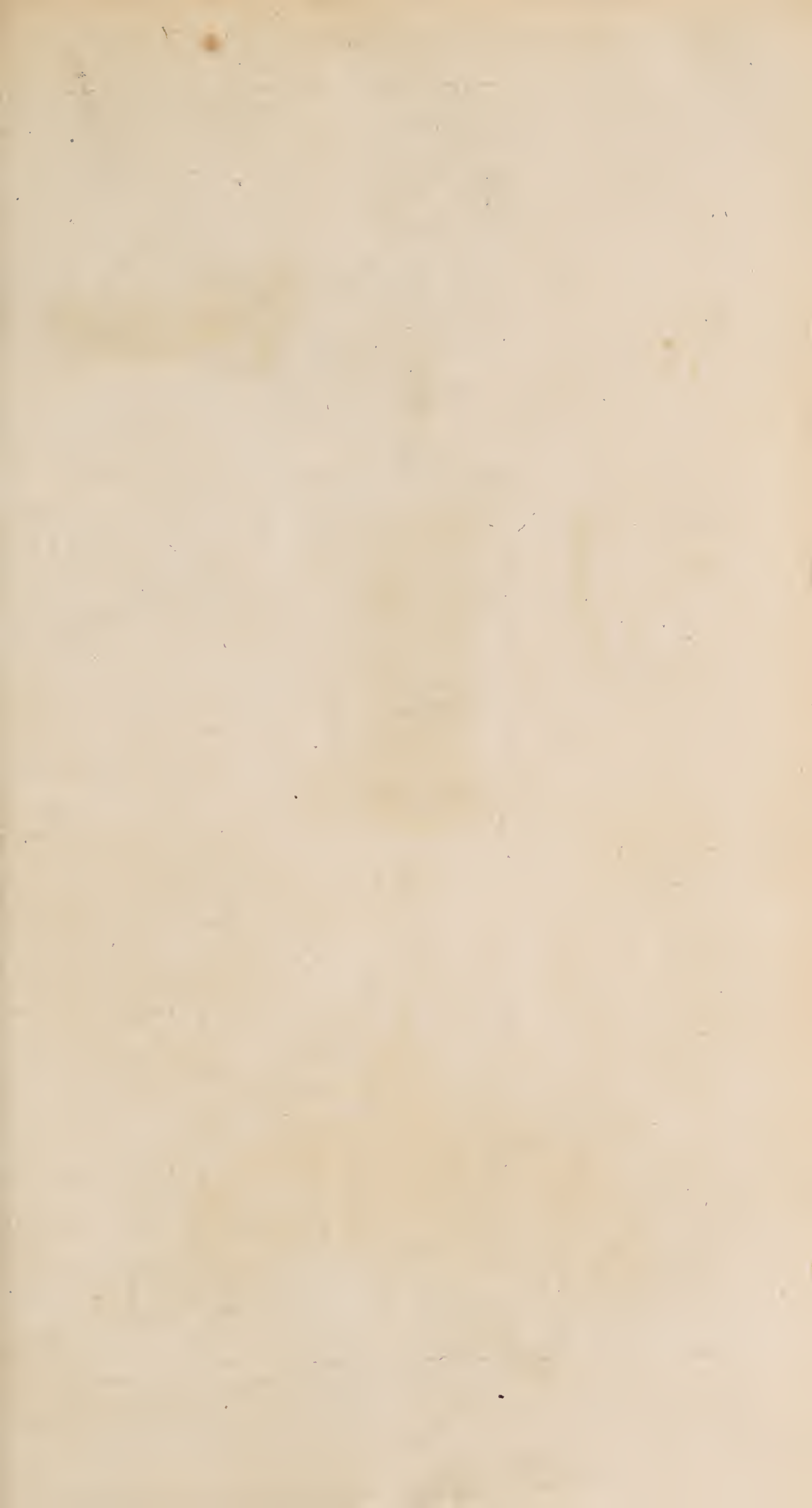
In the East window, O. a cross potent, Az.

G. three lions passant guardant O.

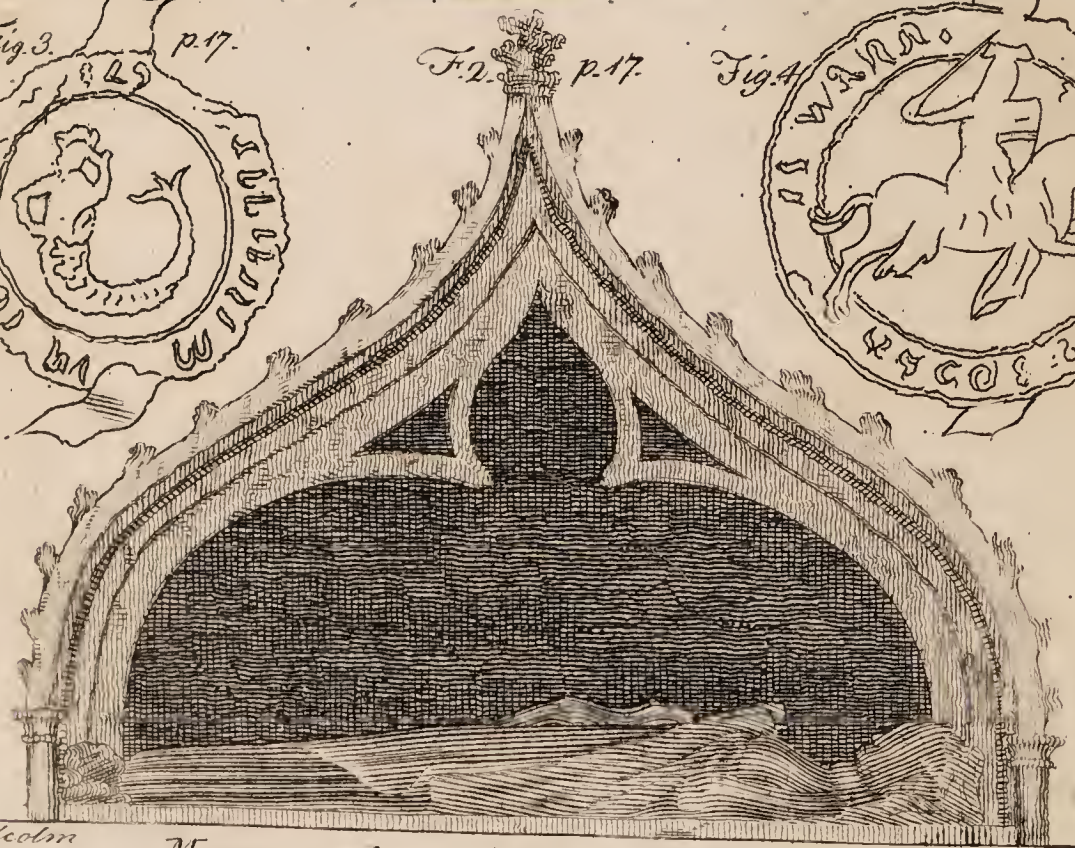
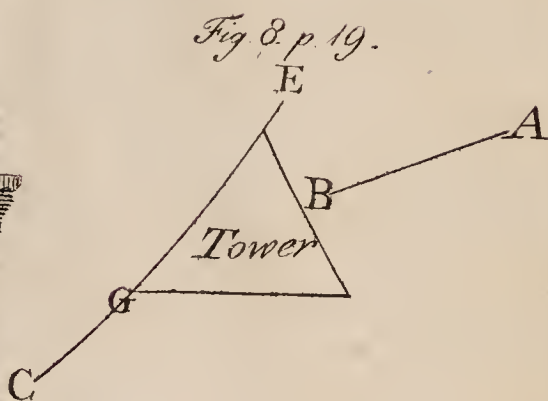
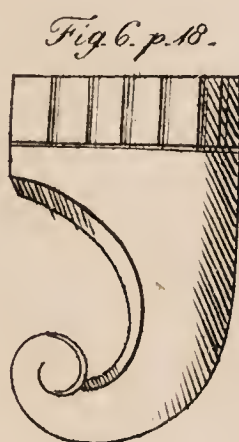
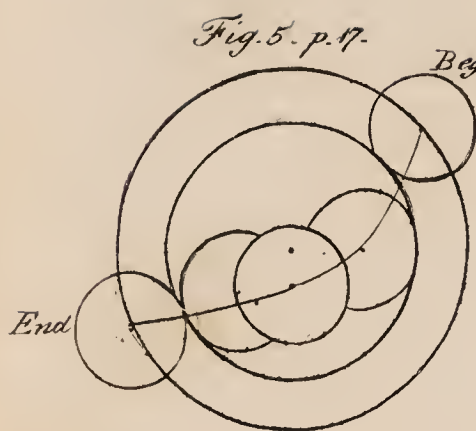
Barry, O. and G. in chief three tor-  
teauxes. G. a cross moline A.

In the South aisle of the nave between the first and second window from the East, and opposite Foljambe's seat, with arms and crest in the South wall, is a  
stone









Monuments at CHESTERFIELD.



stone figure of a priest, and this inscription, as far as could be read \* :

*No bollbrdys [or bowbrdys] Godfray  
ffols B*

In the South aisle, a slab with a triple cross on steps between a hammer and pincers.

\* \* In the outer wall, next the road of a chapel, just out of Hounslow, on the North, is inserted in a quatrefoil a shield with the following coats quartered :  
1. a saltire between 12 cross crosslets;  
2. a bend cottised charged with mullets between . . . . . ; 3. a cross moline ; 4. 5. 6 effaced. Round the shield an imperfect inscription, in which may just be distinguished

*Boun . . . . . Windsor*

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 3.

IN addition to what has been said of the church at Chesterfield, and of the monuments in it, vol. LXIII. p. 977. I present you a representation of the figure whose head is so unaccountably mutilated. Surely no *artist* could have erred so egregiously as to have re-placed a *broken* head in a manner so totally out of Nature. As some chisling was necessary to fit on the new one, what could have been his motive for leaving the old chin? Possibly some modern restorer, imitating his predecessor, may furnish him with a pair of old feet in place of his absent hands. However, I do not mean to treat the subject light'y. What has been said occurred on meeting an observation, that it was a mutilated statue, mended in the manner it now stands. If this be really the case, nothing can be more ridiculous, or better calculated to raise a smile. As the whole is detached, and the other monuments perfect, I cannot help thinking its history worthy of investigation. If any of your correspondents should incline to pursue the subject, I must observe, that the knight appears to me to have been too well carved to suppose the original sculptor to blame. (See plate III. fig. 1.)

Fig. 2. is the monument described in p. 977. It has been covered with undisturbed dust, mats, and pews, for many years, except, at distant intervals, the curious Traveller, or hardy Antiquary, thrusts his adventurous face close upon it, in defiance of kneeling cushions, ragged boards, and crooked nails. After all,

\* It has since been inclosed by pews, and mutilated. See the next letter. EDIT.

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he will find room for his imagination. One would suppose, from the frequency of pews built round and against monuments, that their preservation was the motive. Unfortunately, this is not the case, as many an unlucky tomb evinces. I could have wished the pews in some other situation when sketching the arch.

Fig. 3. and 4. are copied from seals in possession of the Corporation at Chesterfield. I had not time, or I should have drawn two or three others, which were in excellent preservation, and finely executed.

Fig. 3 is the seal to William Briwer the younger's confirmation of his father's grant to Chesterfield. In the reign of King John, the town was incorporated in favour of W. Briwer. Baldwin Wake, by marrying the daughter of W. B. junior, obtained possession of that borough.

Fig. 4. belongs to Wake's grant to the borough of Chesterfield, 22 Edw. I.

I have only to observe to D. H. p. 990 (and P. P. p. 817), in answer to his denunciation of ignorance against me, that shifting his ground with his name will not make his observation more current. He plainly says, p. 817, he never heard John the Baptist was represented naked. Surely this embraces the whole circle of painting, sculpture, &c. &c. and by no means confines it to Gothic statuary.

As this subject cannot be amusing to your readers, no reply to an answer will be made by yours, &c. J. P. MALCOLM.

Mr. URBAN,

Bristol, Jan. 7.

BY giving a place to the following calculation of the eclipse of the moon for February next, you will much oblige, Yours, &c. J. LOVEGROVE.

On Friday, Feb. 14, near ten at night, will happen a great and total eclipse of the moon, and greater than will happen for some years to come, visible to all Europe, Africa, Asia, and America, and through some of the islands in the Eastern sea; as a lunar eclipse is caused by the Moon's passing through the earth's shadow (cast by the Sun, and extending beyond the Moon's orbit), and being in the continuation of a right line joining the centers of the Sun and earth, and nearly in the plane of her motion, and is visible wherever the Moon is above the horizon at the time of the eclipse.

(See the Type in Plate III. fig. c.)

Feb.



Feb. 14, Apparent Time.	London.	Bristol.
Beginning of the eclipse - -	8h. 7' 13"	7h. 56' 53"
Beginning of total darkness - -	9 12 38	9 2 18
Middle of the eclipse - -	10 5 47	9 55 27
End of total darkness - -	10 58 36	10 48 16
End of the eclipse - -	12 4 17	11 53 57
Duration of total darkness - -	1 45 58	1 35 38
Digits eclipsed - -	21° 33"	

[For fig. 6. see p. 25.]

Mr. URBAN, *Ottery St. Mary, Dec. 4.*

**I**NCLOSED is a very accurate representation (*plate II. fig. 7.*) of a shoe, fabricated in the sixteenth century, and discovered, by mere chance, in the hollow of a wall of an old house, near *Tiverton*, in Devonshire. In the days of good queen Bess, a shoemaker made the original, of which this is a faithful portrait. Its owner must have been in the habit of œconomy, as the shoe, or, if you please, sandal, seems to have been frequently under the hands of the cobbler, who was not sparing in the nail, in the Devonshire language, termed *sparrable*, a nail without a head. The upper leather was certainly a very delicious repast for the worm, as its invasions are very visible. The wall, which covered or rather inclosed it, was thought solid, until demolished; and this formal piece of antiquity was traced in the Northern corner of an old oven, where it was accidentally left for the purpose of recovering its elasticity. Some of your correspondents, perhaps, may tell us to whom this shoe belonged, as it carries as much heraldic ornament with it as needs be. The upper-leather is the double tanned; and, but for the erasure of part by the depredation of the worm, it seems capable of wearing out another century. I remain, Sir, yours, a frequent correspondent, though under different signatures, F. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Chelsea, Jan. 11.*

**L**ET me give you, as I now recollect it, an anecdote of the late Dr. SAM. JOHNSON, which, had I sooner called to mind, should have been forwarded to our friend Mr. Boswell, his excellent biographer. It was related to me many years since by a well-known divine; and I believe it to be genuine. It certainly carries with it a degree of internal evidence that seems to warrant a *Johnsonian* origin.

While Johnson was preparing his Dictionary, he one morning called at *lord Chesterfield*, either upon business,

or to pay his compliments to a supposed patron. Some more fortunate visitor had preceded him in the levee, and engaged his lordship in conversation so long after Johnson's name had been announced, that at last our Lexicographer's patience became exhausted; he felt hurt by the fancied humiliation, and went away in a fret. On his way home, he dropped in at Mr. Robert Doddsley's, the ingenious bookseller; and after rapidly thumbing over several new publications in his usual desultory manner, Mr. Doddsley took notice of the agitation which his countenance strongly evinced; and very kindly asked the cause. Johnson told him, as above; and Mr. D. with his wonted urbanity, suggested to him how likely it was that a nobleman, so celebrated for politeness, might be too much engaged at the time, to pay him the attention which otherwise he certainly would have done. "Ah, Robin, Robin!" exclaimed our Socrates; "it won't do. My attentions to *him* have been unsparingly dealt out. I tell you, I have all this while been only *gilding a rotten post*." Yours, &c. \* \* \* B.

Mr. URBAN,

*Dec. 18.*

**Y**OUR correspondent MARCUS is displeased without cause. Far from meaning to depreciate the merits of the marching regiments, I would presume to be their historian, were I as nearly connected with any one of them as I am with the brigade; and I know that their valour and activity would make the task an honour; but, in the pleasing duty of celebrating the heroes of Britain, the deserts of *all* cannot be particularly pointed out by a single writer. Sincerely, however, do I wish, that each gallant corps would furnish a separate historian, as I am well satisfied that most of your readers would find their hearts elated by perusing such interesting narratives.

MARCUS, "were he to furnish an accurate detail of the action at *Lancelles*," writes, that "he would not omit



omit the officers of the allies, nor those of our own line, who were present, and participated in the danger and in the glory." The detail would cost him very little pains, since none of "our allies" were in that action (except, indeed, the Dutch, whose retreat, he might have recorded); nor (artillery excepted) any other officers or soldiers whatever, except the brigade of British foot-guards. Had any regiments of the line been engaged in the affair, none can doubt but that they would have had their full share of the honour.

#### MILES EMERITUS.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan 7.

**A**MONGST the many valuable antiquities which abound in the county of Leicester, Ashby Castle (the seat of the Huntingdon family) claims a conspicuous place, as a very noble ruin. This castle was taken by the forces of the parliament during the Usurpation, and nearly torn down by the army, since its *walls* are only left standing, all the ornaments, outworks, &c. being *dismantled* by the tyrannical order of Cromwell, who, as it is said, found this castle a valuable repository for his military stores, and a post of considerable importance, since it commands the town of Ashby, and is a pretty secure situation. It is highly probable that it was pulled down on the evacuation of it by Cromwell's troops. This general erected batteries on Coleorton Moor, and thence attacked it.

Near the castle is a triangular building, which was (as report saith) made of this singular shape, to direct the balls from penetrating its sides, and to slide off: yet, this seems a mistake, since, were a ball to strike on the sides, (*see plate III. fig. 8.*) which might happen, it would considerably damage it; for instance—were a ball from it to strike B, it would easily effect a breach; but, were a ball from C to strike G, I conclude it would glance off, and arrive at E.

The road from Ashby to Leicester is very pleasant, and abundant in prospects. One, particularly beautiful, attracts the traveller's notice when he arrives at the top of the hill above the village of Ravenstone. Bardon Hill is conspicuous on the left hand. The beautiful village of Ravenstone is before you; and the right side, the prospect appears singularly diversified with the woods, and plains abounding with ver-

ture and fine *Leicestershire* sheep, of the Bakewell breed, &c. &c. all which, on a fine summer's day, form an airy, rural scene, especially Bardon Hill, "The Olympus of Leicestershire," as Mr. Throsby calls it, who has given a beautiful view of it in the *Leicestershire Views*, from the manor-house.

"Through Nature's works rich scenery pervades \*."

The way from Ravenstone, through many villages, to Leicester, is in general rich and pleasant. The craggy rocks of the Forest contrasted with verdure, and the seeming happiness of the peasants, form a happy scene, worthy the historian's or rather the poet's pen.

Yours, &c. ANTIQUARIUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Langton, near Spilsby,*  
October 9.

**I** AM glad to find that your correspondent E. (vol. LXIII. p. 816.) approves of my account of Cromwell's funeral escutcheon; but must beg leave to offer the following observations.

He says "the first and fourth quarters are the arms of *Boucher*." In fact, those arms were granted, in 1610, to an ancestor of the Sir James Boucher, mentioned in my letter. The second quarter, which he is unacquainted with, I apprehend, is the arms of the Pynntrell family. The third quarter is certainly, in some respects, the same as the arms of Rachel, viscountess Falkland; but it seems not evident that it is "exactly" similar; for, your correspondent D. H. has not blazoned the arms of lady Falkland, nor is her family known. In vol. LXII. plate III. the bars are Gules; but, in the escutcheon of Cromwell, they appear to have been either Azure or Sable, the particular colour cannot be determined; however, as no instances can, I think, be produced where the bars are *sable* in a field Argent, &c. it is not improbable that the third quarter was intended for the arms of Kernaby†.

I take this opportunity to request an explanation of an antient portrait of a man in a striped habit; round the neck a ruff and a gold chain; a ring upon the little finger of the right hand; and, on the fore finger of the left hand, a larger ring with a coat of arms; he has also a sword by his side. In the left corner of the picture is a coat of

\* "Way to Happiness," a poem.

† Argent, two bars Azure, in chief three hurts.



arms similar to that on the ring, Argent on a chevron Sable, three fleurs de lis of the first, a chief of the second charged with a lion passant, guardant Or. And in the right corner this date "an. Dni. 1568, ætatis suæ, 45." The piece is in the style and manner of Holbein; and upon the back of it is written BISHOP GARDINER. The ignorance of the person, who imagined it was the portrait of the celebrated Stephen Gardiner, bishop of Winchester, is remarkable. The date, &c. entirely refute that supposition. Yours, &c.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 20.

ALLOW me, through the vehicle of your valuable Miscellany, to congratulate my country on the honour she has acquired by the promulgation of the famous Codex Alexandrinus, by Dr. Woide, and also of Beza's Testament, by Dr. Kipling. These venerable and valuable records of our holy religion are rendered the more invaluable from being executed typographically, in a fac-simile manner to the Unique Originals. I wish very much to be informed, by some of your learned and curious readers, whether it is in contemplation to publish, in a similar manner, Textus Sancti Cuthberti, now in the Cottonian library (Nero, D. 4): and that valuable MS. preserved in the cathedral of Lichfield, called St. Chad's Gospels. While I am on the subject of ancient learning, let me recommend to you the consideration of publishing a collection of engravings, coloured, from the beautiful historical paintings preserved in the many Missals in the Museum, public libraries, and private collections, in this kingdom: also of the authenticated portraits from the same source. They would tend to elucidate the history, manners, dress, &c. &c. of the English nation. An old drawing of London (temp Henry VII.) is preserved in the Museum; and many others of cities, palaces, churches, castles, &c. might be given, in addition to those preserved in the Vetusta Monumenta, the originals of which are now no more. If this hint appears in your Magazine, it may, perhaps, rouse some attention to the subject; in which case I shall be greatly over paid in thus addressing you. Yours, &c. R. R.

Mr. URBAN, Ochtertyre, Sept. 4.

VARIOUS things have prevented me, since the publication of your

May Magazine, from writing to you. I owe it, however, to the memory of Dr. Sharp, as well as to myself, to tell you that in the letter *made up* from the one I wrote to a very respectable Prelate\*, you have omitted the most material circumstance of the whole, viz. my wish to avoid any reflection for publishing private letters without proper permission. Not knowing how to apply to the Doctor's family, it occurred to me to send the papers to one, who, I was well assured, would permit nothing to be printed that could discredit his departed friend. I have long considered the publishing of confidential unguarded letters, after a man's death, without the consent of his heir, as a sort of *misprision of treason* against society. And, though the letter in question be of a public nature, it was nevertheless proper I should act with delicacy.

The inscription for Bamburgh castle, p. 389, can reflect no additional honour on the character of Dr. Sharp: yet it is somewhat grating to its author, to see it published so very inaccurately, as to be, in some passages, almost unintelligible. When, therefore, you do me the justice to insert this letter, I hope you will likewise print the following list of errata.

Yours, &c. JO RAMSAY.

Line 2, for *unum* read *unum e*.

8, for *horticulum*, read *horti cultum*.

22, for *paces*, read *pacis*.

Ditto, for *mereris*, read *miseris*.

24, for *præda tenebris*, read *prædatoribus*.

29, for *pare*, read *pax*.

33, for *judere*, read *judex*.

Ditto, for *mitissime*, read *mitissimâ*.

32, for *alloquitur*, read *alloquetur*.

Note—for *Blackall*, read *Blacket*.

In Mr. Stuart's inscription.

Line 3, for *five*, read *sibi*.

Ditto, for *devinct*, read *devincit*.

TRANSLATION.

Passenger! this castle, anciently one of the bulwarks of England, afterwards almost ruinous, was repaired in happier times,

By JOHN SHARP, D. D.

to whom hospitality

is more sweet than wealth to the worldling; whose labours, and even the pastimes of whose leisure hours,

breathe the love of human kind.

Lo! his gardener is a man of fourscore, who had served his former master fifty years, without provision for old age;

and the assistant is a friendless negro, who, (strange to tell!) on being set free, had well nigh become an outcast of society.

\* Mr. R. well knows BY WHOM the letter was transmitted to the press. EDIT,

AN



An excellent trustee of an excellent charity  
 in seasons of scarcity,  
 his granaries supply the industrious poor  
 with corn at a reduced price :  
 to provide, likewise, wholesome food for the  
 soul,  
 he founded schools,  
 which he cherished with paternal care :  
 with what goodness, what profusion of  
 comforts,  
 doth he receive persons shipwrecked on this  
 rocky coast ?  
 Perhaps thou wonderest at batteries of cannon  
 before the door of a true lover of peace :  
 these, however, are not the engines of  
 ambition,  
 being placed there,  
 either to prevent ships from being captured,  
 or, when bewildered in mist,  
 to point out kindly their proper way.  
 O that peace on earth, and good will to men,  
 would universally prevail !  
 then for tresses, once deemed impregnable,  
 might likewise become temples of charity.  
 Meanwhile, for works like these,  
 there remains, we trust, a glorious reward :  
 At the last day,  
 the Judge of all the earth  
 shall, in mildest majesty, thus address those  
 whose deeds of mercy flowed from love to  
 him,  
 " Come, ye blessed ! yours is the kingdom of  
 heaven."

*Account of the first News-paper established  
 in England.*

(From Lord Mountmorres's *History of  
 the Irish Parliament. vol. II. p. 123*).

JULY 9, 1662, a very extraordinary  
 question arose, about preventing the  
 publication of the debates of the Irish  
 Parliament in an English news-paper  
 called *The Intelligencer*; and a letter  
 was written from the Speaker to Sir  
 Edward Nicholas, the English secretary  
 of state, to prevent these publications in  
 those Diurnals, as they call them. The  
*London Gazette* commenced Nov. 7, 1665.  
 It was at first called the *Oxford Gazette*,  
 from its being printed there during a  
 session of parliament held there on ac-  
 count of the last plague. Antecedent to  
 this period, Sir R. P. Strange published  
 the first daily news-paper in England.

From the following passage in Tacitus,  
 it appears that somewhat like news-pa-  
 pers were circulated in the Roman state :  
 " Diurna populi Romani, per provincias,  
 per exercitus, curarius leguntur : quam  
 ut non noscatur, quid Thrasea, fecerit."

In a note of Mr. Murphy's excellent  
 translation of Tacitus he laments that  
 none of these Diurnals, or News-papers,  
 as he calls them, had been preserved, as

they would cast great light upon the  
 private life and manners of the Romans.

With the Long Parliament originated  
 appeals to the people, by accounts of  
 their proceedings. These appeared pe-  
 riodically, from the first of them, called  
 "Diurnal Occurrences of Parliament,"  
 Nov. 3, 1641, to the Restoration.

These were somewhat like our Maga-  
 zines, and they were generally called  
 "Mercuries;" as *Mercurius Politicus*,  
*Mercurius Rusticus*; and one of them,  
 in 1644, appears under the odd title of  
 "Mercurius Fumigosus, or the Smoking  
 Nocturnal."

The number of these publications ap-  
 pears, from a list in an accurate, new,  
 and valuable piece of biography, from  
 1641 to 1660, to have been 156.

These publications of parliamentary  
 proceedings were interdicted after the  
 Restoration, as appears from a debate in  
 Grey's Collection, March 24, 1681; in  
 consequence of which, the Votes of the  
 House of Commons were first printed by  
 authority of Parliament.

From the first regular paper, the a-  
 bovementioned *Public Intelligencer*, com-  
 mencing Aug. 31, 1661, there were, to  
 1688, with the *Gazette*, which has con-  
 tinued regularly, as at present, from Nov.  
 7, 1665, 70 papers, some of a short, and  
 others of a longer duration.

The first daily paper, after the Revo-  
 lution, was called "The Orange Intelli-  
 gencer;" and thence to 1692 there were  
 26 news-papers.

From an advertisement in a weekly  
 paper, called "The Athenian Gazette,"  
 Feb. 8, 1696, it appears, that the coffee-  
 houses in London had then, exclusive of  
 the Votes of Parliament, nine news-pa-  
 pers every week; but there seems not to  
 have been in 1696 one daily paper.

In the reign of Queen Anne, there  
 were, in 1709, 18 weekly papers pub-  
 lished; of which, however, only one was  
 a daily paper, *The London Courant*.

In the reign of George I. in 1724,  
 there were published three daily, six  
 weekly, and ten evening papers, three  
 times a-week.

In the late reign there were published  
 of news-papers in London, and in all  
 England,

in 1753	7,411,757
1760	9,464,790
and in the present	
reign in	
1790	14,035,639
1791	14,794,153
1792	15,005,760

In 1792 there were published in Lon-  
 don 13 daily, 20 evening, and 9 weekly  
 papers.



papers. In the country 70; and in Scotland 14 country papers.

Though Venice produced the first Gazette in 1536, it was circulated in manuscript long after the invention of printing, to the close of the 16th century, as appears from a collection of these Gazettes in the Magliabechian Library at Florence, according to Mr. Chalmers, in his curious and entertaining Life of Ruddiman, p. 114.

Mr. Chalmers observes, that it may gratify our national pride to be told that we owe to the wisdom of Elizabeth, and the prudence of Burleigh, the circulation of the first genuine news-paper, "The English Mercurie," printed during the time of the Spanish armada. The first number, preserved still in the British Museum, is marked 50; it is dated the 23d of July, 1588, and contains the following curious article:

"Yesterday the Scotch Ambassador had a private audience of her Majesty, and delivered a letter from the King his master, containing the most cordial assurances of adhering to her Majesty's interests, and to those of the Protestant Religion; and the young King said to her Majesty's Minister at his court, that all the favour he expected from the Spaniards was, the courtesy of Polyphemus to Ulysses, that he should be devoured the last."

These publications were however then, and long after, published in the shape of small pamphlets; and so they were called in a tract of one Burton, in 1614: "If any one read now-a-days, it is a play-book or a pamphlet of newes," for so the word was originally spelled.

From 1588 to 1622, and during the pacific reign of James the First, few of these publications appeared; but the 30 years war, and the victories of the great King Gustavus Adolphus, having excited the curiosity of our countrymen, a weekly paper, called "The Newes of the present Week," was printed by Nathaniel Butter, in 1622, which was continued afterwards in 1626, under another title, by Mercurius Britannicus; and they were succeeded by the German Intelligencer in 1630, and the Swedish Intelligencer in 1631; which last was compiled by William Watts, of Caius College, who was a learned man, and who thus gratified the public curiosity with the exploits of the Swedish hero, in a quarto pamphlet.

The great rebellion in 1641 was pro-

ductive of abundance of those periodical tracts abovementioned, as well as of all those that have been published since the first news-paper that appeared in the present form, the Public Intelligencer, published by Sir Roger L'Estrange, Aug. 31, 1661.

Mr. Chalmers subjoins to these curious researches the account of the first paper printed in Scotland, in February 1699, the Edinburgh Gazette, which was accompanied afterwards, in 1705, by the Edinburgh Courant; and, at the period of the Union, Scotland had only three news-papers.

The publication of the Caledonian Mercury, by Ruddiman, April 28, 1720, led this curious and entertaining biographer to this minute and laborious investigation; from which it appears, that England had, in 1792, 35 town and 70 country papers; Scotland, 14 news-papers, published at Edinburgh and in the country.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 2.

AS the *Behemoth* is one of the most remarkable amphibious quadrupeds that the Creator has made; I send you a new translation, with explicative notes, on that part of the Book of Job which describeth it; which may be acceptable to some of your readers by its appearance in your valuable Magazine.

Job, xi. 15, &c.

Behold now Behemoth, which I have made;  
Near thee, he eateth grass like an ox:  
Lo his strength is in his loins;  
And his active force in the middle of his belly.  
He raiseth his tail like to a cedar:  
The sinews of his privities are intertwined,  
His ribs are strong as pipes of brass;  
His bones are hard like a bar of iron.  
He is the most extraordinary of the works of  
God: [teeth.]

He that formed him hath firmly fixed his  
The mountains supply him with food;  
And there all the beasts of the field play.  
Under the shady trees, he lieth down,  
In the concealment of the reeds, and soft mud.  
The spreading boughs overshadow his retreat;  
The willows of the river encompass him.  
Behold, the stream may press on him, yet he  
is not afraid; [against his mouth.]  
He is secure, although Jordan should rush  
No one can take him before his eyes;  
And pierce through his nose with snares.

#### NOTES EXPLANATORY.

*Behemoth.*] The word בְּהֵמוֹת signifies the Beast, or Brute, by way of eminence, the most eminent or remarkable of Brutes. See Parkhurst's Lexicon on the word. Bochart contends that the name



name means the *Hippopotamus*, or the River-horse, which the antient Greek writers and the Prænestine pavement describe as an amphibious quadruped found in the Nile, and which is still sometimes to be met with in Upper Egypt. Vol. III. p. 754, &c. See also Scheuchzer's *Physica Sacra* on Job, and Dr. Shaw's *Travels*, p. 426. But Scultens and Scot affirm that Behemoth is the elephant; and see Pool's *Synopsis* for the comment of the Ancients on this word.

Dr. Young, in a note in his Paraphrase of the Almighty's Speech to Job, says,

"I have observed already that three or four of the creatures here described are Egyptian; the two last are notoriously so: they are the river-horse, and the crocodile, these celebrated inhabitants of the river Nile. It would have been expected from an author more remote from that river than Moses, in a catalogue of creatures produced to magnify the Creator, to have dwelt on the two largest works of his hands, viz. the elephant, and the whale, although the description in our author will not admit of it. But Moses (as we may well suppose) under an immediate terrour of the *hippopotamus*, and crocodile, from their daily mischiefs and ravages around them, it is very accountable why he should permit them to take place."

*Near thee.*] The word is עֲרֵב which in some places of the Bible is rendered *with thee, before thee*, &c. and in other places *near thee, or near to thee*, here it should be, *near thee*. The Almighty had desired Job to behold him now; as if he had said, behold this wonderful creature which I have made; behold him, he is near thee; for he cometh from the river to places where there is plenty of grass, that he may eat: there observe him. See Pool's *Synopsis*. Although the translators have put the colon after "I have made with thee:" yet it ought to be after "I have made." See the translation.

*Strength is in his loins.*] The word מִצְנֵי signifies the *loins*, those parts of the body which are situated between the lowest ribs, and the *os sacrum*, and which comprehends the *five vertebrae* of the loins, which are of all the thickest, and largest. See Tho. Bartholin. *Anatomia*, p. 509, whose words are, *Lumborum quinque (vertebrae scil.) crassissimæ sunt, et maximæ*.

*And his active force.*] The word וְעֹז signifies his *force*, or *vigour*, *labour*, *pains*, *activity*, particularly the

*labour*, or *energy* of *procreation*, or the *active force* for propagation, or the *generative power* of creatures.

*In the middle of the belly.*] The word בֶּטֶן denotes the *navel*, or *parts* about the *navel*; that is, the muscles about that part. *Sic ergo, quia genitale membrum tauris est adjunctum umbilico, umbilicus dicitur*, says Sanctius. See Pool's *Synopsis*. It therefore may be rendered in or on the middle parts of the belly. The elephant and the hippopotamus are remarkable for strength there. Buffon says, that the latter is *d'une force prodigieuse de corps*, of a prodigious strength of body, and gives some wonderful instances concerning it. *Hist. Nat. tom. X. p. 211, 212.*

*He raiseth.* The word קָנַח denotes to bend, erect, raise, or lift up. The Chaldee Targum has כַּפַּח, bendeth. The French translation has, *Il remue sa queue qui est comme un cedre*, he moveth his tail which is as a cedar. Dr. Young says,

How like a mountain cedar moves his tail,  
Nor can his complicated sinews fail.

See his Paraphrase on this part.

The tail of the elephant is small, weak, and inconsiderable; but the tail of the hippopotamus is, though short, yet thick, and may be compared to the cedar for its round yea conical shape, its smoothness, thickness, strength, and stiffness. See Parkhurst's *Lexicon* on the word. So that when the hippopotamus raises or lifts up his tail, it is like a cedar; for, as Buffon in his *Hist. Nat. tom. X. p. 196*, and Scheuchzer in his *Physica Sacra* on the place, say, the tail of the hippopotamus is eleven inches four lines (French) long; and at its origin somewhat more than a foot in circumference; but at the end only two inches ten lines (French). The French foot is equal to one foot nine lines English; and these dimensions were taken from the female, which is one third less than the male hippopotamus.

*His ribs are strong as pipes of brass.* The word עֲצָמֹת signifies *bones*, *small bones*, or ribs from their strength and solidity. Parkhurst renders this place thus: עֲצָמֹתֵי הַחֹמֶשׁ (smaller) bones (are) pipes (or channels) of brass; עֲצָמֹתֵי הַחֹמֶשׁ (larger, projecting) bones like a bar of iron. And Dr. Young paraphrases it thus:

Built high, and wide, his solid bones surpass  
The bars of steel, his ribs are ribs of brass.

This



This place in the Book of Job, I think, is certainly intended to express the wonderful strength and extraordinary hardness of the Behemoth's bones. Brookes says, that the bones of the hippopotamus are much harder than the elephant's. Nat. Hist. vol. I. p. 104: and Buffon says, that the bones of the hippopotamus are *très fortes, et d'une substance si dure qu'elle fait feu contre le fer*, very strong, and of a substance so hard as to strike fire with steel; and that this substance is so white, so clean, and so hard, as to be far preferable to ivory for making artificial, or false, teeth. And in the note, Mons. Desmarchis is quoted as saying expressly in his Voyage, tom. II. p. 148, "That the tusks of the hippopotamus are much harder (*beaucoup plus dures*) than ivory." Hist. Nat. tom. X. p. 207.

He is the most extraordinary of the works of God; or the chief of the ways of God. i. e. He is one of the most remarkable quadrupeds that the Almighty hath made.

Hath firmly fixed his teeth, or tusks. The word חָבַר denotes to *confine, fix, or make fast*, and the other word חֶרֶב signifies *his sword, a knife, cludel, axe, or his instrument or his weapon*; it means here the teeth, or tusks of the hippopotamus, which the Creator has by nature firmly fixed in his mouth; so that it ought to be rendered teeth; for, teeth are given him for his sword, or weapon of defence, or offence. Nonnus says (with many others) that the hippopotamus has dog-teeth always covered and concealed by his lips when his mouth is shut, yet are very long, crooked, prismatic, and cutting like the tusks of the wild bear. See Parkhurst's Lexicon. *Harpe hic singitur instructus hippopotamus, cui etiam harpen tribuunt Græci poetæ. Nicand. Theriac. vers. 566, & Non. Dionys. l. 26. quia nimirum χαλκιδόνας, id est, dentes exsertos, habet, mollior flexos, acutos, prælongos, quibus in moeum sulcis ungues demittit, et corumpit.* See Pool's Synopsis on the place.

All the beasts of the field play.] The word קָרָא denotes to *contend, fight, skirmish, or to sport, play, or dance*. Those hills, or rising ground on each side of the river, that supply the hippopotamus with food, also do the same to every other creature there. The word לָאֵל, *to graze*, would have been preferable here, in the original to קָרָא, and ought to have been rendered thus;

"and there every beast of the field graze." Dr. Young paraphrases it thus: The mountains feed him; there the beasts admire

The mighty stranger, and in dread retire; At length his greatness nearer they survey Graze in his shadow, and his eye obey.

Under the shady trees he lieth down.]

Dr. Young adds,

The fens and marshes are his cool retreat, His noon-tide shelter from the burning heat; Their sedgy bosoms his wide couch are made, And groves of willows give him all their shade.

Behold, the stream may press on him.]

The original words are הַנָּהָר יַעֲשֶׂה which have been rendered, "Behold he drinketh up a river:" but the word עָשָׂה has no such signification; it signifies to *oppress, press, rush upon, strive, or struggle*, or do violence in a moral sense. It is therefore literally, "Behold the river, or the stream, may press, or flow violently (on him) הַנָּהָר, he will not be afraid (of it) or he will not haste out (of it) with fear and trepidation." Our translators, taking the Behemoth to be the elephant, gave this word a forced or rather a false translation, or perhaps, were led wrong by those writers:

Cephe si glaciale caput quo fuetos anhelam.  
Ferre sitim Python, amnemque avertere ponto. Stat. Theb. V. 349.

Qui spiris tegeret montes, hauriet hiatu  
Flumina, &c. Claud. Pies. in Ruf.

These also, or by not observing the original, have caused Dr. Young to paraphrase this place wrong:

His eye drinks Jordan up, when fir'd with drought

He trusts to turn its channel down his throat; In lessen'd waves it creeps along the plain, He sinks a river, and he thirsts again.

Whoever is acquainted with the Hebrew, and knows the nature and way of the hippopotamus, will easily see that the translation is wrong here. Buffon, speaking of the hippopotamus, says, "He is pleased with being in the water, and stays there as willingly as on the land. He remains a long time at the bottom of the water, and walks there as in the open air." Hist. Nat. tom. X. p. 112. And Watson, in his Animal World Displayed, p. 92, says, "that the hippopotamus spends part of its life under water; it comes out of the water in an evening to sleep; and when it goes in again, it walks very deliberately in over head, and pursues its course along the bottom



bottom as easy and unconcerned as if it were in the open air. The rivers it frequents are very deep; and, where they are also clear, this affords a most astonishing sight.

*He is secure although Jordan should rush against his mouth.*] This place also is not rendered right in the Bible. The word **יָבִטָּה** denotes to *trust*, be *confident*, and *secure*: and **יָצַח** signifies to *break*, *burst*, *thrust forth*, as waters. It is applied to the waters bursting forth from the great deep at the Deluge. So that the meaning of it here is: although Jordan or the Nile, or any river whatever, should overflow its banks, rush with impetuosity; yet the hippopotamus is safe or secure, even although he is in the midst of the rapid stream. This may be applicable either to the elephant or hippopotamus; for, the former with great composure walks through deep and rapid rivers, provided he can carry his trunk, through which he breathes fresh air, above water; where it is very deep, he can swim as well as any other creature; but the latter can remain several hours under water without coming up to breathe. See Scott's note on the Text, Rolben's Nat. Hist. of the Cape, p. 31. Brookes's Nat. Hist. vol. I. p. 94. Bochart, vol. III. p. 756. and Parkhurst's Lexicon.

*None can take him before his eyes, or none can seize him with open force.*] The word **בְּעֵינָיו** signifies before his eyes, or in his sight, i. e. No man alone can encounter with him, lay hold on him by force, and perforate his nose, put a cord in it, and lead him away. See an account of his great strength in Buffon's Nat. Hist. lately translated from the French; and see Pool's Synopsis for the account of it by the antients.

In page 891, in the New Translation of a passage from Job, line 10, for the *head* of the spear, read the *iron head* of the spear. For the word **לִהְבֵּה** signifies the *blade* of a sword, or the *iron head* of a spear, or javelin, from their flashing or glittering. See Parkhurst's Lexicon.

#### QUERIES TO OUR HERALDIC CORRESPONDENTS.

**A** REST is as the figure before you, (*see Pl. III. fig. 64*); but that is not their only name; for, most authors differ as to what they are. Leigh and Boswell will have them to be *sufflues*, i. e. instruments that transmit the wind from

the bellows to the organ. being derived from *souffler*, a French verb, signifying to blow; and which the learned *Sevoing* makes use of in his blazon of the arms of *De-fargues*, who carry, saith he, p. 447, *De gueuls à deux soufflets d'argent en pal*; that is *gules*, two *sufflues* in *pale Argent*. Others again there are, who will have them to be rests for an horseman's staff, or lance; and thus, omitting many English authors, doth Favyn, tom. II. p. 170, blazon the arms of one branch of the family of the *Arando's of Spain*, as *d'Argent à la bordure d'Or chargée de huit arrests de lance d'Azure*, which with us would be *Argent*, a *bordure Cousu*, or, charged with eight rests (for lances), *Azure*. *Guillim* places them among musical instruments, calling them, from Old Rolls, *Clarions*. *Gibbon* speaks of a manuscript he had, and another he had seen, which call them *Claricymbals* or *Clavecimbals*, in Latin *Clavecymbala*; and his opinion is, that the Old Rolls *Guillim* speaks of, mistook *Clarions* for *Claricords* (*Claricords* and *Clavicords* being, by *Minsbew* and others, rendered the English of *Clavecymbala* or *Clavecordia*, which answers to harpichords and virginals); and accordingly he blazons the coat of *Grenville*, *Clavecymbala tria aurea in scuto rubro*. And those who will have them to be rests, he adviseth to hold them as brackets or organ rests, which, saith he, they resemble; and thus he blazons the coat of *Bessing of Staffordshire*, viz. *Tria organorum fulcra cyanea, in solo aureo*, i. e. *Or, three organ rests Azure*. But to my reader I say only, *utrum horum magis accipe*. *Guillim's* last edition, the Dictionary, p. 18.

#### A YOUNG STUDENT IN HERALDRY.

Mr. URBAN, Oxford, Jan. 18.

**I**T would highly gratify the curiosity of many of your numerous readers, if you, or any of your learned correspondents, could inform them, what is become of that History of America, of which a large portion was known to be finished before the death of the late Historiographer of Scotland. It is surely strange that an uniform edition of his works, with some account of his life, &c. should not yet have been announced as preparing for the press. Is it true, that he ever thought of continuing the English History from the period where Hume has left it?

Yours, &c.

CURIOSUS.

For



For the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

A calculation of the annual produce or rent of wood-land per acre, charging interest at five per cent. (interest upon interest) for the same every year until cut.

If sold for 20l per acre, produces annually, if left to stand the number of years in the margin.

stand the number of years, in the margin.				If sold for 19l. per acre.			If sold for 18l. per acre.		
Yrs.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
21	0	11	2	0	10	7	0	10	0
21	0	12	1	0	11	5	0	10	10
19	0	13	1	0	12	5	0	11	9
18	0	14	2	0	13	6	0	12	9
17	0	15	4	0	14	8	0	13	11

In order to encourage gentlemen of landed property to improve their estates by planting of waste land with cord-wood, I beg leave, through the extensive circulation of your Magazine, to publish the above tables, which ascertain the *annual* profit per acre of such, when sold, at the expiration of seventeen to twenty-one years, at different prices. This would be a rational amusement, and profitable to himself and his heirs.

A country, well wooded will encourage various manufactories to settle in it; and the value of such, by increasing population, and making money more plenty, are such great benefits to the landed gentlemen as need not be pointed out.

There are hardly any farms of extent, but what have many acres of poor and unprofitable land, which might be planted to advantage with cord-wood; and, should the demand for such be slack, they should be weeded, and the most thriving left to stand; these will be very useful for country purposes, and be more valuable, if left to grow a few years longer, than cord wood.

In many parts of Russia the peasants keep many flocks of bees, (some persons have more than a hundred hives,) and their honey seems to be collected from the buds and flowers of the timber trees. The Linden tree, I am told, is very advantageous on that account; and why might not other trees that bear flowers be equally beneficial? or why it might not answer to our cottagers in England?

The produce in wax and honey, I should think, would amply repay for the care and attention, if the landlord would but encourage them at first to set up. Yours, &c.

A FRIEND TO AGRICULTURE.

N. B. If the land were ploughed, and a crop or two of potatoes taken out of it, the wood would thrive much better.

Should the wood be sold for more than 20l. per acre, or less than 18l. (for the number of years in this table); the annual rent may be ascertained by the common *Rule of Three*.

Mr. URBAN, Winchester, Jan. 15.

As it appears by the concluding lines of a work, with which Dr. Geddes has just favoured the publick, called, *A Letter to the Bishop of Centurio*, that he mistakes the meaning of a passage, relating to himself, in my letter which was inserted in your Magazine for last October, p. 887; I beg permission to be heard in explanation, leaving it to the judgment of your readers, who may think proper to look back to that letter, whether I do or do not give the obvious meaning of the said passage.

It never then was my intention to insinuate that the Doctor aimed at "drawing money out of the pockets of mankind" by any dishonest or dishonourable means, or in any other way, except by the fair sale of his promised Version of the Bible: but this gentleman having just before, in a printed *Address to the Publick*, complained of the opposition he met with from persons of various descriptions, and more particularly from those of the Roman Catholic Communion, amongst whom, he said, he could not reckon fifty subscribers to his work; I took occasion to remind him of the general indisposition of mankind to favour those who attack their favourite opinions. I told him that it was madness in him to expect support from the latter, whilst he continued occasionally to sport opinions which they account heretical, and whilst he neglected to keep clear of the censure of their prelates. This evidently was advice, from which he might, if he had pleased, have drawn advantage. With the same view, I hinted to him, that his open declamations against church establishments and hereditary nobility were ill calculated to obtain for him the patronage of the opulent and the powerful in church and state; and I confidently assured him, that writing congratulatory odes to the French Assembly, and calling for national reform at home, was not popular language with the country at large: as I utterly denied, and deny still, that the "current begins to turn in favour" of the pretended friends of the people, and that "the high tide



of fictitious loyalty," as he calls it, "is ready to be swallowed up in the dark abyss, whence "it issued:" p. 17. In suggesting, however, these reflections, drawn from the theory and the experience of human nature, I assured the Doctor, that, for my own part, as far as his work was concerned, I only required one unfavourable impression, which many others have received in common with myself, to be done away, namely, that, with all his writings on the sacred text, he himself is an infidel with respect to it; and that he does not believe a word of its being divinely inspired. Yet, though the Doctor has noticed me and my writings in various passages of his late printed letter, he has not thought proper to say a single word in answer to this very reasonable requisition.

It is true, the Doctor endeavours, in both his works, to conciliate the favour of some of those whom he apprehends to be indisposed against him, and, in particular, he addresses some deprecatory verses in his *Letter*, p. 34, to a certain learned prelate of the Established Church; but, if I form a right judgement of that illustrious character, he would have been much better pleased to read a plain disavowal of some of the Doctor's tenets, than any personal compliments which the author of the *Norfolk Tale* was capable of addressing to him. Whether or not, however, it was worth the Doctor's while, on the present occasion, to leave the sober gait of prose, and to mount Pegasus, for the purpose of hobbling through such lame couplets as the following, the publick will judge no less than the respectable prelate.

"I never will believe, believe who can,  
"I never will believe that Horsley is that man."

I am persuaded that, in general, the Doctor can make better rhymes than these: but we all know, that, whatever be the case with Scripture, Poetry is certainly the work of inspiration; and it appears that the Caledonian Muse was so much out of tune, at the time we are speaking of, as to have been unable to scan a common hexameter verse; accordingly we find her, within the compass of a very few lines, thus marring the harmony of her Mantuan sister,

"Quidquid id est, Danaos timeo et dona ferentes," p. 34.

The character, Mr. Urban, which the Doctor very justly represents as not applicable to the bishop of Rochester, is

that of a persecuting inquisitor: to judge, however, from the outcries of the former, throughout both of his late pamphlets, you would, at least, suppose that this character was perfectly descriptive of the English Catholic prelates, in their conduct with respect to Dr. Geddes and his Bible: you would certainly conclude, that, in the true spirit of the tolerating philosophers abroad, they had made a forcible entry upon our author's study, had burnt all the copies of his version they could meet with, and had put their seal upon his papers: at all events, you would not entertain a doubt but that they had absolutely prohibited the printing, the selling, and the reading of this wonderful production amongst their flock, and had solicited a certain Catholic peer to withdraw the pension which he has for so many years allowed the translator. But, Sir, be assured, that nothing of this is true; and, whereas those gentlemen were possessed of the fairest opportunity of justly condemning both the translation and the translator himself, they satisfied themselves with warning their flock against adopting this as an approved version. Professing, as this work did, to come forward for the particular use of Roman Catholics, could their prelates avoid expressing themselves whether they approved of this work or not? and, finding themselves obliged to reject it, could they express themselves in more moderate language? If the Doctor will but be consistent with himself, most certainly he cannot complain that his work is not adopted; for, we find in his *address*, p. 3. that one of his reasons for undertaking a new translation of the scriptures, in favour of Roman Catholics, was that "several books, which the council of Trent had decreed to be canonical, were in the common version accounted apochryphal:" now in his late *letter*, p. 20. the Doctor himself gives roundly into the same opinion, and condemns the Tridentine fathers for their decision in this particular. Can this author then be surprised, according to the observations which he himself has made, if the Roman Catholics should not encourage a translator who cuts off, at a single stroke, seven whole books, besides other considerable portions of Scripture, from their acknowledged canon?

It is the remark of lord Chesterfield, that self love prompts us to reject the praise of those qualities which we are conscious of possessing, and to contend for the reputation of those to which we fear



fear our claim will be disputed. Perhaps this axiom may help to throw light on the following account which our translator gives of himself. "Superiority of talents," says he, "I never claimed, because I was conscious that I could not claim it with justice; but, in patient industry, and an honest candour, I will not yield the palm to any man." Address, p. 7. Now, that the Doctor has great talents, and that he thinks so, nobody will deny; but that his "patient industry" has confined him to the Bible, which, he says, has "been for more than twelve years almost the sole object of my constant study and application;" *ibid.* most people will dispute, who are acquainted with the incredible number of pamphlets, (and even now he promises us several others,) with and without his name, which are known to be the fruit of his industry during the said period. On the other hand, that he is possessed of that honest candour which hates all disguise and prevarication, and makes him pour out his sentiments with the same sincerity, as if, says he, "I were before the tribunal of Him who is to judge the living and the dead," *Letter, preamble, p. 4.* this, I say, every one will deny, who is acquainted with his trimming conduct, in religious matters, for a long time past. I will not mention those works of this writer which he has been afraid to own; nor will I refer to those passages in the very work I have just quoted, in which he makes use of a studied caution to conceal his sentiments: but I appeal to himself, whether, if in that conference which he has referred to, *Letter, p. 36,* or in any previous communication with his prelate, he had expressed himself with the same freedom he has just now done, with respect to the council of Trent, the canon of sacred scriptures, and other points; whether, I say, he is not convinced that he would much earlier have incurred the same, or a heavier censure, than that of which he at present complains. His superiors would not, indeed, have "crushed him with the mill-stone of authority, p. 39;" a fate which, in the same breath, he deprecates and dares; but, most likely they would have held to him some such language as the following, which, I trust, need not fear the candour of any British ear. *If these are your sentiments, Dr. Geddes, follow them and welcome: hoist your standard, and gather round you your followers; but, as these are not our opinions, nor those of the church with which we communicate,*

*but rather are utterly subversive of them, do not complain if we cease to employ you as a minister, or to consider you as a member of this church.* Pray, Mr. Urban, what is there inquisitorial in this language? Yours, &c. J. M—r.

Mr. URBAN, *James Aet, Jan. 25.*  
 YOUR anonymous correspondent from Cheshunt considers the contributions of the clergy to charities, similar to the one of which I lately sent you an account, as acts of *insurance*, not of charity. We disdain the imputation; it is an illiberal observation; it is, if applied to the Suffolk clergy, I can take upon me to say, an unjust one; and I believe it to be equally unjust if applied to the Essex clergy, or the clergy of any other county in England. We owe much to the contributions of the laity, we own ourselves on this account much their debtors; even your Cheshunt correspondent allows *them* to be influenced by no other motives than those of the purest charity; and the same ought surely in justice to them to be said of the more opulent clergy, who cannot entertain the most distant idea of other recompence for what they thus bestow, than that treasure which they lay up for themselves in heaven. As to the clergy in less affluent circumstances, neither can it be fairly supposed that even *they*, in contributing their mite, act on self-interested motives, since, whether they contribute or not, their families, when in distress, receive the same assistance from the fund. Yours, &c. J. ORD.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan. 10.*  
 P. P. P. in your last volume, p. 1012. . desires some of your correspondents will send him an account of the annual amount of the rents of the lauded property in England and Wales; the number of arable acres in *ditto*; the annual average of acres sown with corn; the number in grass. This is to be done directly, to *expedite* a publication. To be sure, these are question easily answered. A wag! a wag! Mr. Urban. Q. X.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan. 10.*  
 NOTHING more strongly marks the power of attachment to a particular system, whether well or ill founded, than the strange hypothesis adopted by the ingenious Mr. Cordiner, in his "Remarkable Ruins and romantic Scenery in Scotland," concerning the *worship of the Virgin Mary*, deducing it from Egypt, where St. Cyril was patriarch,



arch, and from the veneration in which Isis was held there. The idea is in some degree borrowed from Bp. Warburton, who observes, that “a beautiful female, caressing or suckling an infant, was one of the happiest symbols of that *kind and intelligent Nature* which, with fond attention to its welfare, nourishes the universe. This was sculptured on Egyptian monuments, and placed in their sanctuaries, as conveying the most grateful idea of that *affectionate care* which cherishes the creation, considered as the offspring of supreme perfection, and under the guardianship of *parental* goodness. These sublime ideas of the most momentary principle of natural religion, blending with evangelical truths, contributed in part to that deep homage where-with the statues and paintings of the *Holy Virgin* were regarded.” If the worship of the Virgin Mary took its rise in Egypt, it was only collaterally; for, though Cyril and Nestorius contended with unwarrantable violence whether the Virgin Mary should be addressed as the *mother of God*, or of *Christ in his human-nature*, afterwards united to the Divinity, the title was not thus first introduced, but only, as Dr. Mosheim observes (I. 405), “more frequently attributed to her in the controversy against the Arians than it had formerly been, and was a favourite term with the followers of Apollinaris,” who was Bishop of Laodicea, and a strenuous defender of the doctrine of Christ’s divinity (Ib. 344), and flourished about the middle of the fourth century, 50 years at least before the contest between Cyril and Nestorius, though it was in consequence of this contest that the statue of the Virgin, with the child Jesus in her arms, obtained a principal place in the churches in the fourth century (Ib. p. 397); and it is not improbable but it might be substituted to that of Isis, or the hieroglyphic abovementioned be explained as a readier means of leading the Egyptians to receive Christianity.

One cannot help wishing that the monastic seals, whereon the Virgin’s figure is represented, had been more correctly drawn and engraved, as I will venture to affirm there was no such wretched workmanship in the matrices of seals, even in Scotland, as is here exhibited. No reading or explanation of the legends of these “seals of *Catholic Institutions* in North Britain” is offered; nor is it easy, from the representation, to make any out, except that one is the

seal of the provincial of the Carmelites in Scotland.

Another, the seal of some bishop of Scotland.

The third, the common seal of the monastery of Cupar. D. H.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 11.

“**M**ATTHEW PRIOR was sent ambassador by Queen Anne to Louis XIV. He was a very high-bred man, and made himself agreeable to the king by his talent. He presented to his college a picture of himself in a fine brocaded suit of clothes, in which he has very much *l’air noble*.” A correspondent of the European Magazine for December last, from whom I transcribe this anecdote, believes this picture has never been engraved.—I have a print without painter or graver’s name, and this inscription:

“The Hon. Matthew Prior, esq. her late Most Sacred Majesty’s Plenipotentiary to Louis the XIVth, king of France, and one of the

Commissioners of her Customs.”

It represents him in an oval, in a full-bottomed wig, coat open-breasted and richly laced in the front and cuffs, and a rich laced neckcloth, his right arm pendent, his left extended.

Not having seen the portrait at St. John’s, I send you this account for farther information.

In the same Miscellany we are told, that it is in *Candide* that Voltaire compares the French to monkeys and tigers. Speaking of some horrid crime committed in France, *Candide* exclaims, “Ah! les monstres! Quoi! des telles horreurs chez un peuple qui chante & qui danse! Ne pourrai-je sortir au plus vite de ce pays ou *les singes agacent les tigres*?” (where the monkeys set on the tigers). The following story is added: “A young Englishman was at Lyons in the Spring of 1768, at which time there was a man broken alive on the wheel. He could not help expressing his honest indignation at the atrocity of the punishment at a *table d’hôte* in that city, adding, how shameful it was that it should take place among so polished a people as the French then were. An old silk-mercator, who sat next to him, heard him out with great patience, and then very coolly told him, ‘Young man, you do not know my countrymen so well as I do; nothing but that kind of punishment, against which you have been pleased to exclaim so much, will keep them in any decent order, I assure you.’ Subsequent events have



have indeed proved how well acquainted the citizen of Lyons was with the character of the French.” D. D.

Mr. URBAN, *Winchester, Jan. 20.*  
**I** SEND you the copies of two original letters which I have lately met with, and which the subject, the style, and the authors of them, will recommend, as matter of curiosity, to many of your readers. The former of these letters is in the hand-writing of Charles II; the latter, in that of his minister, lord Lauderdale. They are both addressed to an ancestor of the present earl of Northesk, at whose seat, in this county, called Rosehill, they are now preserved. It was with the permission of that noble personage that I procured the present copies to be made for your use; in which the orthography and abbreviations of the originals are strictly preserved. I have only to add, that the spirited lady who refused to take a husband at the royal recommendation, as soon as that was withdrawn, married him for his own merits; and it is believed that the present noble governor of Jersey is, in a direct line, the fruit of that union. Yours, &c. J. M.

“*Whitehall, Nov. 20, 1672.*”

“My lord Nootesk, I am so much concerned in my lord Balcarress, that hearing he is in suite of one of your daughters, I must lett you know, you cannot bestow her upon a person of whose worth and fidelity I have a better esteeme; which moves me hastily to recommend to you, and your lady, your franck compliance with his designe, and as I do realy intend to be very kinde to him, and so do him good as occasion offers, as well for his fathers sake as his owne, so if you and your lady condescends to his pretention, and use him kindly in it, I shall take it very kindly at your hands, and reckon it to be done upon the accounte of,

“Your affectionate frinde,

“CHARLES R.”

“MY LORD, *Whitehall, Jan. 18, 1672-3.*”

“Yesterday I received yo<sup>r</sup>s of the 7<sup>th</sup> instant, and according to yo<sup>r</sup> desire I acquainted the King w<sup>th</sup> it. His Maj<sup>ty</sup> commanded me to signify to you that he is satisfyed, for as he did recom<sup>end</sup> that marriage, supposing that it was acceptable to both parties, so he did not intend to lay any constraint upon you; therfor he leaves you to dispose of yo<sup>r</sup> daughter as you please. This is by his Maj<sup>ties</sup> com<sup>and</sup> signified to your lordship by, my lord, your lordship's most humble servant, LAUDERDALE.”

“*Earl of Northesk.*”

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 16.

**S**OLITARY Imprisonment having been recommended by the philanthropic Howard, adopted in many countries, and in some instances received parliamentary sanction, and which, as far as experience will enable us to form an opinion, is likely to produce the most beneficial effects; I was surprised, in a late tour in Leicestershire, to have a plan put into my hands for an establishment on a directly opposite principle, under the name of “British Settlement for the Reformation of the Criminal Poor Adults and Children,”

“Thy overflow of good converts to bad.”

Shakspeare.

I do not refer to the play, as I mean the line to be taken literally and unconnected. Surely one or the other must be grossly mistaken, either in solitary imprisonment, or in collecting into one focus all those who may have suffered the punishment of their crimes, and those whom the lenity of a jury in too many cases acquit, and those who may have lain under the misfortune of being falsely accused. The former, I declare, is my opinion of being likely to be useful.

Another objection to this plan will arise from the county. As for Derbyshire, the county proposed, I think I can answer; and every other would equally object to be made an harbour for a den of thieves, ready to ravage the country.—Such only can be expected from it.

A few questions I could wish to have answered:

I. How far the president and vice-presidents have authorized the use of their names, or patronised the plan? I ask this particularly, as an expression was used, on being told that a name was wrong spelled, that “it does not signify, being used only as a decoy-duck,” or words to that purpose.

II. I both generally know, and am generally known; yet not one of the nominal committee happens to be known to me! Who are they?

III. What security have subscribers for the application of their money, as I know considerable sums have been collected.

IV. “The probationary house is already built.” Why is it not told where? We in town know; the country, perhaps, had better be kept in the dark. Then the plan concludes with visionary proposals



proposals for raising a capital—Alas! too many men, like birds, are taken with chaff.

Man is that kind of animal which will not submit to philosophical principles; and that part now brought forward, the least of any likely to establish the practice of philosophical theory, in which the argument for recommending the plan is written\*.

You may, perhaps, expect me to conclude with signing myself A MISANTHROPIST. I detest the name; and, as far as my humble situation will allow, may do as much good as my neighbour; if I say more, I might not be convicted of boasting—unknown, I may go so far; were I to sign my name, the last lines would have been omitted. Good frequently arises out of evil; the objections on a general plan may vanish, whilst on a partial one it may tend to much good. Let the institutor confine himself to the vicinity of the metropolis; he there may do good. I would recommend such a plan also to every county separately; this might also do good.

We are too many of us apt to complain of the severity of penal laws; but it must be allowed, that the depravity of human nature requires it. This is what we ought to lament, and endeavour to amend. In a county, the criminal is known; if falsely accused, he is immediately restored a member of society, and, if after having suffered the penalty of the law he becomes sensible of the error of his ways, he becomes a new man, and is received into confidence. To the hardened villain should such a door be opened; and few such I fear would enter in. For a county, consequently, a small house would be sufficient. The falsely-accused would not be ashamed to remove the suspicion by his good behaviour in a friendly receptacle, and thus obtain the sanction of his former friends, which, in the varied scenes of life I have experienced, I never knew withheld.

In a town like London there is variety of ways of getting a livelihood, in which the honesty of a labourer is of little consequence; the hardened villain ought not to complain on being obliged to submit to the most debased line; the

suspected may act as a porter at the markets, as a coal-heaver, or as a scavenger; and I do not see any good reason why persons, who have forfeited their rank in, and the confidence of, society, should be raised above those who, by their honest labour, have got their own living, and done their duty in that state of life to which it has pleased God to call them; and thus get an honest livelihood. Thus there would remain little or no real cause for complaint even without officious interference.

Yours, &c.

S. A.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 2.

I SHALL be much obliged to any of your genealogical correspondents, who will have the goodness to fill up the chasms in the following pedigree, or to continue any part of its branches.

Sir Cyrill Wyche, created a baronet in 1729, had two sons; Magnus, who died in 1740, and John, who died an infant. He had two daughters also; Frederica, married to Mr. Holmer, counsellor of state to the Duke of Holstein; and Amelia, unmarried 1741; in which year he was himself living. When did he die? The title died with him.

Another Sir Cyrill Wyche, knight of a younger branch of the family, who purchased Poyning manor, co. Norfolk, and died Dec. 29, 1707, had three wives: 1. —, daughter of Sir Tho. Jermyn, of —; 2. —, relict of Sir Herbert Perrott, of Harolstone, co. Pembroke; 3. —, daughter of — Evelyn, of —, Surrey, esq.

Jermyn Wyche, a son by the first wife, married — of —; and had issue Cyrill Wyche, of Hockwold, esq. high-sheriff of Norfolk 1729; and two daughters, Catharine, married to the Rev. Robert Wright, rector of Horling, co. Norfolk; and Mary, to Robert Clough, of Feltwell, in the same county; all living in 1741.

Thus much in the Baronetage of that year; and nothing more in that of 1771.

A desire of completing the history of a respectable family, and not an idle curiosity, is the motive of giving this trouble to Mr. Urban's correspondents.

A short life, by Dr. T. Ker, of "an eloquent preacher," Mr. Henry Smith, sometime lecturer of St. Clement's, prefixed to his "Sermons and other learned Treatises, 1675," concludes thus:

"Some fifteen years since I consulted the *Jesses* (I mean such as passed for old men in the parish of St. Clement Dane.); but could  
recover

\* The plan does not even state the sanction of the contributors, or any other authority by which the collectors are appointed supporters.



recover very little of them either of the time or manner of his death, save that they conceived his disease was a consumption. I perused also the Church Register, and found it silent concerning the date of his death; for which this reason was alleged, that, a little before his departure out of this life, he departed the city, to have the benefit of country air. But, by the exactest proportion of time, his death may be conjectured to have been about the year 1600."

He was a native of Withcock, in Leicestershire; and nearly related to the Smiths of Edmondthorpe and Husbands Bosworth. As it is not improbable that the date of his death might be found in the Registers of one of those parishes; perhaps the Historian of that County, or some of his friends, may ascertain the fact, and favour us with his epitaph. Or if (as is probable) Mr. Smith's departure into the country was for the benefit of the air at a smaller distance from his flock at St. Clement's; the accurate and industrious author of "*The Environs of London*" may have met with him in the course of his researches.

Much light has been thrown on the history of Crashaw by the enquiries in your last volume. As the name is not a very common one, perhaps the following title-page may help us to the name and profession of his father:

"*A Mitimus to the Jubilee at Rome, or the Rates of the Pope's Customhouse, sent to the Pope as a New Year's Gift from England this Year of Jubilee 1625. And faithfully published out of the old Latin Copie, with Observations upon the Romish Text. By William Crashaw, Batchelor of Divinity, and Pastor of Whitechapel—1625.*" 4to.

And, now we are on the subject of title-pages, take one that is unnoticed both by the learned re-publisher of Ames, and the indefatigable compiler of "*British Topography*:"

"*A very wonderful and strange Myracle of God shewed in London at Gally Key, vpon a young Mayde: aboute the Age of a xi. Yeares olde: Who hath bin possessed with v. Legions of Deuylls, these ii. Yeares. The which Child doth yet abyde the good Pleasure of Almightye God, hopying to be deliuered. Imprinted at London, without Newgate, in S. Sepulchres Parrish: by William Bartlet. 1574.*"

Yours, &c. BIOGRAPHICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Great Portland-street,*  
Jan. 20.

HAVING been too hastily charged, in your Magazine, by Miss Anna

Seward, with want of *politeness*, and even *common justice*, towards her, I was naturally anxious to vindicate myself, which I accordingly did in November last, by shewing, in the most satisfactory manner, that I had been careful to express myself with due delicacy, when obliged to correct an error into which she had been led, as to the true history of Dr. Johnson's writing the verses on a Sprig of Myrtle. I refer to my statement, and trust it, with confidence, to the candour of all who are capable of reasoning and judging of evidence. I, at the same time, could not but discover some indignation at the malevolence with which that fair lady had presumed to attack the great and good Dr. JOHNSON, whose character was altogether unconnected with the inconsiderable matter in question. Whether he wrote those beautiful verses for himself, or for a friend, his merit as a poet must be the same. The investigation of their history was important only for the sake of truth, and in fairness to another lady, whom Miss Seward had induced me to contradict, on grounds sufficiently probable, as I admitted in my additional note.

I should have thought that there was no occasion for any more writing upon the subject; but I am sorry to find that our poetess has made a second attack, at great length, and in such temper as must be very uneasy to a gentle bosom. She, indeed, has candour enough not to resume the charge from which I vindicated myself, and which was the cause of my animadverting upon her at all. But she throws forth some censure upon me, and a great deal upon Dr. Johnson, of which, Sir, I leave you and your readers to discern the motives.

Miss Seward may be assured that she is as much mistaken as to me, as she certainly is as to Dr. Johnson. I am not her foe, though I committed to the flames those sheets of "*Johnsonian Narratives*," with which I was favoured by her, among the almost innumerable communications which I obtained concerning the illustrious subject of my great biographical work. I however first extracted from those sheets all that I could possibly consider to be authentic. Nay, so desirous was I to give Miss Seward every advantage, that after refuting the *impossible* legend of Johnson's verses on a Duck, when he was but three years old, to which, for a woman's reason, she still pertinaciously adheres, I preserved the ingenious reflections which she



it to be true, had made on that idle tale. I am not her *foe*, though I cannot allow that the censure of BACON, by POPE, that prince of poets, who could "Expatiate free o'er all this scene of man," is any reason why it is not presumptuous in Miss *Nancy Seward* to judge and condemn Dr. JOHNSON, "the brightest ornament of the eighteenth century;" as Mr. Malone has truly and elegantly described him. I am not her *foe*; though, instead of joining in the republican cry, as she does, that Johnson has been unjust to Milton, I declare my admiration of his very liberal and just praise of that great poet, who was the most odious character, both in public and private, of any man of genius that ever lived; in public, the defender of the murderers of his sovereign, the blessed martyr; in private, the sulky tyrant over his own wretched, uneducated, and helpless daughters.

Why should I be my fair antagonist's *foe*? She never did me any harm, nor do I apprehend that she ever can. She protests against entering farther into a *paper war* with me. If there be such *war*, it is all on one side; for it is not in my thoughts. That kind of conflict is not what I wish to have with ladies; and I really must complain that my *old friend* (if she will forgive the expression) should represent me so unlike myself.

It is very hard, that Miss Seward's misconceiving a *witty retort* for a *false assertion* should subject her to so woeful a deception as to imagine Dr. Johnson in any degree deficient in a sacred regard for *truth*. It is not in my power to make the distinction plainer than I have made it in my former letter.

The lady quotes as genuine, a sarcasm of Dr. Johnson on lord Chesterfield, in these words: "He is a wit among lords, and a lord among wits," which, it seems, she has heard repeated by *numbers*. Here is a proof of the justice of the late Mr. Fitzherbert's observation, that it is not every one who can *carry a bon mot*. This representation of Johnson's pointed saying is flat and unmeaning indeed. What he *did* say is recorded p. 238, vol. I. of my book, which Miss Seward handsomely, and I believe sincerely, styles "interesting memoirs."

"This man I thought had been a lord among wits; but I find he is only a wit among lords."

It would therefore be better if Miss GENT. MAG. *January*, 1794.

Seward would not boast of *all* her communications concerning Johnson, as "conveying strong internal evidence of their verity from characteristic turn of expression;" nor would it be any disadvantage to her if she should sometimes distrust the accuracy of her *memory* (I seriously protest I mean no more); for, since she has mentioned the late Mrs. Cobb as the person from whom, "to the best of her remembrance," she heard the strange conversation between Johnson and his mother, concerning his marriage with Mrs. Porter, which she communicated to me and I suppressed, I will tell her that Mrs. Cobb *was* the person whom she gave me as her authority; and Mrs. Cobb's letter now lies before me, in which she says,

"I cannot recollect any conversation which passed between Dr. Johnson and his mother, concerning his marriage with Mrs. Porter. If I ever heard any, it has totally escaped my memory. Many things are repeated in Lichfield, as being told or said by Mrs. Cobb, and not a syllable of truth in any one."

I again say, that I did not mention to Mrs. Cobb from whom I had the story; nor did she ever know that it was Miss Seward. It is, however, remarkable, that in the same letter is the following passage: "If you praise our good Johnson, Miss Seward will not love you;" a prediction, which, alas! I now begin to fear is but too true, if I may venture to judge from the strain and tenor of her last epistle.

The detection of so considerable a mistake should make Miss Seward not so *sure* of having read either in Dr. Johnson's Works, or in the records of his biographers, "an assertion concerning Dr. Watts, which she calls a *base stigma*, and *slander*, and *unchristian-like*; and pours forth, in her customary manner, a *profusion of words* to abuse. It is not in his Life of that excellent man; and, if Miss Seward has read it any where, she has read what *was not true*. That poets, and poetesses also, have too often been not of the most exemplary lives, is universally known; but Dr. Johnson never uttered such a sentence as Miss Seward imputes to him. She, indeed, seems doomed to perpetual error; for she mentions a sentence quoted by her anonymous correspondent, p. 1009, from *Warburton*, which she, with all imaginable ease, calls *impious*; when, in truth, that admirable sentence is *not* quoted from



from Warburton, and was *not* written by Warburton, but by a most distinguished author now alive. Let me ask, also, if it be *fair* in Miss Seward to quote the passage which I have quoted (v. III. p. 547.) from bishop Newton, unfavourable to Dr. Johnson, and leave out the apology which I have made for that prelate, namely, "the disgust and peevishness of old age;" as also the general and permanent opinion which bishop Newton entertained of Dr. Johnson, of whom he says, *in the same passage*, that "he respected him not only for his genius and learning, but valued him much more "for the more amiable part of his character, his humanity and charity, his morality and religion."

Miss Seward *dreams* that I have "insinuated *envy* and *selfish prejudice* against her" in my defensive letter; for this, after reading it over again and again, I cannot perceive the smallest foundation. She may make herself quite easy upon that head; for I do not even suspect that my fair antagonist, "herself all the Nine \*," envies any human being.

Neither am I at all conscious of "heroical attempts to *injure* a defenceless female," (meaning herself) with which she charges me. "*How canst thou, lovely Nancy, thus cruelly—?*" Is it an *injury* to mention in civil terms that she has been *mis-informed* as to a fact? Is it an *injury* to reprehend with generous warmth her malevolent attacks on "my GUIDE, PHILOSOPHER, and FRIEND?" Would that she were *offenceless*! defenceless she is not; as she now avers that she can, at pleasure, put on the masculine attire, and lay about her as a second Drawcansir, armed *cap à pied* in the masked character of *Benvolio*. She modestly wishes that her *strictures*, under that signature, should be "recurred to, and considered *well*." She may rest satisfied that they *have* been *well* and *truly* tried, and that the verdict of *ineffective illnature* will never be set aside. I wonder at her seeming to glory in such effusions.

And now to put an end to all future disputation on the mighty points of the *Duck* and the *Myrtle*, which have been the causes of this *war*,

"—— this tumult in a vestal's veins——"

The verses on a Duck, said to be composed by Johnson when he was only three years old, were not made by him,

\* See a short Dialogue in verse between her and Mr. Hayley.

because, from *internal* evidence it is *impossible* they should, without a *miracle*; and because, from *external* evidence, it appears that his mother, and Mrs. Lucy Porter, did not "invent a falsehood," when they credulously told he had made them, so that their veracity is not questioned; his mother heard so from his father, and Mrs. Lucy Porter from his mother. The refutation does not rest on Johnson's recollection of his childhood; but on his telling me, in Mrs. Lucy Porter's presence, that his father had owned to him that he had made them, and wished to pass them for his son's.

The verses on a Sprig of Myrtle, though, perhaps, *afterwards* presented to Mrs. Lucy Porter, were originally written for a friend; because Dr. Johnson himself mentioned the fact, both to Mrs. Thrale, and to Mr. Nichols, printer of the Gentleman's Magazine, both of whom have attested it; and because Mr. Heslor of Birmingham, Dr. Johnson's schoolfellow and intimate friend through life, has attested that he was the person at whose request they were written. That worthy gentleman, first spontaneously wrote to me on the subject; and, seeing me unavoidably drawn into this awkward and unpleasant squabble with Miss Anna Seward, has again spontaneously favoured me with a letter, which I shall here insert.

TO JAMES BOSWELL, Esq.

"Dear Sir,

"I am sorry to see you engaged in altercation with a lady, who seems unwilling to be convinced of her errors. Surely it would be more ingenuous to acknowledge than to persevere.

"Lately, in looking over some papers I meant to burn, I found the original manuscript, with the date on it [1731,] which I have enclosed.

"The true history (which I could swear to) is as follows. Mr. Morgan Graves, the elder brother of a worthy clergyman near Bath, with whom I was acquainted, waited upon a lady in this neighbourhood, who, at parting, presented him the branch. He shewed it me, and wished much to return the compliment in verse. I applied to Johnson, who was with me, and in about half an hour dictated the verses which I sent to my friend.

"I most solemnly declare, at that time Johnson was an entire stranger to the Porter family; and it was almost two years after that I introduced him to the acquaintance of Porter, whom I bought my cloaths of.

"If you intend to convince this obstinate woman, and to exhibit to the public the truth



truth of your narrative, you are at liberty to make what use you please of this statement.

“I hope you will pardon me for taking up so much of your time. Wishing you *multos et felices annos*, I shall subscribe myself

Your obliged humble servant,  
*Birmingham, Jan. 9, 1794. E. HECTOR.*”

May I not now flatter myself, Mr. Urban, that I shall not have the trouble of any farther altercation with Miss Seward? Let the *duck* be changed into a *swan*, and the *Myrtle* into an *Olive*. Instead of railing, let us have the song. Instead of war, let us have peace. I beg that I may not be reckoned in the number of those “with whom it has been Miss Seward’s lot to *contend*” My fair antagonist’s fertile fancy has men and things enough to employ itself upon, without vainly aspiring to be the judge of JOHNSON. She will permit me, in perfect good humour, to call to her recollection a verse in very ancient poetry: “I do not exercise myself in great matters, which are too high for me.”

Yours, &c. JAMES BOSWELL.

*Letter from his Royal Highness the DUKE of YORK to the LORD MAYOR.*

“My Lord, *Ghent, Jan. 10, 1794.*

HAVING been informed that several packages of winter cloathing have been sent by the city of London, for the use of the British soldiers in Flanders, I return your lordship and the subscribers to this liberal present my sincere thanks.

“I believe there never were troops more deserving of the humane attention and generosity of their country, than those I have had the good fortune to command during the late very long and severe campaign. They have borne their fatigues with patience, perseverance, and courage; and I am persuaded they will continue to act in the same glorious manner, as long as we are engaged in the defence of our constitution, our laws, our liberty, and our existence.

“I am, my lord, &c. &c.  
FREDERICK.”

Mr. URBAN, *Jan. 3.*

IN the 28th Letter (p. 105) of Lady Craven’s Travels through the Crimea, I have often remarked this passage:

“Whoever writ L. M——’s Letters (for she herself never wrote a line of them) misrepresents things most terribly.”

By L. M——, I suppose, is undoubtedly meant Lady Mary Wortley Montague; and, under this supposition, a

Constant Reader would be much obliged to yourself, or any one of your numerous correspondents, if they would remove his doubts; and inform him whether or not those letters, which are published under Lady M. W. Montague’s, were *really* written by her; or whether (as the authorefs above quoted affirms) they are only imposed on the publick as Lady M. W. M——’s production. A CONSTANT READER.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan. 13.*

THE request of your correspondent, vol. LXIII. p. 1108, I should be glad to see noticed in your valuable Repository; but, till a better is recommended, I would propose to his use, “A short and plain Instruction for the better understanding of the Lord’s Supper, with the necessary Preparation,” by that great, good, and worthy divine, the late Bishop of Sodor and Man.

I am now advanced in years; and my life, like others, has been checkered with many troubles, and many joys and blessings; but the chief and greatest of all is, that I was born of good and pious parents (the descendants of French refugees, who by Lewis the XIVth were driven from *their* all with ten children); yet Providence so blessed them, that we were brought up genteelly, and seven of us placed, with small fortunes, in respectable situations. Our good mother died at 73; our worthy father at 96, who had retired from business between forty and fifty years. Though we inherited but small pecuniary fortunes from our parents, yet we all of us inherited the greatest of all fortunes and blessings, a virtuous education, with pious and good examples; and most, if not all, were openly catechised in the church; and early, about 16 years of age, prepared for the receiving the sacrament, being previously examined by the minister of our parish: and I may venture to say, that six of us never after failed being constant attendants on that most divine and comfortable institution; the seventh going abroad, I cannot answer for. And, though I have experienced many joys, yet I never partook of any *equal* to that of eating bread and drinking wine in remembrance of my blessed Saviour suffering for me and my wretched fellow-creatures, in obedience to his express command, “Do this in remembrance of me.” And I do declare solemnly, that I am, and have ever been, more thankful to my parents for their



their care and kindness in giving me a pious education, and having brought me early in life to a participation of the holy sacrament, than for all their other paternal cares. I wish I were more capable of expressing my joy and gratitude to my heavenly parent as well as to my earthly ones; and I should be glad to have my thoughts enlarged on, and more suitably for public inspection. I am, and have ever been, a constant reader, and sometimes correspondent under the signature of HUMANUS.

*A New Year's Gift to Dr. PRIESTLEY, on the Subject of the Generation of Air from Water.*

Mr. URBAN, Carlisle, Jan. 1.

ON the 16th of November last, Dr. Priestley, after long silence, hath ventured to publish a small pamphlet, intituled, "Experiments on the Generation of Air from Water," &c. I need not inform you, Sir, that the subject is of the greatest consequence in the present enquiries which are exercising the ingenuity of the chemical philosophers both in this country and on the Continent; nor do I believe it necessary to add, that it is a subject concerning which I am myself very deeply interested. I trust, therefore, that you will do me the favour to give the following observations on this audacious pamphlet, for such I do not hesitate to call it, an immediate insertion in your useful and extensively-circulating Magazine.

Our ærial philosophers in general have been very silent lately on the subjects of air and water; but the Doctor, more bold than the rest, hath again ventured into the field of experiment; which I beg leave to examine.

The first part of his pamphlet consists in the re-publication of "Experiments relating to the Decomposition of dephlogisticated and inflammable Air," from the Philosophical Transactions of 1791. The Doctor complains, that, although the French chemists have had these experiments before them two years, and notwithstanding they are unfavourable to the new theory, they have not yet been answered by them, although he hath applied to them for this purpose. The Doctor, however, ought not to attribute their silence entirely to the unanswerable nature of his paper, since it contains nothing which I had not myself for some years anticipated. The experiments contained in that paper are good ones, and

only to be properly explained upon my system of air; for, I shall make it appear, that the Doctor's reasoning and his theories, drawn from these very experiments, are absurd. If the silence therefore, of the foreign chemists hath not been occasioned by my former publications upon this interesting subject, I must beg leave to whisper in the Doctor's ear, that it may, with full as much propriety, be attributed to the unanswerable nature of a Treatise on Air, which I also published in the name of Bewley and which they likewise have had before them rather more than two years.

But, on the present subject of forming air from water, Dr. Priestley considerably outstrikes all his former theories; indeed, when I consider the kind of society (the *lunar*) to which his pamphlet is dedicated, I cannot help supposing that he has caught some degree of that influence which the Moon may very naturally be expected to communicate. So far from adhering to the solid reasoning of philosophy, his present ærial flight can indeed only be adapted to the lunar atmosphere. I do not even now believe that the Doctor is in earnest; for, I can hardly suppose that a man who has long been in the habit of philosophising, and who is at all acquainted with the rudiments of chemistry, can seriously advance the doctrines which this curious little pamphlet contains. I here venture publicly to assert, that they are at direct enmity to common-sense. Sometimes I am inclined to think, as you have done, Mr. Urban, upon a former occasion, that the Doctor's object is to obscure and perplex the subject; he finds the whole of his chemical theories to be erroneous, and cannot bear to have the subject properly elucidated. This was doubtless the case in his manner of explaining the respiration of animals. At first, he plumed himself upon an imaginary discovery that the office of the atmosphere was that of receiving phlogiston from the blood. No sooner was he convinced of the absurdity of this opinion, than he produced some very singular experiments to shew that the business of the atmosphere, in the process of respiration, is that of communicating *pure*, or, as it hath been preposterously called, dephlogisticated air to the blood. The absurdity of this conclusion, and the experiments by which it hath been maintained, I have also pointed out in my Treatise on Air. The experiments of the present publication,



publication, which I shall now examine, appear to be of the same nature, and probably made with a similar view.

I need not here mention what in so many different publications I have repeatedly proved, that water, when it is merely aërialised by fire, is incapable of retaining that fire, and preserving its aërial state; for, upon the application of a colder body, the fire is immediately imparted to that body, according to the common laws of the diffusion of heat in the preservation of its equilibrium. The same mistake hath long been made before the present experiments of Dr. Priestley. The excellent and ingenious author of the tenth number of the Medical Spectator, with a degree of candour which does him honour, publicly confesses that he had fallen into this mistake from inattention to my arguments and experiments on the subject. I sincerely wish that Dr. Priestley, and the other aërial philosophers of the present age, would imitate the candour and generosity of that writer, who, in the first volume of his useful and entertaining work, hath taken "a general view of the distribution of heat through the different objects of Nature," pursuing the subject upon the principles of my Theory of the Atmosphere.

But, although the mere vapour of water will not preserve its aërial state; yet, when an acid (the mephitic, or aërial, for instance) is added to the composition, they will, in conjunction, form a perfect aërial body, in its nature analogous to a neutral salt; so completely united by chemical attraction, that neither the fire nor the acid will predominate. It may be compared to nitre, the fire being fixed, and resembling more an alkaline saturation than a phlogistic one, such as inflammable air. Nitre may all be formed into an artificial pure air, but it is a stronger one than the pure air of Nature, the acid and alkali of which it is composed being both considerably stronger. The office of the water I have long taught to be that of forming a basis to the air, the same as it does in the crystallisation of salts, and that this is the case in the formation of all the different kinds of air, water being their basis. Perhaps some of your readers, Mr. Urban, may consider this as an opinion of Dr. Priestley; but it is an opinion of mine, Sir, which was not adopted by the Doctor till long after I had forced it upon him. How far he may be able to reconcile himself to the impropriety of the

adoption without the proper and previous form of acknowledgement, I am ready to submit to the Royal or the Lunar Society, I care not which.

That fire should be capable of neutralising the aërial acid, or fixed air, is by no means extraordinary; is it not capable of neutralising both the phosphoric and the vitriolic acids in sulphur and phosphorus?

But let us for a moment enquire what Dr. Priestley's experiments are intended to prove. Water, when it assumes the form of vapour, absorbs a prodigious quantity of fire, which enters into the water in the state of vapour, and does not discover itself to the test of the thermometer, being chemically attracted, but not neutralised. Water, however, is seldom found pure, it contains various bodies, *viz.* earths held in solution by the aërial acid, sometimes by the nitrous and marine. In adding, therefore, a great quantity of fire to water, in the powerful process of forming vapour, need we be surprised if the acid contained in the water shall receive so strong a saturation of fire as to form, together with the water, a permanent air? That this is truly the case, Dr. Priestley might have seen upon the first blush of his experiments; for, in proportion as the air is generated, if he will examine the bottom of his vessels, he will find that earth deposited which the acid had previously held in solution; the whole being agreeable to the table of chemical attractions; the acids having a stronger attraction for fire than any other bodies, either in the state which chemists call phlogiston, or alkaline salts, both of which may be called the fixed state of fire. And, agreeable to the different manner in which Dr. Priestley conducts the process, the acid will receive different impregnations of fire. Sometimes, with a larger impregnation of fire, it will be pure air; at others, with a less impregnation, it will be impure, or what Dr. Priestley very erroneously calls phlogisticated. And all this will be evident from the slightest attention to these experiments; for, when he passed the vapour through *bat* earthen tubes, and bits of earthen ware, in order to increase the heat, the air was pure; but, with a less heated vapour, impure. But, if the water were formed of impure and pure air, it ought always to have generated the same proportion of each, and not in one process very pure, and in the other very impure, air. As the air is generated,



red, the water regularly deposits an earth. Therefore, agreeable to his reasonings, water consists of pure and impure air and an earth. It is known to every chemist that water contains an earth, and that it will not dissolve earth without the aid of an acid. Mr. Cavendish found, that water, impregnated with the ærial acid, or fixed air, would dissolve the calcareous earths—Mr. Lane, that it would even solute iron: therefore, in these experiments of Dr. Priestley, the ærial acid which the water contained attracted fire and water from the vapour, forming pure and impure air, and the earth was precipitated. All which Dr. Priestley may see in my late experiments; which ought to have saved him the trouble of obtruding this presumptuous publication upon the world.

The usual process, by which this union hath been hitherto conducted, hath been by exposing water to the rays, or fire, of the sun, which, acting regularly and slowly, produces, after a long process, what may be more immediately effected by the more active state of vapour; but the Sun generates a purer air, which I have regularly shewn in my former publications. And likewise in forming pure air either from nitre, the calx of mercury, or any other body of a similar nature, if the fire necessary to produce the air is applied by a lens acting upon the fire of the Sun, a greater proportion and purer air is produced; but, in all these processes of producing air from water, there is a deposit of an earth which the acids had previously held in solution: and so retentively is the acid and the earth held in solution, that they are not to be entirely precipitated from the water by repeated distillations. I have found the action of a hot sun to be the most powerful process; but it requires, as Dr. Priestley affirms in these *wonderful discoveries*, “day after day, nay week after week,” for the acid to get fully saturated with the rays so as to be formed entirely into pure air, and the earth which the acid held in solution to fall. Common soap will precipitate the earth by uniting with the acid contained in the water. And when all the earth is precipitated, and all the air expelled, with which water is always saturated when exposed to the atmosphere, Dr. Priestley will find it to produce no more air, not even by his powerful process of converting it into vapour.

In combating these extraordinary doctrines of our modern *ærial chemists*, I

have always been anxious to draw my arguments from their own experiments, and shall therefore now particularly mention those of Sir Benjamin Thompson in the 77th volume of the Philosophical Transactions. Sir Benjamin produced, by the rays of the Sun acting upon spring-water, *one-eighth* of its bulk of the purest air; while Dr. Priestley, in his present experiments by vapour, produces only 1-20th or 1-30th, and that not of the purest kind. In Sir Benjamin Thompson's production of air the process continued “day after day, nay week after week,” the water regularly imparting air for upwards of thirty days together. But Dr. Priestley's continued only for a few hours in one day. And I can inform Dr. Priestley, that, from a given quantity of water, he shall not be able to produce so large a quantity of air, nor so pure, by his process, as by that of Sir Benjamin Thompson's. But I shall go a little farther, and inform him, that, when all the extraneous bodies, such as air, acids, earths, &c. are taken from water, he will not be able to procure a single particle of real permanent air; he may indeed procure a bubble, but, like the rest of his ærial theories, it will be merely a bubble.

Dr. Priestley, in his former publications, talks of his wonderful element phlogiston being the cause of bodies taking on an ærial form, but now he adopts a different language, and we begin to hear of *free* or *fixed* fire being the cause. I begin to think, Mr. Urban, that you will not have been very far wrong in your predictions; I even flatter myself that the Doctor will soon adopt the whole of my theory of the composition of pure air. But, perhaps, he may contrive the matter so well as to give it the appearance of resulting from his own sagacity. The Doctor is well known to be adroit in the art of experimenting; and, by a little of the *hocus pocus* of experiment, *out it comes* a *WONDERFUL discovery*.

Dr. Priestley continues to amuse the publick by talking of vegetables purifying the air in water when it is exposed to the Sun, and that this is effected by the vegetables attracting the phlogiston from the impure air. But, since Sir Benjamin Thompson produced a quantity of the purest air in his process, equal to an eighth of the water, how can the Doctor lay so much stress upon getting 1-20th or 1-30th only by his own process with vapour? Our philosophers seem,



seem, in their arguments, to know but little of chemistry; they make a pompous parade of experiments, and then adduce their reasonings from what appears to the senses in each particular experiment; by this means we are entertained with 50 experiments and 50 hypotheses, which change as often as Madam Luna herself, the bright luminary by which Dr. Priestley appears to be at present enlightened. Instead of any hypothesis, had he adopted Sir Isaac Newton's rule, to see whether the cause and effect went hand-in-hand through all the other phenomena, that absurd notion of water being formed of inflammable and pure airs would not have reigned so long as it has done: but now I suppose it is tumbling. Indeed, our aerial chemists have attended more to mechanical experiments than to the rudiments and principles of the science.

Dr. Priestley mentions an experiment where the water was inclosed in a glass tube, and the communication of the atmosphere hindered by the intervention of mercury. Then, by applying the tube to a fire, so as to form the water into vapour, he found air generated; and which he could continue generating till all the extraneous bodies were precipitated, *but no longer*. Now, if Dr. P. had put a vegetable into this water, and had exposed it to the rays of the Sun, he would have produced a greater quantity of air from it than by his *wonderful* process of vapour, which he himself says is from the air contained in the water being purified by the vegetable. Then why should he be surprised to find air in the process of distillation?

But, if Dr. Priestley will condescend to listen to the truth, when offered by another, I will tell it him. In both the abovementioned processes, the one by vapour, and the other by the rays of the sun, the effect is produced, and the air generated, by the fire uniting with the extraneous bodies already named which the water contains. In the process by the rays of the Sun applied to water, the leaves of vegetables, and the green animalculi, only act (as I have fully shewn in my Essay on Fixed Fire, just published) by assisting the water's acids in attracting the fire of the sun.

To prove which, take the purest distilled snow water, and let it imbibe either a small quantity of impure air, or of fixed air, the aerial mephitic acid, and then expose this distilled water, thus impregnated, to the rays of the sun. After

this, let these airs be expelled from the water, and collected, the impure air will be found to have become pure air, in which the acid is completely and perfectly neutralised; but the air might have been expelled either as fixed air, if that had been used, or as impure air, or as pure air, according to the length of the exposure to the Sun, or the quantity of green matter necessary to assist the process, by attracting and hindering the rays of the sun from passing through the water.

But Sir Benjamin Thompson, in some of his processes, got a considerable quantity of air by adding raw silk to the water, which operates in the same manner as the green matter, by arresting the rays of the Sun, and preventing their passage through the water. In both processes, *viz.* where there was the green matter, and where there was only the raw silk, he obtained a considerable quantity of air. In one process he got fourteen ounces where the water was perfectly pellucid, not having the smallest green tinge; here, therefore, the process could not receive any assistance from this cause: and, from 455 cubic inches of pond-water, he procured 31 ounces of pure air. But, speaking of the water after each of these experiments, he says, *Philos. Trans. vol. LXXVII. p. 115*: "Neither the colour of the spring-water, nor that of the pond-water appeared to be sensibly changed; but both the one and the other of these waters had deposited a considerable quantity of earth, which was found adhering to the surface of the glass basons in which the jars were inverted."

These, Sir, are some of the many experiments of our modern philosophers to which I am ready to appeal as confirming the truth of my theory, that pure air consists of fire, water, and an acid, neutralized together. And I flatter myself, Mr. Urban, that, when the truth is known and admitted, which, sooner or later, it must and shall be, in spite of every obstacle, it will strikingly appear, to use a simile of Dr. Priestley's, how very widely our modern chemists, in their aerial voyages, have steered from the important discovery. I took my departure from the same port; but, sailing in an opposite direction, long since discovered the wished-for land—the land of Truth. My simple truths, however, have been lost and overwhelmed by a pompous parade of experiments and great names; but, *magna vis est veritatis & prevalebit.*



*prevalebit.* Time will tear away the veil, and TRUTH shall triumph at last.

ROBERT HARRINGTON.

(To be continued.)

\*\*\* We have been favoured with an Address to the LUNAR SOCIETY OF BIRMINGHAM on the same Subject, from the author of the MEDICAL SPECTATOR; which the great length of Dr. Harrington's Communication hath obliged us to defer till another Opportunity. The Address bears the following singular motto:

Micat inter omnes  
Georgium fidus—velut inter ignes  
Luna minores.

HORACE.

When, lo!

A violent cross-wind from either coast  
Blows him transverse ten thousand leagues  
Into the devious air.

[awry

MILTON.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 14.

MUCH has been said about the origin of the detestable Guillotine; and the Maiden of Scotland and of Halifax has been mentioned as a proof that the French savages are not entitled to the honour, whatever that may be, of inventing this odious engine: but I think it has not yet been observed, that there is a small print, engraved in 1553 by Henry Aldegrever, representing the son of Manlius executed by command of his father for fighting without orders; in which print the gallant offender is drawn submitting his neck to the stroke of an axe, suspended by an apparatus extremely similar to that which is now made the instrument of Gallic barbarity. Aldegrever was one of those old German artists, who, from the dimensions of their productions, not from a defect of merit (for they possessed a great deal of a certain kind), are usually denominated *little masters*. Some authors have by mistake called him *Albert*, and written his surname *Aldergrast*. See his article in Strutt's Biographical Dictionary of Engravers.

R. B.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 12.

YOUR account of the charity in Suffolk, for the relief of clergymen's families, &c. was very acceptable, and may be of use in promoting others of the like nature; societies of the same kind are already established in many dioceses, but few, I believe, have the advantage of being incorporated.

Allow me to request your correspondents to point out where these friendly clerical societies are now established,

that a list of them may be preserved in your valuable Magazine. I should be very glad to see some short account of its various charities for poor clergymen, or their widows and orphans.

Qu. The charity at Blomley, in Kent, for clergyman's widows?

Qu. The late Mr. Brewster's charity for poor clergymen?

Qu. Mr. Stock's charity?

Qu. Bp. Crew's charity for the hundred of Sparkenhoe, in Leicestershire?

Qu. Mrs. Pycombe's charity for augmenting small livings?

Qu. Dr. Busby's charity?

Some of your correspondents will be able to answer these queries, and in so doing oblige many. CLERICUS.

### Miscellaneous Monumental Inscriptions.

1. On an altar tomb on the S. E. side of the church, and near the rails, at Hendon, Middlesex.

"In hoc tumultu conditæ sunt reliquæ  
JOSEPHI AYLOFFE, armigeri,  
honoratissimi hospitii/Graijensis  
nuper socii;

qui jurisconsultus fidelis et honestus,  
vir in omni re oratoriâ peritus,  
et haud minus insignis pro amore suo  
erga principem quam pietate erga Deum  
vixit.

Obiit undecimo die Julii, anno Dom.

MDCCLXXVI,

ætatis suæ sexagesimo tertio.

Infra etiam situs est

JOSEPHUS AYLOFFE, armiger,  
Dom. Josephi Ayloffæ \*, baronetti,  
filius unicus.

Obiit XIX die Decembris, MDCCLVI,  
ætatis suæ XXI."

In the burial ground of St. George the Martyr, Queen-Square:

2. On an head stone, since taken down.

"Here lyeth the body of

BENJAMIN AYLOFFE, Esq.

of Gray's Inn, and of the Dutchy Office,  
63 years, who died December 24, 1723,  
in the 96th year of his age."

3. On an altar tomb.

"Here lies the body of

MIS. MARY SACHEVERELL,  
spinster, daughter of

ROBERT SACHEVERELL, of Barton,  
in the county of Nottingham, esq.  
and ANN his wife, who departed  
this life on the 12th of July 1733,  
in the 28th year of her age."

4. On an altar tomb.

"Here are deposited

\* Sir Joseph Ayloffæ, bart. died 19th April 1781, æt. 71, buried at Hendon. (LXI. 195.)  
the



the remains  
of PIERCE DOD, M. D.  
who died the 18th of August 1754,  
and  
of MARY his daughter,  
who died the 13th of August 1744.  
This stone is also inscribed  
to the memory  
of his son

JAMES, who died an infant; and JOHN,  
who lost his life at the attack of Bengal by  
the Moors,  
in the year 1756."

5. Mr. John Watts, late of London, printer, died 26th Sept. 1763, aged 85; interred 20th October following.

6. At the East end of the chapel at *Spital*, twelve miles from Lincoln.

"Fui, an. Dom. 1398	} Dom. Dei
Non Fui, 1597	
Sum, 1616	

et pauper'.

"Qui hanc Deus hunc destruet."

7. The following pointed and pathetic lines are inscribed in *Salisbury* cathedral, on the tomb-stone of Mr. *Charles William Wapsheare*, who died at *Avignon* in France.

"If those best gifts kind Heaven doth ostimpart,

To grace the head, and humanize the heart;  
If these, whereon the sacred ties depend,  
That form the tender husband, father, friend;  
If such, and more than such, combin'd in thee,  
May claim one shor, one grateful eulogy;  
Impress'd with Friendship's zeal, on thy cold clay,

May these few lines to distant times convey  
Thy worth—my dear, lost friend!

8. Incerti. at *Alresford*, Hants.

"Loving, belov'd, in all relations true,  
Expos'd to follies, but subdu'd by few:  
Reader, reflect; and copy, if you can,  
The social virtues of this honest man."

9. From *St. Edmund's* church-yard, *Salisbury*, on RICHARD ROOK, who died 20th April 1779, aged 14.

"When the arch-angel's trump shall sound,  
And souls and bodies join;  
What crouds will wish their lives below  
Had been as short as thine!

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 2.

THE Laureat's Ode for the last year of George the Second concluded with the following lines:

"May years, and happy years, roll o'er,  
'Till glory close the shining page;  
And our ill-fated sons deplore  
*The shortness of a Nestor's age.*"

At the end of an edition of *Magna Charta*, and other statutes, printed by *Beithelette* 1531, 12mo. are the names  
GENT. MAG. January, 1794.

of the kings of England, with the dates of their coronations, &c. ending with Henry VIII. in the following words:  
"Henricus VIII. felicissimè incepit regnare xxi die Aprilis, anno Domini MDIX. Et coronatus fuit xxiii die Junii proximo sequent, quem faustum felicemque deus opt. max. in Nestoreos annos nobis servat. E.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 10.

IF the following *jeu d'esprit* of the founder of your Miscellany is worthy of publication, you are at liberty to insert it in your Magazine.

Your's, &c. A.T.

(Ex Orig.)

Good Master HUGHS,

I hope you'll excuse,

That a favour to ask I presume;

What favour is it,

That me you will visit,

Who cannot stir out of my room?

I hope you are stout,

And can trudge about,

And therefore the favour I crave,

The sooner the better:

Thus ends a gout-letter

From your humble, très humble, E. CAVE.  
Monday, Dec. 12, 1734, *St. John's Gate*.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 11.

THE publication of the following Essay on printing, in your excellent Magazine, will be a new favour done your obliged, humble servant, W. WILLIAMS.

*An ESSAY on the Invention of PRINTING.*

Abdalla's Chinese History, 1317, mentions wooden tablets engraven to print entire pages. Trigault asserts, that the Chinese practised the art of printing five centuries before his time. Count Terre Rezzonico found at Lyons plates with words and names engraven by a Nuremberger, 1380. The Chinese way of stamping a whole page with one entire block, Costar used at Harlem, about the year 1430. He used single types of wood before the year 1440; when these characters were spirited away to Mentz, either directly or by degrees; probably by the elder Genfleisch; who, with his brother John Gutenberg, cut metalline types under the patronage of John Faust, whose son in law Scheffer casted types. Costar's earliest known impressions were a book of eight pages, containing, an Alphabet; the Lord's Prayer; and three other Prayers, a little Catholicon or Vocabulary; Confessionals. Donatus printed before 1440. Add, probably, the Art of Memory; and a Treatise of Anti-christ;



christ; both with Figures. Likewise Christ's History, and the *Speculum Salutis* kept in a silver chest at Harlem. That, in Dutch, has (like the Donatus, capitals; see Meerman. The Latin *Speculum* (at Wilton) was partly printed with fixed types, partly with moveable. John Naucler and Olric Zell, who printed at Cologne, 1467, the book *De Singularitate Clericorum*, now at Blenheim House; and the Bible, 1458, in Daly's late collection, wrote that "printing was invented at Mentz 1440, and improved till 1450. when a Latin Bible was printed; yet the Donatus at Harlem led the way." The Latin Bible was printed, with cut metalline types, at Mentz 1450. The Chronicon of Mat. Palmer, of Pisa, (born 1423,) asserts that printing was invented 1440, and generally propagated 1457. Seiz tells us, that "John Baptist Fulgosius Lux Ianuensium 1487 dixit, Literar' imprimendar' Artem 1440 inventam." That Laurence Costar, 1436, cut single letters of lead; and, 1438, invented a method of casting leaden types; and printed the Dutch *Speculum*, also Donatus. Gutenberg printed an alphabet; also Alexandri Galli de Villa Dei Doctrinale five Grammaticam, and Petri Hispani Logicalia, with wooden types, 1442. Gutenberg and Mentel, 1446, printed *Biblia Latina*. An edition of the Bible by Faust's Artists appeared 1462, price five marks; see Fenn's Letters. Peter Scheffer, 1452, *Matrices formandi Artem excogitavit*. The Psalms were printed, by Faust at Mentz, with the date, 1457; but many of the earliest books were not dated. He printed the *Officiale Durandi* with cast types 1459. The Clementine constitutions are at Newfist in Tyrol, 1460. At an eminent London bookseller's in Fleet Street, was on sale, Dec. 1790, the Latin Lexicon, styled *Johannis de Junuâ Summa, Catholicon dicta, impressa Moguntia 1460*. Peterheim printed at Francfort, 1459; when hen Bourcher, Archbishop of Canterbury introduced the art into England. Mariangel Accursius saw with Aldus a Donatus, by Faust, printed with copper types (says Fabricius) in 1450; as was the Confessional. Accursius wrote thus: Joh. Faust et Joh. Schæffer admoniti ex Donato Hollandia prius impresso Donatum et Confessionalia 1450'imprimebant. The Chronicon of Cologne, printed 1490, informs us, "the art of printing was cultivated at Mentz, on the Rhine, from the year 1440." But although the present method was invented there, yet the

sample of printing, was obtained from the Dutch editions of Donatus. Polydore Vergil wrote thus. Joh. Gutenberg Teutonicus, equestri vir dignitate, ut ab ejus civibus accepimus, primus omniu' in Monguntio Germaniæ oppido imprimendar' Literar' artem excogitavit; decimo sexto deinceps anno (qui fuit A. Sal. 1458). Conradus, homo iidem Germanus, arte in Italia' attulit. Hadrian Junius mentions printing at Mentz, 1442; but with Costar's types. Caxton, (as Meerman notes) 1482, set the invention of the art in 1455; about that time indeed it became public and general; as Palmer of Pisa, Polydore Vergil, and Werner's *Falcululus Temporis* evince. It ensued on the separation of Faust's Artists. But John Mentel exercised the art at Strasburg about 1444. Wimpeling (who died 1528) says, that Gutenberg had an imperfect knowledge of printing at Strasburg; though Peter Scheffer's son John asserts, that "Gutenberg invented (rather founded) printing at Mentz, 1450; where his father and John Faust improved it. Elsewhere he explains this of types. John Scott, 1531, attributes the invention to John Mentel 1444. And Spiegel, the Emperor Maximilian's Secretary, wrote, that, John Mentel, at Strasburg, in the year 1444 invented the art of printing; see Seiz. About the year 1458, both Gutenberg and Mentel could stamp 300 sheets daily. But I think that Gutenberg's eldest brother was a workman with Costar, and fled to his brother at Strasburg, but afterwards repaired to Mentz. This accounts for the reports that the art was brought from Strasburg thither. How else could Gutenberg, who resided at Strasburg from 1434 to 1444, learn the art from his elder brother? except, indeed, he visited him at Harlem, or both brothers served Costar, and about 1434 removed with the types first to Strasburg; for Seiz quotes an old manuscript, that says, they resided there 1444; whence the eldest brother retired to Mentz about 1440? John Dun, a goldsmith, attested that he sold to Gutenberg articles useful in printing about 1436. Thus at Harlem were invented wooden types, both fixed and movable, about 1430; cut single letters of lead, about 1436; and cast leaden types about 1438. Gutenberg introduced the art at Strasburg about 1436. His elder brother at Mentz about 1440; he printed under Faust's auspices in 1442. Afterwards Gutenberg came thither; and metalline types



types were cut for the Bible 1450; and used for the Psalter 1457; when the art as aforesaid became general. Scheffer, Faust's son-in-law, invented, or at least improved, cast types; with which Durandus was printed 1459. Therefore, considering the early account of printing at Strasburg, given by Scott and Spiegel, and that the book *De Miseriâ Lotharii* was dated 1448, why doth Blainville (who recites an Epigram dated 1454, attributing the invention of printing to Germany) suspect, after Misson, the date of the book on Predestination at Spire, which is 1446; the date of my Leonard de Utino; a book whose type greatly resembles the specimens of Mentel's press, in Meerman; and bears every mark of a most antient performance in that art. The large introductory capitals are not printed. Neither pages nor folios are numbered, even though there is a table referring to the folios. The sheets have no marks; nor are there any catch-words, or *custodes*, at the bottom of the page; the small capitals are in a very simple style. The letters are of unequal size; and the lines are uneven. The sentences have no distinguishing marks except quadrangular points. No labels adorn the heads of the pages, as in the Nuremberg Chronicle, 1493. It is probable, a religious society would have embraced the earliest opportunity to honour a member of their own body by committing his book to the newly-invented press, which must have been much admired as soon as understood. Therefore Leonard's work appears as old as its date, maugre any opinionated Frenchman's positive *ipse dixit* to the contrary. The admirable Tully afforded a plain hint towards the invention; where (on the Nature of the gods) he speaks of collecting and arranging a great number of separate letters; which, says he, could never fortuitously compose any intelligible or coherent treatise.

W. WILLIAMS.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 20.

MY last letter concluded with an account of my arrival at Delft. I now proceed to communicate to you the observations which occurred to me in that place.

Delft, which is famous for manufacturing the ware known by that name, is a large town, and is said to contain upwards of twenty thousand inhabitants. The streets are, in general, elegant and spacious; especially the two principal

streets, which extend, in parallel directions, the whole length of the town; and they are adorned with canals, bridged and rows of trees, which had an effect upon me as novel as it was pleasing.

I rose early in the morning to look about me. I first walked to the marketplace; a grand square, in which the Town-house and the new Church stand opposite to each other. The former is an old and magnificent building, and has the following very suitable inscription:

Hic locus odit, amat, punit, conservat,  
honorat,

Nequitiam, pacem, crimine, jura, probos.

The church is a large structure, with a fine lofty spire; and very harmonious chimes, which announce the lapse of every quarter of an hour. I had no introduction to any person in this place; and I longed for a *vade mecum* who could gratify my curiosity. I took the liberty to ask questions of different people, alternately, in English and French; to which I obtained no answers except a shake of the head or a "nay, Mynheer." While I sat at breakfast, lamenting my ignorance of the Dutch language, one of the waiters, after several painful efforts in broken English, gave me to understand that there was an English tradesman, of the name of Webb, settled in the town. I was delighted with this intelligence, and desired to be immediately conducted to his house. I found him a civil and a well-informed man. He told me that he was a native of Oxfordshire; that, in his younger days, he had travelled through a great part of Europe in the suite of Sir — Stapleton; that he was now 73 years of age, and had resided in Holland upwards of 40 years. He had been married to a Dutch woman, who died some years ago. He had two daughters, who lived with him, sedate, sensible, women, who, although born and educated in Delft, spoke English tolerably well. The old man stood on tip-toe when we talked of England, and it was evident that neither absence nor length of time had diminished his fond partiality to the land which had given him birth. Mr. Webb kindly offered to shew me the curiosities of the place. I was first conducted to the new church, where I saw the grand mausoleum of the house of Orange, which was erected, in 1609, at the expence of the States General. It is raised upon the spot where formerly stood the high altar, and exhibits an honourable testimony of national gratitude. The

inscrip-



inscription upon the tomb of William the Ist, Prince of Orange, is as follows :

D. O. M.

Et eternæ memoriæ Gulielmi Nassovii, Supremi Arausionensium Principis :—Patris Patriæ, qui Belgii fortunis suas posthabuit et suorum, validissimos exercitus ære plurimum privato bis conscripsit, bis induxit ordinum auspiciis ; Hispaniæ tyrannidem propulit, veræ religionis cultum, avitas patriæ leges revocavit, restituit, ipsam denique libertatem tantum non assertam Mauritio Principi, Paternæ virtutis hæredi filio, stabiliendam reliquit. Fœderat. Belg. Provinc. perenni meritor. monum. P. C. C. Herois verè pii, prudentis, invicti ; quem Philippus secundus Hisp. rex, Europæ timor, timuit non domuit, non terruit, sed, empto percussore, fraude nefanda sustulit.

The words “*Aurea Libertas*” are conspicuous on the front of this noble monument ; and, while I gazed on them with rapture, they suggested to my mind the following beautiful apostrophe in Addison’s letter from Italy :

O Liberty, thou goddess heavenly bright,  
Profuse of bliss and pregnant with delight,  
Eternal pleasures in thy presence reign,  
And smiling Plenty leads thy wanton train.  
Eas’d of her load, Subjection grows more light,

And Poverty looks chearful in thy sight ;  
Thou mak’st the gloomy face of Nature gay,  
Giv’st beauty to the sun, and pleasure to the day :

Thee, Goddess, thee Britannia’s isle adores ;  
How oft has she exhausted all her stores !  
How oft in fields of death thy presence sought !  
Nor thinks the mighty prize too dearly bought !

The columns which adorn this monument are of marble, and there are four figures in bronze which represent the Cardinal Virtues.

There are two statues of William the First ; one in marble upon the tomb, and the other at the foot armed *cap-à-pié*. The place where the ball, that occasioned his death, went through, is marked below the left shoulder ; and there is a representation in black marble of the Prince’s favourite little dog, which is said never to have tasted food after his master’s death. The tomb is surmounted by a brazen statue of Fame, holding two trumpets, with the following motto, “*Te vindice, tuta Libertas.*” This figure, which is of great weight, stands poised upon one foot. The whole workmanship is much admired by connoisseurs ; and some have made no scruple to place it above any thing which even Italy hath produced in the same style. Here also are to be seen re-

presentations of the two sons of William, — Maurice and Frederic-Henry ; — the latter of whom was born in this town. William the First was a great man in the true sense of that word ; and the eminent services, which he rendered to this country, ought to endear the name of Orange for ever to the people. I surveyed the spot, where his ashes are deposited, with that veneration which is due to the memory of a hero, who appears to have always acted on the purest and most disinterested principles of patriotism ; a term, which hath been shamefully prostituted by the corruption of modern times. He was the devoted victim of tyranny and superstition united ; and he fell a martyr to the noblest cause in which a human being can engage, the defence of civil and religious freedom : the name of the tyrant, by whose instigation he was basely assassinated, is only remembered to be execrated, while that of the Prince of Orange will live in the hearts of the latest generation of free men, as having acquired the noblest of all titles, The deliverer of his country, the founder of its liberty and glory.

The immortal Grotius, who hath enlightened the world by his writings in defence of the Christian religion, and upon jurisprudence, was a native of Delft. His remains were deposited in this church, and the following inscription appears upon his monument :

Hugoni Grotio

Sacrum.

Prodigium Europæ, docti stupor unicus orbis,  
Naturæ augustum se superantis opus,  
Ingenii celestis apex, virtutis imago,  
Celsius humana conditione decus ;  
Cui peperit Libani lætas de vertice cedros  
Defensus veræ religionis honor ;

Quem laurus Mavors, Pallas decoravit oliva,  
Quum bello et paci publica jura daret ;  
Quem Tamefis Batavæ miraculum et Sequana  
terræ

Vidit et adservit Sæonis aula sibi :

Grotius hic situs est, Tumulo discedite quos  
non

Musarum et Patriæ servidus urit amor.

Petrus Burmannus Secundus.

In the first Volume of *Le Clerc’s “Bibliothèque Universelle.”* I find the following epitaph on Grotius, said to have been written by himself :

Grotius hic Hugo est, Batavum captivus et  
exul,

Legatus regni, Suedia Magna, tui.

The walls were full of achievements ; the predominant colour was black, which gave the church a gloomy appearance.

Instead



instead of pews, the nave was full of rush-bottomed chairs, numbered on the back. I should prefer plain benches, in the style of the Quaker meeting-houses, either to pews or chairs. A decent-looking man stood at the door with a box in his hand; and I was told that a few shivers dropped into that box, for the benefit of the poor, would be considered as a sufficient remuneration for the trouble I had given. On coming out of the church into the grand square, I saw two men parading the streets, with much solemnity in their looks, dressed in black, with scarves and bands. I took them for Clergymen; but my kind conductor informed me that they were Undertakers, and that one part of their office was to announce, from house to house, the death of every person of note. The same custom prevails throughout Holland; and I must allow, that such of the Undertakers as I have seen engaged in that business, had acquired the art of looking very dismally. They would have formed a groupe of admirable figures in Sir Richard Steele's witty comedy, entitled, "*The Funeral, or Grief à-la-Mode.*" I was struck with the ceremonious politeness with which people met in the streets: the approach was formal; and, not contented with just touching their hats *à-la-mode Angloise*, they took them off, and kept waving them in their hands till they had quite passed each other; a ceremony which I thought no less insipid than troublesome. I have some farther particulars to communicate respecting Delft, which will form the subject of my next letter. CLERICUS LEICESTRIENSIS.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF COMMON COUNCIL, ON IMPROVEMENTS PROPOSED AT TEMPLE BAR AND SNOW HILL.

To the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

"WE, whose names are hereunto subscribed, of your Committee, appointed on the 17th day of January last to consider on the proper means to bring about a commodious west entrance into the city and Temple Bar, and also to consider if any, and what, improvement can be made in the passage on Snow Hill, do certify, that we have taken into our serious consideration the almost perpetual obstruction of both those avenues, as well as the great inconvenience and danger, and the frequent accidents occasioned thereby: and, being satisfied that the widening and improving the said streets will be of

the greatest advantage to the public, we have several times viewed the premises, and caused different plans to be prepared for effecting the same.

"The improvement beyond Temple Bar, of the great communication between London and Westminster, may be accomplished by taking down the gate, and setting back all the houses of the south side of the Strand, from Thanet Place to Milford-lane, so as to make the street fifty feet wide in a straight line, except opposite St. Clement's church, where it will be necessary to make a circular bend to the southward, in order to preserve the width in that part: or it may be made in a more extensive and complete manner, by taking down the gate, the church, and all the houses on the north-side of the Strand, and the south and north-sides of the Butcher Row and Wych-street, as far as the west-end of the church-yard, and building a row of handsome houses to form the north-side of a triangle, in the base whereof the church may be rebuilt, and enclosed with iron rails so as to become a beautiful object to passengers: and, if this design should be adopted, we apprehend a considerable improvement may be grafted thereon without much additional expence, by a street from the north-side of this triangle, in a direct line through Serle-street to Lincoln's Inn Fields.

"The improvement of the passage at Snow Hill, being the other great communication between London and the new squares and buildings north-west of the city, may be effected by erecting an arch cross the north-end of the Fleet Market, raising the ground at the east and west ends of such arch, and making a new street upon a level from Newgate-street to the top of Holborn Hill, without obstructing the present avenue to the market, or the passages up Holborn or Snow Hill, as proposed in the year 1790, to the committee of city lands, by the Rev. Mr. PRIDDEN, who has several times attended us, and suggested various improvements on his original design, for which we think the public much indebted to him; but as it will be attended with a very large expence, and be liable to objections from the owners of contiguous property, we are not inclined to propose the raising the bottom to a level with the tops of the hills, however desirable such an improvement might be, and although we are satisfied such would be the plan if the whole ground were vacant.

"We therefore turned our thoughts to the best improvement of the passage with as much ease in the declivity as may be produced by an alteration of the pavement, and that we may think very considerable; and for this purpose two methods present themselves, one to re-build and set back, in a direction nearly circular, all the houses on the west and south sides of Snow-hill, from Turnagain-lane to the corner of Fleet-market,



ket, so as to front a large triangular opening, nearly similar to the upper end of the Old Bailey; and the other to leave the houses on Snow-hill, and the street before them, in their present state, and make a new street forty feet wide behind those houses, in a direct line from the corner of Turnagain-lane to the bottom of Holborn-hill.

"We are aware that the expence of these improvements will far exceed the funds of the corporation, which are at this time overcharged in consequence of the New Compter, and other buildings and improvements lately made at their expence, within their own peculiar district: but when we consider the magnitude of the objects and their advantages to the members of both houses of parliament, and to all who have business in parliament or the courts of Westminster-hall, the Bank, the East-India House, or any of the public offices, as well as to the inhabitants of London, Westminster, &c. in general, we were not discouraged from proceeding to the estimates.

"We thereupon caused particulars to be prepared of the freeholders and occupiers of all the houses affected by either of the proposed alterations, and were desirous of knowing the derivative claims of all parties interested therein; but we found it impossible without an act of parliament to trace the several tenancies and sub-tenancies, which are varying every day, and even the enquiry has a tendency to multiply them, and thereby increase the general expence; we therefore contented ourselves with the rents at which the premises are charged to the poor-rate and house-tax, (taking the highest rate where the premises are charged to those taxes at different rents,) and, although we are aware that these rates are below the rents actually paid, we think that an estimate of the whole at thirty years purchase, upon the rents charged, may afford reasonable compensation for all claims, many of the houses being nearly worn out; and taking it for granted that, in the act of parliament to be obtained, proper clauses will be inserted, that, in cases where juries may become necessary for want of agreement, the expence of such jury shall fall on the claimant, if he does not recover more than shall be previously offered: and all clauses that those claimants, who shall retain the part of their property, shall, in estimating the value of the part to be purchased, make a reasonable allowance for the melioration of the remainder, in consequence of the proposed improvement, as was provided in the acts for re-building the city after the great fire in 1666.

Temple-bar—South-side. l. s. a.

The 28 houses, necessary to be purchased for making the improvement on the south-side the Strand, are rated at per annum

1,145 0 0

Which at thirty years purchase amount to

34,380 0 0

Deduct for 400 feet of ground to be lett for building, at 20s. per foot, 400l. which at 30 years purchase

12,000 0 0

Expence of the improvement on the south-side of the Strand

22,380 0 0

North-side.

The 42 houses on the north-side of the Strand, the east end of St. Clement's Church-yard, and the south-side of the Butcher-row, necessary to be purchased if the improvement be made on the extended plan, are rated at per annum

1,129 0 0

40 houses on the north-side of the Butcher-row and Wych-street, ditto

1,201 0 0

12 houses on the north-side of St. Clement's Church-yard, and south-side of Wych-street, ditto

561 0 0

2,891 0 0

Which, at 30 years purchase, amount to

86,730 0 0

Taking down and re-building the church

10,000 0 0

96,730 0 0

Deduct for 500 feet of ground to be lett for building, at 40s. per foot, 1000l. which, at 30 years purchase, is

30,000 0 0

Expence of improvement, if made on the north-side of the Strand

66,730 0 0

Snow-hill.

The 51 houses forming the west and south side of the Fleet-market to Turnagain-lane, and the north-side of that lane, are rated at per annum

1,273 0 0

Which, at 30 years purchase, amounts to

38,190 0 0

Deduct for 630 feet of ground to be lett for building, which, at 30 years purchase, is valued at

14,550 0 0

Expence of the improvement on the circular line

23,640 0 0

New-street.

In order to make the new street from the corner of Turnagain-lane to the bottom of Holborn-hill, the property, necessary to be purchased according to the report of the Surveyor, is rated at 353l. a year, which, at 30 years purchase, makes the expence of that improvement

10,590 0 0

"Your



"Your Committee are of opinion, that the improvements recommended in this report (the one in the city of Westminster, the other in the city of London) ought not to be considered as partial or local benefits to either city, but as great and public accommodations to all ranks and descriptions of persons; and consequently that the expense should fall upon the public.

"They cannot but express their wish that the larger plan may be adopted at Temple Bar, as being a more noble, extensive, and permanent improvement, and more congenial with the dignity and consequence of this country.

"They are likewise of opinion, that a new street, from the corner of Turnagain-lane to the bottom of Holborn-hill, will be a more beneficial accommodation to the public than any alteration that can be made on Snow-hill.

"On these grounds they earnestly recommend that an application to parliament be made as soon as possible, submitting the several plans and calculations, and praying for such powers and parliamentary aid as may be necessary to carry the plans, that shall be adopted, into execution: and that the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor, and the members of this court, who are in parliament, may be desired to give the measure their utmost support.

"All which we submit to this honourable court, this 17th day of December, 1793.

WILLIAM PICKETT,  
JOHN BOYDELL,  
THOMAS SKINNER,  
RICHARD BREWER,  
JOHN NICHOLS,  
JOHN BAILEY,  
MIDFORD YOUNG,  
JAMES RENAT SYMS.  
SAM. GOODBEHERE,  
JOHN MOFFATT,  
WM. SUTHERLAND,  
JAMES BREWER.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 3.

**A**MONG the many luxuries of the present day, none appears to me more hostile to the general welfare of society than that which begins so extensively to prevail in the useful art of printing, and the other branches of the book-selling business. Science now seldom makes her appearance without the expensive foppery of gilding, lettering, and unnecessary engravings, hot-pressing, and an extent of margin as extravagant as a court-lady's train. The inferior orders of society can scarce get a sight of her; and, to make the matter worse, cheapness in editing is almost exclusive-

ly attended to in novels, which, with a few exceptions, are no better than manuals of lust, quixotism, and dissipation.

I am aware that no remonstrance to the worshipful company of Stationers on this head will be of any avail, while the public taste gives such encouragement to their splendid labours. But if those of the middling classes, who are not solely taken with the mechanical embellishments of literature, will exert themselves in establishing private subscription-libraries, each within his own neighbourhood, the evil here alluded to may, in a great degree, be remedied. To perceive the advantages and feasibility of such a plan, requires but a little consideration. Let us suppose such a library begun by a few reading, public-spirited men, in a market town, in any part of England. Any person above a state of penury, residing within five miles of that town, may, without inconvenience, become a member, inasmuch as he will always have, once or twice a week at the least, an opportunity of sending, or receiving, books; and the monthly subscription need not be more than one shilling. Within this circle we may reasonably expect to find fifty subscribers, whose yearly contribution for the purchase of books would amount to thirty pounds, without being felt by any member. Now, on this moderate scale, the society would, in twenty years, have insensibly laid out in the purchase of moral and instructive books, of its own choice, no less than 600l.

A valuable collection like this, would, in the family of every subscriber, prove a general luminary to the human mind, and effectually exclude all the corruptive trash of our common circulating libraries. Of the happy and progressive influence of such an institution on the public taste and sentiments, I have for some years been a witness in the town of Lewes, in Sussex. The subscription library there began in January 1786, with about ten members, and as many volumes; but, in the course of eight years only, it has already to boast of sixty members, and about a thousand well-selected volumes; and as the rules adopted by this society may be of some use to similar institutions in their infancy, I request you will be so kind, Mr. Urban, as to give them a place in your excellent Miscellany\*. Yours, &c Z.

\* We shall notice this hereafter. EDIT.

Mr.



Mr. URBAN, Jan. 2.  
**T**HERE are circumstances, however extraordinary, which, if they follow in a quick succession, may, from the mere frequency of repetition, cease to impress the observer's mind. The more atrocious affairs of FRANCE, for example, pass rapidly before our view, like the shades of a magic lantern; and yet, unless some mode of fixation be adopted, they hardly promise to leave a trace behind, save one general conviction, *that all was bad!* I could wish, Sir, to have a more pointed and specific notice taken of such facts, as they now from day to day occur, to astonish mankind, and distress, by their enormity, the good sense, the piety, and the humane feelings, of every other nation. On this account it is, that all other nations seem to feel it their duty to oppose the Gallic *Mania*; and therefore contend, even to the jeopardy of death, as if united in one common act of justice to human nature, which the Convention has degraded; to Divine Providence, which it has defied; and to every moral sentiment, which its practices have thwarted and abused.

It is really singular to note how exemplary have been the punishments of several leaders of confusion; those Demons of misrule in France. It would be the honourable task of some abler hand than mine, to collect their names ere they sink into oblivion, from the outset of the *National Assembly*, and the succession of the *Constituent Legislature*, so called, down to that most execrable gang, of *National Conventionalists*, which now blots the fair face of GOD's creation!

The plan I would respectfully propose could not be difficult to those who have time; and should consist of delineation, in two or three columns (the materials for which, the floating papers of a few years past would furnish): first, of the *men* in France, who, after digging a pit for the ruin of their native country, have fallen themselves into it. 2dly, Of their *communications* and *achievements*. And, 3dly, of their *penal fate*.

Within a few short months, from the escape of *La Fayette* to the execution of the infamous *Orleans*, how copious a field is displayed for the remark and reflection of a philosophic mind!

This honest hint, Sir, will, I flatter myself, be sufficient to induce the exertions of a pen far better than I can command. It followed up, it may form a very instructive volume, and must do

good; for it will fully convince mankind of the danger of all violent innovations; and cry "hold, hold!" to every intentional perpetrator of parricide against the peace, religion, and honour, of his native land.

*Discite justitiam, moniti, et non temnere Divos.*

REMEMBRANCE.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 3.  
**S**O long as your correspondent the *Naturalist*, p. 992, will entertain your readers with his very agreeable Wanderings, I enter my protest in the strongest terms against any strictures (however acute) on the language in which he chooses to convey the entertainment to us. The oftener I meet him, the better I shall be pleased.

To the goodness of H. A. M's heart, p. 979, I give every degree of credit which I am sure he deserves; but, alas! I fear his scheme is totally impracticable. It is not new; it has been tried in many instances since the Reformation; charitable persons have given money to trustees for these purposes, but I much doubt whether any of it is now to be found. Indeed, money so lent must be very subject to loss, supposing the trustees ever so careful, and the borrowers ever so honest. Did not the Mercers company employ money in this way?

Mr. Child, p. 1059, was extremely averse to his daughter's marriage with lord W. which was effected by a journey to Gretna-Green. A fruitless attempt was made to overtake them, and prevent it. He left his fortune to the second child, which being a daughter, it is now enjoyed by her. She is called lady Sarah Child.

Q. X.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 6.  
**B**ROWNE WILLIS, in a list of the Deans of Bangor, in his History of that Cathedral, after mentioning the then (anno 1721) worthy dean, doctor John Jones, a native of Wales, adds, "as have been all his predecessors, by birth or descent, for upwards of 200 years past," and as the names of his three successors, Peter Maurice, of Jesus College, Oxford; Hugh Hughes, and John Lloyd, imply their being of Welch extraction, the probability is, that Mr. Warren may be the first dean, after so very long a period, who was not a native of that principality, nor, as it is believed, is he related by consanguinity to any Cambro-Briton.

Æ. V.

x. Bell's



1. Bell's *Anatomy of the Bones, Muscles, and Joints.* (Concluded from vol. LXIII. p. 1129).

IT is with pleasure that we recal the attention of our readers to this valuable work, in which we find anatomical description, physiological speculation, and practical remarks in surgery, combined together in proper order, and each enlarged upon in proportion to its importance. No work of man was ever perfect; and, strongly as we are impressed with the general merit of this work, we took the liberty, in a former extract, to point out some improprieties in the author's language when treating of the life of the bones. The student of anatomy, however, who reads for his own improvement rather than with a view to exercise his talent of criticism, will deem these improprieties of very little importance; for he will here find the arrangement of parts accurate, the enumeration complete, the descriptions perspicuous, and the formation, growth, and structure of the bones explained in language which a stranger to the science may read with pleasure.

That the author's doctrine of muscular power is original cannot be said. It is the *vis insita* of Haller, in opposition to the nervous power of later writers; but, in the application of this doctrine to particular facts, he has many original thoughts; whilst it is confessed, at the same time, that he has made considerable use of Dr. Blane's excellent paper on the subject. "Sensibility," says he, "depends upon the nerves; motion upon the muscles: both are equally admirable and inscrutable; the one conducing to all the enjoyments and all the sufferings of life, and to the intellectual faculties of man; the other being the chief support of animal life, and the source of all the bodily powers."

Our author's doctrine respecting the mechanical powers by which the contractions of the muscular fibre is forwarded or retarded, differs from that which is generally received.

"In place of increasing the effect of muscles by levers, pulleys, and hinges, there is," says he, "in almost every muscle, a great abatement of its force by the form of the bones which it is destined to move; for, muscles lose of their effect by their being implanted, not behind the joint, but betwixt the joint and the body to be moved; by the insertion of almost all muscles being very oblique with respect to the motions which they are to perform; so that half their force is

lost upon the immovable end of the bone. Much force is lost by a muscle passing over many joints; one set of fibres in a muscle hinders the action of adjoining fibres; and every degree of contraction takes from that muscle an equal proportion of its power. Thus every where, in the human body, is power sacrificed to the form and fitness of the part, that the joints may be smaller than the limbs, that the limbs may be proportioned to the body, and beauty and conveniency is gained by the sacrifice of that power, which is not needed in the system, since the wisdom and goodness of the Creator has appointed a degree of force in the muscles more than proportioned to all this loss of mechanical power. Those who will admire the ways of Providence should know how to admire. Nature is not seeking to compensate for want of power by the advantages of pulleys, and levers, and mechanical helps; nor is it in the forms of the parts that the infinite wisdom is to be found: for, among other gifts, such a portion of this spirit is given to man, that he has used the pulleys, and levers, accelerations of motion, and all the mechanical powers that result from it. He has invented valves of infinite variety, each perfect and true to its particular office; he has anticipated all that he has found in the mechanism of the human body: but the living power which compensates for the want of levers, which allows, every where, power to be sacrificed to beauty of form, which has strength, in convulsive and violent actions, to break the very bones,—this is the act of infinite wisdom, on which our admiration should chiefly dwell."

These thoughts are original, ingenious, and just; it is needless to add, that they are elegantly expressed. But it is in treating of the several forms of the cellular substance that our author's originality appears most conspicuous. In details merely anatomical novelty is hardly to be looked for from him whose aim is to instruct rather than to surprise; but Mr. Bell has shewn that a man of genius and industry may advance much that is yet new concerning the various modifications of the dead matter of the body. As such, he considers the tendons, ligaments, bursa, &c.

"All these parts," says he, "are of one constitution and nature. We cannot, however, say, that they are insensible, for their feeling is deferred; it is slow, but not the less severe. The eye feels the instant that a mote falls upon it; but the skin does not feel a blister till it has been some hours applied. The ligaments and joints feel still less in the instant that any injury is done; but, as the inflammation of the blister excites the feeling, and destroys the fabric of the skin, producing



producing pain and derangement of its parts, the inflammation of joints, and of all the parts belonging to them, breaks up the organization of the part, evolves the feeling, and then in them also comes disease and violent pain. They are slow in entering into action, but, once excited, they continue to act with a perseverance quite unknown in any other part of the system. Their mode of action, whatever it may be at the time, is not easily changed; if at rest, they are not easily moved to action; and their excessive action, once begun, is not easily stayed. The diseases are infinite to which these parts are subject. They are subject to dropical effusion; they are subject to gelatinous concretions; they are subject to slight inflammation, to suppuration, to erosions of their cartilages, and to exfoliation of their bones, corresponding with the dropsies, suppurations, and mortifications of the softer and more feeling parts. Rheumatism is an inflammation round the joints, with a slighter effusion, which is soon absorbed. Chronic rheumatism is a tedious and slow inflammation, with gelatinous effusions round the tendons, and permanent swelling and lameness of the joints. Gout, in a joint, is a high inflammation, with a secretion of earthy matter into its cavity. The inflammation of tendons is sprain; effusion of gelatinous matter round them is ganglion; suppuration in the tendinous sheaths is whiteloe; the inflammation of bursa is false white swelling, not easily distinguished from the true; the disease of the joint itself is either a dropsy, where the joint, though emptied by the lancet, is filled up again in a few hours, shewing how continual and how profuse both the exhalation and absorption of joints naturally is; or it is white swelling, which, next to consumption, is the most dreadful of all serophulous diseases, which begins by inflammation in the joint itself, is marked by stiffness, weakness, loss of motion, and pain; which goes on through all the stages of high inflammation, dreadful pain, destruction of cartilages, enlargement of bones, fetid suppurations, and spontaneous openings of the joints; which sometimes stops by an effusion of callous and concretion of the bones, forming a stiff joint, but which oftener ends in hectic fever, diarrhoea, morning sweats, and extreme weakness; so that the patient dies exhausted with fever and pain."

We have quoted this passage, not merely for its excellence, which our anatomical readers will readily admit, but because it shews what is really the author's meaning when he speaks of the sensibility of the bones, and of other parts of the system, which he calls the dead matter of the body. It is evident that he believes every one of those parts to have, at all times, a capability of sen-

sation, though they are not actually sensible but in certain circumstances; and that the only difference, in this respect, between them and the other parts of the body is, that the dormant powers of the former are less easily excited than those of the latter. Whether this opinion be well or ill founded, the publick will judge; but it certainly receives much support from the facts which he enumerates, and which are so well known as to be beyond the reach of controversy.

Mr. Bell has blotted the margins of his book with references to a set of plates, which appear not to be yet published. If they be such engravings as have sometimes accompanied systems of anatomy, the publick will have no great reason for regret though they never be published; but, if they be worthy of the work which they are intended to elucidate, their publication should not have been delayed, since the student of anatomy must, at every step, feel, more than the author could do, the necessity of such explanations of the book.

We cannot take leave of this work without noticing the uncommon number of typographical errors with which it abounds, and which are a disgrace to the Edinburgh press, that once boasted its great correctors. The author, by two tables of *errata*, has done all that was in his power to remedy this defect; but he must feel no small degree of vexation at seeing the product of his time and talents defaced with the corrections of the reader's pen before it can be read with ease, or indeed be intelligible. But, with all these blemishes on its head, we can with confidence recommend this book, not only to students of physick and surgery, but also to every gentleman who wishes to understand a science, of the general principles of which no man can remain totally ignorant without betraying to the world his want of a liberal education.

2. *The History, Civil and Commercial, of the British Colonies in the West Indies.* By Bryan Edwards, Esq. of the Island of Jamaica. (Continued from vol. LXIII p. 1135.)

AFTER our learned author has treated of the antient state of the West Indies, and their original inhabitants, he proceeds to local history, and the civil concerns of Jamaica, Barbadoes, Grenada, St. Vincent's, Dominica, and the several Leeward Islands. This concludes the first volume. The second volume

treats



treasures at large of the manners, dispositions, and genius, of the present inhabitants, black and white; including an historical account of Africa, slavery, and the slave-trade. The latter part of this volume relates wholly to the system of West Indian agriculture (an extensive field, and hitherto unexplored); and the conclusion is appropriated to government and commerce.

The following delineation of the character of the enslaved Negroes, in the 4th book, is drawn with a very masterly hand; and, we hope, will sufficiently justify the favourable opinion we have expressed of this work; the farther consideration of which we must postpone to a future occasion.

"Having thus recited such observations as occurred to me, on contemplating the various African nations in the West Indies separately and distinct from each other, I shall now attempt an estimate of their general character and dispositions, influenced, as undoubtedly they are in a great degree, by their situation and condition in a state of slavery; circumstances that soon efface the native original impression which distinguishes one nation from another in Negroes newly imported, and create a similitude of manners, and a uniformity of character, throughout the whole body.

"Thus, notwithstanding what has been related of the firmness and courage of the natives of the Gold-Coast, it is certain that the Negroes in general in our islands (such of them at least as have been any length of time in a state of servitude) are of a distrustful and cowardly disposition. So degrading is the nature of slavery, that fortitude of mind is lost as free agency is restrained. To the same cause probably must be imputed their propensity to conceal or violate the truth; which is so general, that I think the vice of falsehood is one of the most prominent features in their character. If a Negro is asked even an indifferent question by his master, he seldom gives an immediate reply; but, affecting not to understand what is said, compels a repetition of the question, that he may have time to consider, not what is the true answer, but, what is the most politic one for him to give. The proneness observable in many of them to the vice of theft has already been noticed; and I am afraid that evil communications make it almost general.

"It is no easy matter, I confess, to discriminate those circumstances, which are the result of proximate causes, from those which are the effects of national customs and early habits in savage life; but I am afraid that cowardice and dissimulation have been the properties of slavery in all ages, and will continue to be so, to the end of the world. It is a situation that necessarily suppresses many of the best affections of the human heart.—If it calls

forth any latent virtues, they are those of sympathy and compassion towards persons in the same condition of life; and accordingly we find that the Negroes in general are strongly attached to their countrymen, but above all to such of their companions as came in the same ship with them from Africa. This is a striking circumstance: the term *shipmate* is understood among them as signifying a relationship of the most endearing nature; perhaps recalling the time when the sufferers were cut off together from their common country and kindred, and awakening reciprocal sympathy, from the remembrance of mutual affliction.

"But their benevolence, with a very few exceptions, extends no farther. The softer virtues are seldom found in the bosom of the enslaved African. Give him sufficient authority, and he becomes the most remorseless of tyrants. Of all the degrees of wretchedness endured by the sons of men, the greatest, assuredly, is the misery which is felt by those who are unhappily doomed to be the slaves of slaves; a most unnatural relation, which sometimes takes place in the sugar-plantations, as, for instance, when it is found necessary to instruct young Negroes in certain trades or handicraft employments. In those cases it is usual to place them in a sort of apprenticeship to such of the old Negroes as are competent to give them instruction; but the harshness with which these people enforce their authority is extreme; and it serves in some degree to lessen the indignation which a good mind necessarily feels at the abuses of power by the Whites, to observe that the Negroes themselves, when invested with command, give full play to their revengeful passions, and exercise all the wantonness of cruelty without restraint or remorse.

"The same observation may be made concerning their conduct towards the animal creation. Their treatment of cattle under their direction is brutal beyond belief. Even the useful and social qualities of the dog secure to him no kind usage from an African master. Although there is scarce a Negro that is not attended by one, they seem to maintain these poor animals solely for the purpose of having an object whereon to exercise their caprice and cruelty. And, by the way, it is a singular circumstance, and not the less true for being somewhat ludicrous, that the animal itself, when the property of a Negro, betrays at first sight to whom he belongs; for, losing his playful propensities, he seems to feel the inferiority of his condition, and actually crouches before such of his own species as are used to better company. With the manners, he acquires also the cowardly, thievish, and sullen disposition of his African tyrant.

"But, notwithstanding what has been related of the selfish and unrelenting temper of the enslaved Africans, they are said to be highly susceptible of the passion of love. It has ever been supposed that they are more  
subject



subject to, and sensible of, its impression, than the natives of colder climates. "The Negro (says Dr. Robertson) glows with all the warmth of desire natural to his climate." "The tender passion (says another writer) is the most ardent one in the breast of the enslaved African.—It is the only source of his joys, and his only solace in affliction." Monsieur de Chanvalon (the historian of Martinico) expatiates on the same idea with great eloquence.—"Love, says he, the child of Nature, to whom she entrusts her own preservation; whose progress no difficulties can retard, and who triumphs even in chains; that principle of life, as necessary to the harmony of the universe as the air which we breathe, inspires and invigorates all the thoughts and purposes of the Negro, and lightens the yoke of his slavery. No perils can abate, nor impending punishments restrain, the ardour of his passion.—He leaves his master's habitation, and traversing the wilderness by night, disregarding its noxious inhabitants, seeks refuge from his sorrows in the bosom of his faithful and affectionate mistress."

"All this, however, is the language of poetry and the visions of romance. The poor Negro has no leisure in a state of slavery to indulge a passion, which, however descended, is nourished by idleness. If by love is meant that tender attachment to one individual object, which, in civilized life, is desire, heightened by sentiment and refined by delicacy, I doubt if it ever found a place in an African bosom.—The Negroes in the West Indies, both men and women, would consider it as the greatest exertion of tyranny, and the most cruel of all hardships, to be compelled to confine themselves to a single connexion with the other sex; and I am persuaded, that any attempt to restrain their present licentious and dissolute manners, by introducing the marriage-ceremony among them, as is strenuously recommended by many persons in Great Britain, would be utterly impracticable to any good purpose. Perhaps it may be thought that the Negroes are not altogether reduced to so deplorable a state of slavery as is commonly represented, when it is known that they boldly claim and exercise a right of disposing of themselves in this respect, according to their own will and pleasure, without any controul from their master.

"That passion therefore to which (dignified by the name of love) is ascribed the power of softening all the miseries of slavery, is mere animal desire, implanted by the great Author of all things for the preservation of the species. This the Negroes, without doubt, possess in common with the rest of the animal creation, and they indulge it, as inclination prompts, in an almost promiscuous intercourse with the other sex; or at least in temporary connections, which they

form without ceremony, and dissolve without reluctance. When age indeed begins to mitigate the ardour and lessen the fickleness of youth, many of them form attachments, which, strengthened by habit, and endeared by the consciousness of mutual imbecility, produce a union for life. It is not uncommon to behold a venerable couple of this stamp, who, tottering under the load of years, contribute to each other's comfort, with a cheerful assiduity, which is at once amiable and affecting.

"The situation of the aged among the Negroes is indeed commonly such as to make them some amends for the hardships and sufferings of their youth. The labour required of the men is seldom any thing more than to guard the provision-grounds; and the women are chiefly employed in attending the children, in nursing the sick, or in other easy avocations; but their happiness chiefly arises from the high veneration in which old age is held by the Negroes in general, and this I consider as one of the few pleasing traits in their character. In addressing such of their fellow-servants as are any ways advanced in years, they prefix to their names the appellation of Parent, as *Ta Quaco*, and *Ma Quashaba*, *Ta* and *Ma* signifying Father and Mother, by which designation they mean to convey not only the idea of filial reverence, but also that of esteem and fondness. Neither is the regard thus displayed towards the aged confined to outward ceremonies and terms of respect alone. It is founded on an active principle of native benevolence, furnishing one of the few exceptions to their general unrelenting and selfish character. The whole body of Negroes on a plantation must be reduced to a deplorable state of wretchedness, if, at any time, they suffer their aged companions to want the common necessaries of life, or even many of its comforts, as far as they can procure them. They seem to me to be actuated on these occasions by a kind of involuntary impulse, operating as a primitive law of nature, which scorns to wait the cold dictates of reason: among them, it is the exercise of a common duty, which courts no observation, and looks for no applause.

"Among other propensities and qualities of the Negroes must not be omitted their loquaciousness. They are as fond of exhibiting set speeches, as orators by profession; but it requires a considerable share of patience to hear them throughout; for they commonly make a long preface before they come to the point; beginning with a tedious enumeration of their past services and hardships. They dwell with peculiar energy (if the fact admits it) on the number of children they have presented to *Maffa* (*Master*); after which they recapitulate some of the instances of particular kindness shewn them by their owner or employer, adducing these

also



also as proofs of their own merit; it being evident, they think, that no such kindness can be gratuitous. This is their usual exordium, as well when they bring complaints against others, as when they are called upon to defend themselves; and it is in vain to interrupt either plaintiff or defendant. Yet I have sometimes heard them convey much strong meaning in a narrow compass. I have been surprised by such figurative expressions, and (notwithstanding their ignorance of abstract terms) such pointed sentences, as would have reflected no disgrace on poets and philosophers. One instance recurs to my memory, of so significant a turn of expression in a common labouring Negro, who could have had no opportunity of improvement from the conversation of white people, as is alone, I think, sufficient to demonstrate that Negroes have minds very capable of observation. It was a servant who had brought me a letter, and, while I was preparing an answer, had, through weariness and fatigue, fallen asleep on the floor: as soon as the papers were ready, I directed him to be awakened; but this was no easy matter. When the Negro, who attempted to awake him, exclaimed in the usual jargon, *You no hear Massa call you?* that is, don't you hear Master call you? *Sleep*, replied the poor fellow, looking up, and returning composedly to his slumbers, *Sleep hab no Massa.* (Sleep hath no Master.)

“Of those imitative arts in which perfection can be attained only in an improved state of society, it is natural to suppose that the Negroes have but little knowledge. An opinion prevails in Europe, that they possess organs peculiarly adapted to the science of musick; but this I believe is an ill-founded idea. In vocal harmony they display neither variety nor compass. Nature seems in this respect to have dealt more penuriously by them than towards the rest of the human race. As practical musicians, some of them, by great labour and careful instruction, become sufficiently expert to bear an under part in a public concert; but I do not recollect ever to have seen or heard of a Negro who could truly be called a fine performer on any capital instrument. In general they prefer a loud and long-continued noise to the finest harmony, and frequently consume the whole night in *beating on a board with a stick*. This is, in fact, one of their chief musical instruments; besides which, they have the *Benja* or *Merrivang*, the *Dundo*, and the *Goombay*, all of African origin. The first is an imperfect kind of violincello; except that it is played on by the finger, like the guitar, producing a dismal monotony of four notes. The *Dundo* is precisely a tabor; and the *Goombay* is a rustic drum; being formed of the trunk of a hollow tree, one end of which is covered with sheep's skin. From such instruments nothing like a regular tune can be expected, nor is it attempted.

“Their songs are commonly *impromptu*, and there are among them individuals who resemble the *improvisatore*, or extempore bards, of Italy; but I cannot say much for their poetry. Their tunes in general are characteristic of their national manners; those of the Eboes being soft and languishing; of the Korumantyns heroic and martial. At the same time, there is observable, in most of them, a predominant melancholy, which, to a man of feeling, is sometimes very affecting.

“At their merry meetings, and midnight festivals, they are not without ballads of another kind, adapted to such occasions; and here they give full scope to a talent for ridicule and derision, which is exercised not only against each other, but also, not unfrequently, at the expence of their owner or employer; but most part of their songs at these places are fraught with obscene ribaldry, and accompanied with dances in the highest degree licentious and wanton.

“At other times, more especially at the burial of such among them as were respected in life, or venerable through age, they exhibit a sort of *Pyrrhic* or warlike dance, in which their bodies are strongly agitated by running, leaping, and jumping, with many violent and frantic gestures and contortions. Their funeral songs too are all of the heroic or martial cast; affording some colour to the prevalent notion that the Negroes consider death not only as a welcome and happy release from the calamities of their condition, but also as a passport to the place of their nativity; a deliverance which, while it frees them from bondage, restores them to the society of their dearest, long-lost, and lamented relatives in Africa. But I am afraid that this, like other European notions concerning the Negroes, is the dream of poetry, the sympathetic effusion of fanciful or too credulous an imagination. The Negroes, in general, are so far from courting death, that, among such of them as have resided any length of time in the West Indies, suicide is much less frequent than among the free-born, happy, and civilised inhabitants of Great Britain. With them, equally with the whites, Nature shrinks back at approaching dissolution; and when, at any time, sudden or untimely death overtakes any of their companions, instead of rejoicing at such an event, they never fail to impute it to the malicious contrivances and diabolical arts of some practitioners in *Okeah*, a term of African origin, signifying sorcery or witchcraft, the prevalence of which, among many of their countrymen, all the Negroes most firmly and implicitly believe. We may conclude, therefore, that their funeral songs and ceremonies are commonly nothing more than the dissonance of savage barbarity and riot; as remote from the fond superstition to which they are ascribed, as from the sober dictates of a rational sorrow.”



3. *Outlines of a Plan for making the Tract of Land called the New Forest a real Forest; and for various other Purposes of the first national Importance; with a monitory Preface, announcing also some Undertakings in which every Englishman is interested. Most respectfully submitted to the Consideration of the British Legislature and Nation. By the Rev. Philip le Brocq, A. M. Domestic Chaplain to his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester.*

MR. Le Brocq has been employed indefatigably for many years, as an anonymous volunteer, in defending with all his might the British constitution, civil and ecclesiastic. His sole reward has been a most copious share of abuse from modern patriots, Jacobins, and anarchists, who have disgraced human nature. He is "resolved to dedicate, from this moment, all his leisure-hours to the most important and most difficult task which can be undertaken by any man—to point out in a series of publications the many abuses which unfortunately exist in this country, both in civil and ecclesiastical affairs; and TO PRESCRIBE REMEDIES GENTLE AND EFFICACIOUS. It shall be shewn in the clearest possible manner wherein the welfare of Britons, temporally and eternally, evidently consists. No man in his senses will, he should imagine, refuse to lend his assistance to make this externally benevolent plan as acceptable as the united ability of many, aided by a philanthropic zeal, can make it." As a leading feature of his plan is *to eradicate as much as possible all existing prejudices*, and to prevent any from taking root, by means of a proper education of the rising generation, to unite and reconcile different sects and parties, and to make the British nation one body actuated by one soul; he thinks it is impossible that Envy can rear its crest against him in our part of the island; and it will be an extreme satisfaction to him to receive the names of those liberal persons who mean to subscribe to the proposed publications, or to assist him in the glorious undertaking."

After this flashing preface, Mr. L. B. proceeds to develop his plan for the improvement of the New Forest, which is briefly this; to make it more public property, by satisfying and abolishing all the private claims on it, by destroying the innumerable warrens so profitable to keepers and other individuals, and by managing and fencing the plantations which nature may already have made, or it is reserved for art by proper management to do. We understand that this

New Forest business will soon undergo a particular discussion. We hope Mr. L. B.'s hints will be duly attended to; and we cannot but wish well to all plans of reformation, both of the community and individuals, by methods *gentle and efficacious*. But it is a great undertaking for one man to cleanse the Augean stable of a whole nation. That man must be at least a Hercules. Whether any judgment can be formed *ex pede* in the present instance, our readers and the publick must judge.

4. *A Sermon preached before the University of Cambridge, November 5, 1793. By Edward Pearson, Fellow of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge.*

FROM that comprehensive text, Proverbs xxiv. 21. Mr. P. claiming for "the counsellors of safety," an equal privilege to be heard from the pulpit with the "promoters of sedition," endeavours, 1st. to shew the great danger of attempting to subvert by violence any established government; and 2. to vindicate the happy event of the Revolution from the observations that might be drawn from this general principle. He observes of the French, that, to use the words of an historian on another occasion, "they have in many instances, by propagating fictions, by promoting violence, and by lessening the reverence of what had ever been esteemed sacred, served to corrupt as well as to infatuate the people to whom they made a tender of liberty and justice." In the short compass of an occasional discourse Mr. P. has well supported his positions.

He is also author of "An Essay on the Goodness of God, as manifested in the Mission of Jesus Christ; a Norrissian Prize Essay. A Sermon preached at St. Mary at Ipswich, June 25, 1786. Another on his Majesty's Proclamation; and a third on the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper."

5. *Inquiries into the Origin and Progress of the Science of Heraldry; with explanatory Observations on armorial Ensigns. By James Dallaway, A. M. of Trinity College, Oxford; and Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. Printed at Gloucester.*

MR. D. is well known as the Editor of Bishop Rundle's letters (LIX. 629) and the compiler of Mr. Bigland's Gloucestershire collections. The present work has engaged his attention a considerable time; and we are much mistaken if he did not circulate his queries for it occasionally.



nally through the medium of our Magazine. It is inscribed to the duke of Norfolk, hereditary patron of the science which it treats of, and is divided into seven sections. In the first is examined the origin of heraldry. Under this head we think too much attention is paid to the edges and devices borne by pagan warriors, and that Egypt is improperly called "the land of darkness," p. 2. Individual bearings were peculiar to the Normans, from whom all the forms of heraldry are derived, and were brought over by the conqueror, but not generally adopted till Richard I. who bore three leopards on his shield in his great seal, in which his barons followed his example in their seals. Some date the introduction from Normandy by Edward the Confessor. They obtained earlier in France than among us. Arms became of more general use in the Crusades: but it may be doubted if they were invented in Palestine or copied from the Saracens. The fanciful devices of gryphons, mermaids, wyverns, and harpies, have no allusion to them; and the appearance of undated rolls of names without arms is no more to the question than what is said about *Escutage*, p. 28, 29. Nor can we subscribe to Mr. D.'s idea, p. 34, that the Bayeux tapestry is of ETRUSCAN origin, or the work of ITALIAN artists. Innumerable instances might be adduced of similar figures of birds, beasts, and hieroglyphical forms, embossed on plate, or other furniture, without the smallest reference to their designs or artists.

For *floriated capitals*, p. 37, we would recommend flowered. We do not approve the omission of capitals in appellatives; as *roman*, *norman*, &c.

Arms became hereditary about the reign of Henry III. The Welsh are supposed to have borrowed them from us in Edward I's wars. One great display of armorial bearings would be in tournaments, which were first introduced into England under Stephen. On this Mr. D. has spent thirty pages, from 49 to 78. We cannot, however, subscribe to the superiority of the Gothic tournaments to the classic games of antiquity; the combatants in both being as often proxies as originals, and the incentives to horrid actions in both similar. "Although the custom of bearing arms was infinitely diversified and improved by the splendour exhibited at the jousts, tournaments, hastiludes, or tilts; it is certain from this circumstance, that they were not antecedent to the introduction of personal armories, since the

lawful and allowed bearing of heraldic devices was an indispensable preliminary." 71, 72. The English were more addicted to these martial exercises than any other nations, yet adopted the French and German customs without any deviation, and resorted to their institutions for formal decisions. One of the most solemn occasions of combat, excepting for the proof of treason, was the *assumption of a family bearing which admitted a double claim*.

"From the enthusiastic love of equity and honour that mark the darker ages, the spirit of chivalry arose. Its influence and romantic motives are attributed by the moderns more to the force of imagination than the dictates of solid judgment; and considered rather as the result of a general cast of barbarism than of partial refinement\*."

Many noble families had their heralds. Edward III. first instituted the royal ones with general authority. The first public notification of the authority of the English marshal, as the eighth great officer of state, was, respecting the rank of the nobility attendant on the king about 1315. Heraldry received great improvement under Richard I. Crests, and cognizances, and supporters, were multiplied.

Section III. treats of genealogy. The first pedigrees are supposed to have been composed by ecclesiastics, from registers of religious houses; and with this study the use of arms was closely connected. The merchants mark and the rebus have certainly no place in a treatise of heraldry. The first chapter of heralds was held at Rouen, 1420; and the college of heralds was founded by Richard III. 1483. "When the habits of chivalry were reduced to a systematic code, and its ceremonies regulated by precedent, the practice of those employed to conduct them was committed to writing. Upton wrote '*de Studio militari*,' in the reign of Henry VI. published by Baskett, 1654. But the first printed book was '*The Booke of St. Albons*,' 1486; the part relating to '*Crests Armours*' is reprinted at the end of the present work. The oldest visitation is supposed that by '*Maresshall de Norroy*,' 1412, ult. Henry IV. in the Harleian library. Those of counties are here arranged. The reign of Henry VIII. was distin-

\* Yet the same moderns justify the point of honour in the practice of *duelling* as much as the ancients could in that of *tilting* guished



guished by expensive tournaments and interviews. The nobility gave cognizances or badges to their followers. Parish registers, introduced by Cromwell, 1536, were excellent aids to heraldic and genealogic inquiries. Mr. D. is of opinion that heraldry was the best encouragement of painting and sculpture among us (p. 194, 195); and, as printing divulged the secrets of the science, it became less attended to or exemplified.

Section IV. opens with the literary history of heraldry during the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. Here we have accounts of Gerard Leigh, John Bossewell, Sir John Ferne, William Wyrley, Sir William Segar\*, William Camden, Francis Thynne, William Smith, Ralph Brooke, Edmund Bolton, Thomas Milles, John Guillim; Mr. D. has given the funeral ceremonial of Edward, earl of Derby, 1574, from Anstis's collections; but has not noticed that of Queen Elizabeth, published in the *Vetusta Monumenta* of the Society of Antiquaries. The solemnities of the order of the Garter were another part of the herald's duty, as also to make out the authentic pedigrees of families. The jurisdiction of the Earl Marshal's court was very generally allowed; and in 1568, Thomas Howard, then Earl Marshal, published a body of statutes and ordinances, by which regularity might be enforced.

Section V. Herald's were much employed in the civil wars; and even the Republic and Oliver Cromwell himself made a parade of armorial bearings. The combat of chivalry fell into disuse under Charles II; the court of Great Britain controverted and superseded their award. "The history of proceeding in the former court must, from a deficiency of authorities, remain almost unknown. Circumstances which cannot be ascertained have conspired to consign their records during the early centuries, to oblivion. All that is preserved in the archives of the college of arms appears to have been collected rather as private than official notices; and as memorandums made by the practitioners in that court, in no instance giving more than a summary view of any particular case hereafter to be cited as a prece-

\* Mr. D. has omitted to mention that Edmonde's splendid baronage was published under Sir Joseph Ayloffe's auspices, from the MS collections of Segar; and the late Mr. Longmate possessed a valuable MS of his.

dent." 290. The Earl Marshal's court seems to have been of use in some instances in preventing combats, and in terminating the investigation of the quarrel in reconciliation, upon due concessions by the offending parties. Mr. Hyde (afterwards Earl of Clarendon) in parliament, 1640, was very instrumental in its dissolution; and all the efforts of Dr. Plott, who was employed to collect and arrange all the existing evidences of the history and privileges of the *curia militaris*, could not bring about its restoration. The process of heraldic visitations is detailed, and the use of heraldry in provincial histories, several of which were written by heralds in the last century, though now their official knowledge is not so easily imparted. There are, however, many *authentic* heraldic records in the British Museum and other libraries, both public and private.

Section VI. treats of the investiture of heralds; the memoirs of Sir William Dugdale, whose life, by himself, is printed in the appendix, and a new portrait of him from an original picture in the hall of chivalry, in the college of arms, presented to that society by Sir William Skeffington, baronet, of Skeffington in Leicestershire: a list of his works, and a sonnet written in a blank leaf of his *Monasticon*, by the late able antiquary, T. Waiton (which we shall transcribe below\*) Henry Peacham, Sir Edward Byshe, Edward Waterhouse, Thomas Philipot, Thomas Gore, John Gibbon; later heralds, who have been authors, are, Ashmole, King, Sandford, Anstis; the latter's collections for a complete history of the Knights of the Garter are now in the Herald's College. Francis Grose, who resigned his office of Richmond herald, 1763, comes in for his share of praise as an author. The progress of heraldry is stated, and the study of it recommended

\* "Deem not devoid of elegance the Sage  
By Fancy's genuine feelings unbeguil'd,  
Of painful Pedantry the poring child, [page,  
Who turns of these proud domes th' historic  
Now sunk by time and Henry's fiercer rage.  
Think'st thou the warbling Muses never smil'd  
On his lone hours? Ingenious views engage  
His thoughts on themes unclassic falsely  
thought

Intent; while cloister'd Piety displays  
Her mould'ring roll, the piercing eye explores  
New manners, and the pomp of elder days,  
Whence culls the pensive Bard his pictur'd  
stores.

Nor rough nor barren are the winding ways  
Of hoar Antiquity, but strown with flow'rs."



as an excellent means of extending the memory, and conveying historic knowledge.

Section VII. treats of genealogy, compilations of pedigrees not traceable beyond the Conquest; modes of marshalling and quartering arms; pedigree of Verney, and sketches of fictitious genealogy, illustrative the rights of quartering; marks of filiation or cadency, cognizances, cimier, or crest, supporters, impresses, and mottoes, knots, examination of seals. In the concluding sentence from Upton's *Aspilogia*, many of Mr. D's readers will agree: "*Tandem evanuit insignitus ille armorum cultus, cujus splendor plus minus quingentis armis (si a Carolo magno repetas) per terrarum orbem, non solum in honore fuit, sed summa religione, gravissimis litibus, acerbissimis duellis, multorum nobilium procerumque virtute, cæde, et sanguine tuebatur.*" p. 142.

The appendix contains miscellaneous observations on heraldic ensigns; lives of Dugdale and King, by themselves, from MSS. in the Bodleian library; catalogues of all the officers of arms from their first establishment to the present time. Editions of books published in England on the science of heraldry, elementary or connected with genealogy. A genuine copy of the booke of St. Alban's first printed 1486.

In the enumeration of Sir W. D's works, it appears that he composed larger histories of the families of Hastings, Manners, and Vernon, than those in his Baronage, from public records and their private evidences. "But the papers are not yet delivered to them." It would be highly gratifying if this notice of them should be the means of their being presented to the publick.

Mr. Dallaway's work is illustrated with twenty-six plates of figures and portraits of arms from antient MSS, and cognizances of seals: of the execution of these we can say but little, but find ourselves compelled to regret that it is far below the elegance of paper and type bestowed on this book. The portrait of Sir W. D. in mezzotinto, by J. Banche, is the best.

#### 6. *Poems by Mrs. Robinson, Vol. II.*

WE have before given our testimony to the elegant accomplishments and poetical talents of this lady. This succeeding volume will by no means impair the palm she received from the first. With the true lovers of poetry the greatest and most impressive charm is simplicity. True taste turns with disdain and disgust from all meretricious ornaments. We

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think Mrs. Robinson is sometimes in danger of being misled by the glare of what some may think splendour. It is the principal, and almost only, defect of her compositions. We select, however, the following poem, which is by no means liable to such objections, and with which we are happy to adorn our journal.

STANZAS written on the Fourteenth of February, 1792, to my Valentine.

Come, Hope, and sweep the trembling string;  
Drop from thy pinions, balm divine;  
While, drooping o'er my LYRE, I sing  
The graces of my VALENTINE.

Ah! graces, fatal to my peace,  
Why round my heart your mischiefstwine?  
Say, barb'rous LOVE, can aught increase  
The TRIUMPHS of my VALENTINE.

No more about my Auburn hair  
The sparkling gems shall proudly vie;  
The cypress, emblem of despair,  
Shall there, a faded chaplet die.

Young dimpled Pleasure quits my breast,  
To seek some gaudier bow'r than mine,  
Where low pride by fancy drest,  
Enthrals my truant VALENTINE.

The frozen brook, the mountain snow,  
The pearls that on the thistle shine,  
The NORTHERN winds which chilly blow,  
ARE EMBLEMS of my VALENTINE.

Pale sorrow shades the quiv'ring flame,  
That gleams on Truth's neglected shrine,  
Fann'd by those sighs which still proclaim,  
How much I love thee, VALENTINE!

Whene'er the icy hand of Death  
Shall grasp this sensate frame of mine,  
On my cold lip the fleeting breath  
Shall murmur forth—Dear Valentine!  
Then o'er my grave, ah! drop one tear,  
And, sighing, write this pensive line—  
"A faithful heart lies mouldering here,  
"That well deserv'd its VALENTINE.

#### 7. ARGENTUM; or, the Adventures of a Shilling.

THIS is the entertaining performance probably of a young, but certainly of an ingenious writer. The idea is the same as that already successfully presented in *Chrysal*, or the Adventures of a Guinea; which may always be made productive of novelty of description, incident, and anecdote, according to the taste and abilities of the author; whether it be in the history of a guinea, a crown, a shilling, a bank-note, an assignat, or any similar article of circulation. In this volume the best story is that of Clairville the Frenchman. The adventures of the highwayman are not sufficiently novel; and the story of the officer at the conclusion, refusing to be searched at a gaming-table, because he had in his pocket the wing of a fowl pre-  
several



served with care for his needy family, is very old indeed, and has been retailed again and again.

We select the following as a specimen of the writer's manner and inventive powers.

"One of Hammond's servants having asked his permission to go over to Windsor to see a sister, who was settled there; he granted his request, and gave the lad poor me, that he might see the play.

I was, accordingly, paid away at the gallery-door of the Windsor playhouse; and the next morning, which was Saturday, was given to one of the company, who was, unfortunately, troubled with one of the greatest evils that a man can labour under—it was, the perpetually carrying about with him,

'A discontented and repining spirit.'

Before I had been in his possession a quarter of an hour, he met one of his brethren, who asked him, in a friendly manner, 'if he was to be of their dinner-party?'

'Hey! dinner-party? why, what are you to have for your dinner?'

'Why I don't exactly know—but there will be some fine roast veal, my boy, and an excellent bowl of punch after it.'

'Pish! staggering bob, and slow poison!—no—I shall be otherwise engaged.'

He was indeed otherwise engaged; for the same afternoon he decamped, without beat of drum, leaving the manager to procure another Friar Lawrence for the following Monday, or to change the play—*pro re nata*.

The fact was, he (like many others of his profession) conceived his abilities to be of a first-rate, when they were, in reality, scarcely of a sixth-rate order; and on the manager's refusing him the part of the gay *Marcutio* (for which his age as well as incapacity rendered him totally unfit), he took this paltry method of revenge.

Justice, however (which, sooner or later, overtakes petty rascals as well as villains of note, indeed all those

'That have within them undivulged crimes  
'Unwhipp'd—)

pursued his steps, and overtook him at *Salisbury*.

In plain English, the manager of that theatre so mortified his vanity by his treatment of him, that he heartily repented his having quitted so abruptly the royal brow of Windsor.

On his arrival at that place, so celebrated for its penknives and the lofty spire of its cathedral, he waited on the governor of the children of Thespis, solicited an engagement (which was granted), and requested to make his first appearance in *Othello*, Moor of Venice.

The manager consented. On the night appointed he made an *entrée* in a flaming scarlet coat, white flannel waistcoat, blue

cotton stockings, cocked hat, and ramilié—but performed the character so little to the satisfaction of the audience, that, long before he announced it, they heartily wished '*Othello's occupation gone!*'

The Moor himself, however, was well pleased. He thought, and with justice, that Barry, when living, played it *as well*; but he doubted whether he had ever played it better.

The Manager, it should seem, was of a very different opinion; for, the next morning, the unfortunate stroller saw his name attached to the part of the second murderer in *Macbeth*, in the play-bills for the next representation.

Full of indignation and resentment, he flew to the apartment of the theatrical monarch, and, without knocking at the door, burst into the room with the abrupt question,

'What on earth, do you mean, fir, by the gross affront you have put upon me?'

'What affront, fir?'

'Why, fir, there is my name in the bills for the second murderer.'

'A mistake of the printer's, fir—entirely a mistake.'

'Oh, fir,' quite softened, 'tis very well, if that's the case—then, pray, fir, what character am I to perform? for, I am sure, in so full a piece you must want my assistance?'

'What character, fir, why the *first* murderer—for I am convinced you'll do it more justice than any man in my company.'

It was to no purpose that the other remonstrated, stormed, vowed vengeance, with a long train of *et cætera*: the manager was inflexible.

The actor (calling to mind that I and two of my brethren were the only friends he had left, and not looking upon silver with the eyes of *Bassanio*,

'I'll none of thee, thou pale and common  
'drudge

'Twixt man and man—')

submitted to the indignity, and retired to his lodgings, planning all the way an hundred different schemes of revenge.

When the night came, my owner grumbled out his short part: previous to which I was witness to a very curious scene, that may, possibly, divert the reader as much as it did myself.

The Manager performed *Macbeth*: and in the representation, when the Thane came off the stage to perpetrate the supposed murder of Duncan, his property-man (the account of whose office is so humourously treated by Addison, in one of the numbers of "*The Guardian*") had neglected to procure the necessary article of blood, for the actor to besmear his hands with, and justify the observation of 'this is a sorry fight!' When *Macbeth* therefore impatiently, and in a violent hurry, asked, 'Well, fir, where's the blood?' the reply was, in a kind



kind of hesitating trepidation, 'Sir—I'm very sorry—but—I've quite—forgot it.'

'You have, sir—well then, stand still——there——' at that instant striking the property-man a severe blow on the nose, whence issued a copious stream; 'there—that will do—there's enough——' and immediately returned to Lady Macbeth with the very *à-propos* quotation, 'I've done the deed—didst thou not, &c.'

In the intervening time betwixt this and the following play-night my brethren were separated.

9. *Prayers for the Use of Families, by Mr. Kingbury.*

FROM this valuable collection we shall select, for the inspection of our readers, a recommendation of Family Religion, which is both clear and forcible; and is written in a plain, practical, and serious manner.

"Surrounded, as we are, with the presence of the Almighty, blind indeed must that person be who discerns and acknowledges no proof of his *existence*. Encompassed with the glory of the great Creator, enlightened by the knowledge of the universal Father, depraved and pitiable must be the man upon whose mind a sense of his *perfections* is not impressed. The proofs of the being and attributes of God are so numerous and convincing, that few, comparatively, deny the one, and still fewer, there is reason to hope, totally disregard the other. Yet it still remains to be regretted, that a conviction of the truth of these fundamental principles of religion is frequently unattended with its proper effects, and that our enquiries respecting the Supreme Being often terminates in speculation.

The natural consequence of just views of the Deity is frequent meditation. From frequent meditation springs devotion; devotion not *producing* proper sentiments of God, but arising from the impression of those sentiments upon our minds, and their habitual preference with us. Our devotion will become languid, and cease to influence our conduct, unless we have frequent recourse to the means of preserving it. And of these means, prayer is, in the present state of human nature, the principal.

"Prayer, as a mean of devotion, operates in two ways. By bringing to view the divine perfections, it excites *reverence*; by recalling to our minds the idea of our several obligations, it produces *love*.

"If we were at all times able to make proper reflections on what passes around us, we might safely commit to their influence the preservation and growth of our virtue. A becoming frame of mind would be the necessary consequence. But this is too much to require of frail humanity. If any where

to be met with, it must be in a race of beings very superior to ourselves. The influence of the world is powerful; and this influence, when our own exertions are wanting, is generally in a direction unfavourable to virtue. The man who engages in the active scenes of life, without having previously fortified his mind with virtuous sentiments, will meet with shocks too violent to be withstood, and temptations too strong to be resisted. The impression of the moment is deceitful; for present objects have a tendency to engage our whole attention.

"Thence arises the great advantage of setting apart particular seasons for cherishing a devotional temper. Virtue, like every thing else, exists and flourishes by care and attention. The world affords the proper soil for bringing it to maturity; but, if exposed, unassisted and unguarded, to its rude and noxious blasts, the tender plant will quickly die away.

"Public prayer is attended with great advantages. It is calculated, with prayers in general, to strengthen and increase our virtue; and is, likewise, more immediately adapted to unite mankind in the bonds of friendship and love. But public weekly prayer depends, in a great measure, for its efficacy, on the performance of religious duty with shorter intervals; and they alone experience the full advantage of a public service, who, by frequent devotion, have resisted the influence of the world, and preserved their minds open to good impressions. A weekly service can scarcely be expected to retain its influence throughout the busy scenes and seducing pleasures of the intervening days; and must call into its aid that more powerful support of virtue which family prayer affords by means of its more frequent recurrence. Family prayer furnishes the means of resisting temptations as they rise; and, on this account, is of superior importance.

"They who regard prayer as a promoter of their virtue, will have no difficulty in determining how often this duty should be discharged. At every proper opportunity, the truly pious mind will address itself to God; and the most convenient seasons for family prayer are the beginning and close of the day. These are also, on other accounts, the most proper. In the morning, the influence of the world upon our minds is less powerful; and they who have faithfully performed the duties of the day, will, in the evening, join, with peculiar pleasure and advantage, in acknowledging the goodness of the common father.

"In many families, and, perhaps, in most, where this duty is at all discharged, the evening alone is thought sufficient for the right performance of it. And a frequent cause of this neglect seems to be the short interval there is between the time of rising,

and



and that of applying to our worldly business. Were this omission supplied, the good effect of the practice would not be single.

"In the morning, it has been before observed, the mind is less subject to the undue influence of the world. The ferment of passion has abated, and we are more capable of seeing things as they really are. This alone demonstrates the great importance of morning devotion. But, when we consider that the day affords the time for activity, and places us in a scene in which our virtue is most exposed, and by our behaviour in which our characters are principally determined, the acquisition of a temperate frame of mind on beginning another day, and re-engaging in our different employments, appears distinguished by superior advantages. If, therefore, the lover of virtue can think that, according to the preceding plan, the means of virtue would too frequently recur, he will, at least, be doing right in preparing his mind to encounter those difficulties which he must expect to meet with, and strengthening his good resolutions when he most needs them.

"The regular reading of the scriptures has, for many years, declined among us. In some families, however, the custom still remains; and it is to be hoped that the greater study of them which has lately prevailed with individuals, and which has produced, as its necessary consequence, juster sentiments, will by degrees introduce them into families in general; and thus restore a custom which gave birth to much of the zeal and activity of our ancestors. In the mean time it deserves to be considered by those to whom family-prayer is habitual, whether particular parts of scripture might not with propriety be read on such occasions; and whether this practice would not contribute much to the piety and virtue of the rising generation. Were even singing added, where the family would admit of it, this addition might likewise prove beneficial.

"It is readily granted that some persons, from education, and the possession of other advantages, need less than mankind in general, the assistance which family devotion affords to virtue. But as there are none to whom it would be entirely useless, it should be remembered by them, that the neglect of it is, in a certain degree, sinful. And it should also be remembered, that there are persons in their families to whom it would be more useful, and particularly to servants, whose understandings are less cultivated, and whose motives to virtue, perhaps, less numerous.

"The general prevalence of family devotion would, no doubt, in conjunction with other causes, considerably increase the virtue of the present age; and those families which, from a sense of its utility, contribute, by their practice and example, to the production of

this good effect, are certainly entitled to a great share of praise. One caution, however, we should here attend to; which is, not to conclude that, because our passions are but little excited when we pray, our prayers are not of advantage to us. This is an error to which they are particularly liable who, from total negligence, suddenly distinguish themselves by the regular observance of this duty. They do not consider that prayer operates like all other means of virtue, and, in whatever degree it is attended to, produces a proportionable effect upon our conduct. Their expectations of its advantages are too high; and these disappointed expectations are frequently, in the end, the cause of entire neglect. These persons, and the advocates in general for peculiar animation, as it is called, in prayer, would do well to remember that the state of their minds must, from a thousand causes, be different at different times; that no fire constantly burns with equal brightness, and that, while smoke continues to ascend, the flame may be extinguished.

"In offering these observations to the attention of his fellow-christians, the writer is influenced by a regard to what he conceives to form the truest honour and greatest happiness of man. In the journey of human life, piety and virtue should go hand in hand. The attainment of these great ends may, in some degree be promoted by every one. Though we do not all possess equal ability to instruct or to amend, the exertions of none of us will be entirely useless. Publications of a religious and moral nature, though inferior in merit to many which have preceded them, may, by engaging the attention of a different set of persons, be productive of real good. The views which they severally exhibit may, by different degrees of understanding, be regarded as peculiarly consistent with reason and with scripture; and on its particular class of readers, each will produce its appropriate effect. Viewing the matter in this light, the author of the present attempt to serve the cause of family religion cannot believe himself destitute of a sufficient apology for its publication. He will think himself happy if, by this or any other means, he can recal the wandering thoughts of the child of immortality to their proper object, or cherish in the pious mind the love and dignity of virtue.

266. *The principal Corrections and Additions to the first Edition of Mr. Boswell's Life of Dr. Johnson.*

(Continued from vol. LXIII. p. 1031.)

WE cannot pursue a better mode of reviewing this entertaining and miscellaneous performance than by presenting our readers with some further extracts from the additional articles.

The



"The following very solemn and affecting prayer was found, after Dr. Johnson's decease, by his faithful servant Mr. Francis Barber, who delivered it to my worthy friend the reverend Mr. Strahan, vicar of Ilington, who at my earnest request has obligingly favoured me with a copy of it; which he and I compared with the original. I present it to the world as an undoubted proof of a circumstance in the character of my illustrious friend, which, though some, whose hard minds I never shall envy, may attack as superstitious, will, I am sure, endear him more to numbers of good men. I have an additional; and that a personal, motive for presenting it, because it sanctions what I myself have always maintained and am fond to indulge.

'April 26, 1752, being after 12 at night of the 25th.

'O Lord! governour of heaven and earth, in whose hands are embodied and departed spirits, if thou hast ordained the souls of the dead to minister to the living, and appointed my departed wife to have care of me, grant that I may enjoy the good effects of her attention and ministration, whether exercised by appearance, impulse, dreams, or in any other manner agreeable to thy government. Forgive my presumption, enlighten my ignorance, and, however meaner agents are employed, grant me the blessed influences of thy holy Spirit, through Jesus Christ our Lord, Amen.'

"What actually followed upon this most interesting piece of devotion by Johnson, we are not informed; but I, whom it has pleased God to afflict in a similar manner to that which occasioned it, have certain experience of benignant communication by dreams."

We have already transcribed a letter to Mr. Langton; and shall resume that very agreeable correspondence.

"Dearest Sir, Jan. 9, 1758.

"I must have indeed slept very fast, not to have been awakened by your letter. None of your suspicions are true; I am not much richer than when you left me: and, what is worse, my omission of an answer to your first letter will prove that I am not much wiser. But I go on as I formerly did, designing to be some time or other both rich and wise; and yet cultivate neither mind nor fortune. Do you take notice of my example, and learn the danger of delay. When I was, as you are now, towering in confidence of twenty-one, little did I suspect that I should be at forty-nine what I now am."

"But you do not seem to need my admonition. You are busy in acquiring and in communicating knowledge, and, while you are studying, enjoy the end of study, by making others wiser and happier. I was much pleased with the tale that you told me of being tutor to your sisters. I, who have no sisters nor brothers, look with some de-

gree of innocent envy on those who may be said to be born to friends; and cannot see, without wonder, how rarely that native union is afterwards regarded. It, sometimes, indeed, happens, that some supervenient cause of discord may overpower this original amity; but it seems to me more frequently thrown away with levity, or lost by negligence, than destroyed by injury or violence. We tell the ladies that good wives make good husbands; I believe it is a more certain position, that good brothers make good sisters.

"I am satisfied with your stay at home, as Juvenal with his friend's retirement to Cumæ: I know that your absence is best, though it be not best for me.

'Quamvis digressu veteris confusus amici,  
'Laus tamen vacuis quod sedem figere Cumis  
'Destinet, atque unum civem donare Sibyllæ.

"Langton is a good Cumæ, but who must be Sibylla? Mrs. Langton is as wise as Sibyl, and as good, and will live, if my wishes can prolong life, till she shall in time be as old; but she differs in this, that she has not scattered her precepts in the wind, at least not those which she bestowed upon you.

"The two Wartons just looked into the town, and were taken to see *Cleone*, where, David\* says, they were starved for want of company to keep them warm. David and Diddy† have had a new quarrel, and, I think, cannot conveniently quarrel any more. *Cleone* was well acted by all the characters, but Bellamy left nothing to be desired. I went the first night, and supported it as well as I might; for Diddy, you know, is my patron, and I would not desert him. The play was very well received. Diddy, after the danger was over, went every night to the stage-side, and cried at the distress of poor *Cleone*.

"I have left off housekeeping, and therefore made presents of the game which you were pleased to send me. The pheasant I gave to Mr. Richardson‡; the bustard to Dr. Lawrence; and the pot I placed with Miss Williams, to be eaten by myself. She desires that her compliments and good wishes may be accepted by the family; and I make the same request for myself.

"Mr. Reynolds has within these few days raised his price to twenty guineas a head, and Miss is much employed in miniatures. I know not any body [else] whose prosperity has increased since you left them.

"Murphy is to have his *Orphan of China* acted next month; and is, therefore, I suppose, happy. I wish I could tell you of any great good to which I was approaching, but at present my prospects do not

\* Mr. Garrick.

† Mr. Doddsley, the Author of *Cleone*.

‡ Mr. Samuel Richardson, author of *Clarissa*.



much delight me; however, I am always pleased when I find that you, dear sir, remember, your affectionate humble servant;

SAM. JOHNSON."

"Dear Sir,

June 27, 1758.

"Though I might have expected to hear from you, upon your entrance into a new state of life at a new place, yet recollecting (not without some degree of shame) that I owe you a letter upon an old account, I think it my part to write first. This, indeed, I do not only from complaisance, but from interest; for, living on in the old way, I am very glad of a correspondent so capable as yourself, to diversify the hours. You have at present too many novelties about you to need any help from me to drive along your time.

"I know not any thing more pleasant, or more instructive, than to compare experience with expectation, or to register from time to time the difference between idea and reality. It is by this kind of observation that we grow daily less liable to be disappointed. You, who are very capable of anticipating futurity, and raising phantoms before your own eyes, must often have imagined to yourself an academical life, and have conceived what would be the manners, the views, and the conversation, of men devoted to letters; how they would choose their companions, how they would direct their studies, and how they would regulate their lives. Let me know what you expected, and what you have found. At least record it to yourself before custom has reconciled you to the scenes before you, and the disparity of your discoveries to your hopes has vanished from your mind. It is a rule never to be forgotten, that whatever strikes strongly should be described while the first impression remains fresh upon the mind.

"I love, dear Sir, to think on you, and therefore should willingly write more to you, but that the post will not now give me leave to do more than send my compliments to Mr. Warton, and tell you that I am, dear sir, most affectionately, your very humble servant,

SAM. JOHNSON."

"Dear Sir,

Sept. 21, 1758.

"I should be sorry to think that what engrosses the attention of my friend should have no part of mine. Your mind is now full of the fate of Dury\*; but his fate is past, and nothing remains but to try what reflection will suggest to mitigate the terrors

of a violent death, which is more formidable at the first glance, than on a nearer and more steady view. A violent death is never very painful; the only danger is lest it should be unprovided. But, if a man can be supposed to make no provision for death in war, what can be the state that would have awakened him to the care of futurity? when would that man have prepared himself to die, who went to seek death without preparation? What then can be the reason why we lament more him who dies of a wound, than him that dies of a fever? A man that languishes with disease ends his life with more pain, but with less virtue; he leaves no example to his friends, nor bequeaths any honour to his descendants. The only reason why we lament a soldier's death is, that we think he might have lived longer; yet this cause of grief is common to many other kinds of death, which are not so passionately bewailed. The truth is, that every death is violent, which is the effect of accident; every death, which is not gradually brought on by the miseries of age, or when life is extinguished for any other reason than that it is burnt out. He that dies before sixty, of a cold or consumption, dies, in reality, by a violent death; yet his death is borne with patience only because the cause of his untimely end is silent and invisible. Let us endeavour to see things as they are, and then enquire whether we ought to complain. Whether to see life as it is will give us much consolation, I know not; but the consolation which is drawn from truth, if any there be, is solid and durable; that which may be derived from error must be, like its original, fallacious and fugitive. I am, dear, dear sir, your most humble servant, SAM. JOHNSON.

"Dear Sir,

Oct. 18, 1760.

"You that travel about the world have more materials for letters than I who stay at home; and should, therefore, write with frequency equal to your opportunities. I should be glad to have all England surveyed by you, if you would impart your observations in narratives as agreeable as your last. Knowledge is always to be wished to those who can communicate it well. While you have been riding and running, and seeing the tombs of the learned, and the camps of the valiant, I have only staid at home, and intended to do great things, which I have not done. Beau\* went away to Cheshire, and has not yet found his way back. Chambers passed the vacation at Oxford.

"I am very sincerely solicitous for the preservation or curing of Mr. Langton's sight; and am glad that the surgeon at Coventry gives him so much hope. Mr. Sharp is of opinion that the tedious maturation of the cataract is a vulgar error, and that it may be removed as soon as it is formed.

\* Major-general Alexander Dury, of the first regiment of foot-guards, who fell in the gallant discharge of his duty near St. Cas, in the well-known unfortunate expedition against France, in 1748. His lady and Mr. Langton's mother were sisters. He left an only son, lieutenant-colonel Dury, who has a company in the same regiment.

\* Topham Beauclerk, Esq.



his notion deserves to be considered; I doubt whether it be universally true; but if it be true in some cases, and those cases can be distinguished, it may save a long and uncomfortable delay.

"Of dear Mrs. Langton you give me no account; which is the less friendly, as you now how highly I think of her, and how much I interest myself in her health. I suppose you told her of my opinion, and likewise suppose it was not followed; however, I still believe it to be right.

"Let me hear from you again, wherever you are, or whatever you are doing; whether you wander or sit still, plant trees or make *Rustics*\*; play with your sisters, or muse alone; and in return I will tell you the success of Sheridan, who at this instant is playing *Cato*, and has already played *Richard* twice. He had more company the second than the first night, and will make, I believe, a good figure in the whole, though his faults seem to be very many; some of natural deficiency, and some of laborious affectation. He has, I think, no power of assuming either that dignity or elegance which some men, who have little of either in common life, can exhibit on the stage. His voice when strained is unpleasant, and when low is not always heard. He seems to think too much on the audience, and turns his face too often to the galleries.

"However, I wish him well; and, among other reasons, because I like his wife†.

"Make haste to write to, dear Sir,

"Your most affectionate servant,

SAM. JOHNSON."

We shall not take our leave of Mr. Biddulph, till we have again examined his literary storehouse.

RO. *The BRISTOL and Hotwell Guide; containing an Historical Account of the antient and present State of that opulent City; also of the Hotwell; the Nature, Properties, and Effects, of the Medicinal Water. To which is added a Description of CLIFTON, Monuments of Antiquity, principal Seats, Natural and other Curiosities in the adjacent Country. The second Edition, corrected and enlarged to the present Time.*

*Experto crede Roberto!* We found this Guide a very pleasant as well as useful Companion in a visit to Bristol last Autumn. Such a Manual is not easily epitomised; but it contains almost every thing that a cursory Traveller would wish to know, unless it be an accurate plan

of the town, a want which we much regretted, and which, after much enquiry was only to be supplied by a detached plate, more expensive than the printed Guide.

"The Exchange was finished, and opened Sept. 21, 1743, during the mayoralty of Sir Abraham Elton, Bart. with every demonstration of joy; and, to render the festivity as general as possible, the poor prisoners confined in Newgate for debt were released at the chamber's expence."

"The boundaries of Bristol, on the Gloucestershire side of the Avon, exclusive of the river, measure four miles and a half and 37 perches; and on the Somersetshire side two miles and a half, and 18 perches; which being added, the liberties of the city in circumference are seven miles and 55 perches: but, by a late act of Parliament, the city-bounds are now enlarged on the Gloucestershire side, the limits reaching to Rownham-ferry, near the Hotwell. These boundaries, in many places, extend farther than the buildings, and in others the buildings extend far beyond the boundaries, therefore it would be difficult to ascertain its real dimensions. The site of the city is circular, and is about one mile and three quarters from north east to south-west, and one mile and a half from north to south in breadth; this space contains upwards of 13,000 houses. But such a rage for building prevailed for the last two years, especially in the extensive parish of St. James, that the parish church, although a large one, was found insufficient for so great an accession of inhabitants to assemble in, for the purpose of divine worship; for which reason, an act of Parliament has been obtained, to divide the parish into two, and another church is now erecting and nearly finished, called St. Paul's, in the east-side of Portland-square; the houses in this square have been lately begun, the fronts of which are to be built with freestone; several streets are also laid out in the adjoining ground, which are in great forwardness. At Clifton, and near the Hotwell, the number of houses that have been erected, and those which are now building there, is almost incredible; many of them are built with freestone in the most superb manner: these readily find occupiers from the great resort of strangers who daily arrive, and who, being charmed with the delightful situation and salubrity of the air, make it their principal residence. Owing to this great increase of buildings, Clifton and the Hotwell, though formerly remote from Bristol, may now be considered as connected with it; and the houses there, with those lately built in Bristol, which are at least 3000, being added to the beforementioned 13,000, make in the whole 16,000 houses; and allowing on a medium  $5\frac{1}{2}$  persons to each house, (which has been found on trial to be a fair estimation,) the number of inhabitants are 88,000; we may safely venture

\* Essays with that title, written about this time by Mr. Langton, but not published.

† Mrs. Sheridan was author of "Memoirs of Miss Sydney Biddulph," a novel of great merit, and of some other pieces,—See her Character, in Boswell, Vol. I. p. 352.



ture to say 88,500, as St. Peter's, Colnston's, and other hospitals, being public buildings, are not included in the calculation."

The trades, manufactures, police, &c. of this extensive city are properly discussed; and a particular description is given of all the public buildings, particularly the churches, of which, besides the cathedral, there are 17; and of these, St. Mary Redcliffe (vol. LXII. p. 9) stands proudly pre eminent.

The Cathedral abounds with small marble tablets of uncommon neatness; and there is a highly finished monument for Mrs. Draper, the celebrated Eliza of Yorick, with this concise inscription:

"Sacred to the memory of  
Mrs. Elizabeth Draper,

In whom

Gratitude and Benevolence were united.

She died Aug. 3, 1778, aged 35."

Another, in memory of Mrs. Mason:

"Mary, the daughter of William Sherman,  
of Kingston upon Hull, Esq.  
and wife of the Rev. William Mason,  
died March 27, 1767, aged 28.

Take, holy Earth, all that my soul holds dear:  
Taket that best gift which Heav'n so lately gave:  
To Bristol's fount I bore with trembling care  
Her faded form; she bowed to taste the wave,  
And died. Does Youth, does Beauty, read the  
line?

Does sympathetic fear their breasts alarm?  
Speak, dead Maria: breathe a strain divine:  
E'en from the grave thou shalt have power  
to charm.

Bid them be chaste, be innocent, like thee;  
Bid them in Duty's sphere as meekly move;  
And, if so fair, from Vanity as free;  
As firm in friendship, and as fond in love:  
Tell them, though 'tis an awful thing to die  
('Twas e'en to thee), yet the dread path once  
Heav'n lifts its everlasting portals high, [trod,  
And bids the pure in heart behold their God."

There is one also for Mr. Powell, the Comedian, which has appeared in our vol. XLI. 468; and the following one, by Miss Hannah Moore, on the author of some charming verses:

"Sacred to the memory

of the Rev. Samuel Love, A. M.

Fellow of Baliol College, Oxford;

and one of the minor canons of this cathedral,  
who died 18th October, 1773, aged 29.

When worthless grandeur fills th' embellish'd  
No poignant grief attends the sable bier; [urn,  
But when distinguish'd excellence we mourn,  
Deep is the sorrow, genuine is the tear.

Stranger! should'st thou approach this awful  
shrine,

The merits of the honour'd dead to seek;  
The friend, the son, the christian, the divine,  
Let those who knew him, those who lov'd  
him, speak.

Oh! let them in some pause of anguish say  
What zeal inspir'd what faith enlarg'd his  
breast:

How soon th' unfetter'd spirit wing'd its way  
From Earth to Heav'n, from blessing to be blest.

This monument is erected,  
by some intimate friends of the deceased,  
as a testimony  
of his worth, and their esteem."

(To be continued)

#### INDEX INDICATORIUS.

In some very curious documents (temp. Edw. III.) of the *Mowbrays*, ancestors of the noble families of *Howard* and *Beckley*, John Lord Mowbray of the Isle of Axholme is styled "lord also of the honour of *Arentbre* and of Gower." In some much later deeds, there is mention of the tenants in *Abyltre* and *Abintre*. Q. which of the three words in Italics is the proper orthography, and where the place is situated?

CLERICUS speaks most highly of "An Essay on the Church," printed at Gloucester in 1787; and wishes the learned author would indulge the world with a new edition of it, upon as cheap a plan as possible; being confident such a measure would be attended with the happiest effect, not only upon the minds of those who are *friends* to our Establishment, but of those likewise who have separated from our communion. As it is now, the price is too great, to admit of an extensive circulation amongst the lower classes of people, for whose edification this Essay is admirably well calculated. Perhaps, the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge may take the hint; and, with the Proprietor's consent, print off a large edition of this work, upon that most liberal and reasonable plan, which has hitherto distinguished all their publications? In which case, the subscribers to that charity, laity as well as clergy, would have an opportunity of furthering, in the most effectual manner, the true interests of Religion in general, and of our Reformed Church in particular: in opposition to the "cunning craftiness" of Separatists and Enthusiasts, who will ever "lie in wait to deceive" their weaker brethren, by their "new-fangled doctrines."

"An Admirer of Physical Communications" wishes to be informed what quantity of Tobacco is proper to be given in an emetic; and the proper proportion to different ages. He asks also for information of the *Wields*, who formerly possessed the Commandery in Worcester, and were distinguished for personal beauty, and property, in that county.

HUMDRUM is referred to p. 708; where he will find Mrs. Thackeray.

Qu. the price of cheese towards the end of the 15th and the beginning of the 16th centuries?

The View of St. MALO's, from our friend H. R.'s original drawing, in our next; with Mr. BERE, &c. &c. &c.

PRO.



PROLOGUE TO THE POETRY  
IN THE  
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, 1794.

TO MR. SYLVANUS URBAN.

To you and your *Sylvan*ity;  
And eke to your *Urban*ity,  
I wish long Life and Sanity. W. H.

ODE FOR THE NEW YEAR, 1794.  
By HENRY JAMES PYE, Esq. Poet-Latinate.

**N**URTUR'D in storms, the infant  
Year  
Comes in terrific glory forth;  
Earth meets him, wrapp'd in mantle  
drear;  
And the loud tempest sings his birth.  
Yet 'mid the elemental strife  
Brood the rich germs of vernal life.  
Frore January's iron reign,  
And the dank months' succeeding train,  
The renovated globe prepare  
For genial May's ambrosial air,  
For fruits that glowing Summer yields,  
For laughing Autumn's golden fields;  
And the stout swain, whose frame defies  
The driving storm, the hostile skies,  
While his keen ploughshare turns the stub-  
born soil, [toil.  
Knows plenty only springs the just reward of

Then if fell War's tempestuous sound  
Swell far and wide with louder roar;  
If, stern, th' avenging nations round  
Threaten yon fate-devoted shore;  
Hope points to gentler hours again,  
When Peace shall re-assume her reign.  
Yet never o'er his timid head  
Her lasting olive shall be spread,  
Whose breast glorious woos her charms,  
When Fame, when Justice, calls to arms:  
While Anarchy's infuriate brood  
Their garments dy'd with guiltless blood,  
With Titan rage, blaspheming, try  
Their impious battle 'gainst the sky,  
Say, shall Britannia's generous sons embrace  
In folds of amity the harpy race,  
Or aid the sword that coward fury rears,  
Red with the widow's blood, wet with the  
orphan's tears?—

But, tho' her martial thunders fall  
Vindictive o'er Oppression's haughty crest,  
Awake to Pity's suasive call,  
She spreads her buckler o'er the suffering  
breast.—  
From seas that roll by Gallia's southmost  
steep, [deep,  
From the rich isles that crown th' Atlantick  
The plaintive sigh, the heart-felt groan,  
Are wafted to her Monarch's throne;  
Open to mercy, prompt to save,  
His ready natives plough the yielding wave,  
The ruthless arm of savage License awe,  
And guard the sacred reign of Freedom and  
of Law.

GENT. MAG. January, 1794.

NEW YEAR'S ADDRESS to the FAIR SEX,  
for 1794. By HENRY LEMOINE.

**A**TTE<sup>N</sup>D, oh ye fair, oh attend to my lay,  
My precepts are precepts of truth,  
Remember time flies like a whirlwind away,  
And age clouds the sunshine of youth.

Though Hebe may tinge with vermillion your  
And beauty adorn ev'ry part; [cheeks,  
Yet what can avail all the Graces bespeak,  
Unless honour ennoble the heart?

Though your notes, like the Syren, the circle  
may charm,  
And captivate swains with delight;  
Yet, once should seduction your bosom alarm,  
How soon all those beauties take flight!

How aptly the flow'rs we liken to you,  
As subject to change and decay,  
Which Aurora beholds empearl'd with the  
And Eve in decline fade away. [dew,

But Virtue surpasses all artifice here,  
Is permanent, fix'd, and for ever;  
The optic through which the celestials appear,  
Who beckon to make us endeavour.

Then be it your task to arrive to that end,  
Design'd at the day of creation;  
Nor deem me a worthless indiff'rent friend,  
To wish you in glorification.

PARODIES OF SHAKESPEARE. N<sup>o</sup> XI.

**B**ETWEEN the closing of the last old year,  
And entrance of the present, th' interim is  
Like to the turning over a new leaf: [ries,  
Pocket account-books, remembrancers, dia-  
A're all got ready, and the wasteful spend-  
Like to a man at penance, utters then [thrift,  
Vows and resolves of strict œconomy.

BETWEEN the placing of a lad at college,  
And his first leaving school, th' interim is  
Like rage of unback'd colts, or enter'd tide;  
The genius, reason, and the moral sense,  
Yield to no counsel; and my young master,  
A squash—nor boy nor man—assumes the gait,  
Dress, front, airs, and oaths, of any coxcomb.

BETWEEN the wooing of a lovely lass,  
And the glad nuptials, all the interim's spent  
In gifts, "bracelets of hair, rings, gauds,  
"conceits, [love,"  
"Knacks, trifles, nosegays, verses of reign'd  
And all is flattery, like a pleasant dream:  
Bonds, jointures, mortgages, estates, are then  
Laid before counsel; and the sighing swain,  
Sick of the forms of dull attorneyship,  
Suffers the fears of ling'ring disappointment.

BETWEEN the exit of departing guests,  
And their first motion, all the interim is  
A treful waiting for the tedious chaise;  
The parties and their preparations [host,  
Are then in suspense; and the awkward  
Forc'd to find talk, sustains their stay  
With ill-assembled compliment.

BE-



BETWEEN the filling up a vacant stall,  
And the first application, all the interim is  
Like a contested prize, or race hard run :  
Interest, connexion, service, party, wealth,  
Are all exerted ; and the state minister,  
Like one bewild'rd, knows not which holy  
To choose, or not to choose. [man

BETWEEN the winning of a serious rubber,  
And the odd trick at nine, all the interim is  
Close as a pointer, hush as dead of night ;  
The genius and the recollection  
Are then in council ; and th' experienc'd  
play'r,  
Like one that treads on ice, fears, ev'ry round,  
His partner's next wrong card will lose the  
game.

BETWEEN the op'ning of the overture,  
And gath'ring of the band, th' interim is  
Like hum of bees before a swarm ; th' organ  
Sounds the key-note ; the well-ton'd instru-  
ments  
Tune and retune : 'till the whole orchestra,  
Ready, like ranks of armed soldiers, watch  
The bow and motion of the first fiddle,  
To strike off all at once.

BETWEEN the acting of a first night's play,  
And prologue spoken, the short interim is  
Like an alarm, or beating up to arms ;  
Pit, boxes, galleries, critics, friends, foes,  
Musicians, actors, prompter, scene-men, all  
Are then in ferment ; and the pale author,  
Like to a guilty creature at the bar,  
Suffers the dread forebodings of his murder.

BETWEEN the election for a rotten borough,  
And the first canvass, all the interim is  
Like a black ant-hill stirr'd, or Bedlam loos'd :  
Favours, treats, promises, bribes, threats,  
Are all in use as rival instruments [mobs, riots,  
For votes and interest : and each petty ale-  
Like to a little hell, becomes one place [house,  
Of uproar, fighting, and equality.

[limb,  
BETWEEN the cutting off a gangrened  
And the first warning, all the interim is  
Like a pale spectre, or a dream of hell :  
The knife, the saw, and mortal instruments,  
" Do murder sleep ; " and the woe-worn  
patient,  
Like to a wretch condemn'd, suffers then  
The nature of an execution.

BETWEEN the sinking of a leaky ship,  
And first alarm, all the interim is  
Like to a fort besieg'd, or town in flames :  
The ghastly crew, and death-struck passen-  
gers,  
Fly th' ineffectual pump ; 'till in a moment,  
Like to the mighty deluge, the salt flood  
O'erwhelming dashes with one horrid shriek  
" Into the fatal bowels of the deep."

BETWEEN the reading of the Magazine,  
And its arrival, all the interim is

Like a keen appetite set down to table :  
Wet from the press, scarce air'd, th' ivory  
instrument [flow,  
Opens the pleasing leaves : and Master Shal-  
Like some fond child that lacks a new play-  
Leers at the Poetry with wistful eye. [thing,  
JULIUS CÆSAR, II. i.  
MASTER SHALLOW.

## VERSES,

TRANSLATED FROM THE PERSIAN,

By Sir WILLIAM JONES.

HEAR how yon reed, in sadly-pleasing  
tales,  
Departed bliss and present woe bewails—  
" With me from native banks untimely torn,  
Love-warbling youths and soft-ey'd virgins  
mourn !  
Oh ! let the heart, by fatal absence rent,  
Feel what I sing, and bleed when I lament,  
Who roams in exile from his parent bow'r,  
Pants to return, and chides each ling'ring  
hour !  
My notes, in circles of the great and gay,  
Have hail'd the rising, cheer'd the closing, day :  
Each in my fond affections claim'd a part,  
But none discern'd the secret of my heart—  
What though my strains and sorrows flow  
combin'd,  
Yet ears are slow, and carnal eyes are blind.  
Free through each mortal form the spirits roll,  
But sight avails not ; can we see the soul ?"  
Such notes breath'd gently from yon vocal  
frame : [flame.  
Breath'd, said I ?—no : 'twas all-enliv'ning  
'Tis Love that fills the reed with warmth  
divine,  
'Tis Love that sparkles in the racy wine.  
Me, plaintive wand'rer from my peerless  
maid,  
The reed has fir'd, and all my soul betray'd.  
He gives the bane, and he with balsam cures,  
Afflicts, yet soothes ; impassions, yet allures.  
Delightful pangs his am'rous tales prolong,  
And Laili's frantic lover lives in song.  
Not he who reasons best this wisdom knows ;  
Ears only drink what rapt'rous tongues dis-  
close : [pain ;  
Nor fruitless deem the reed's heart-piercing  
See sweetness dropping from the parted cane.  
Alternate hope and fear my days divide,  
I courted grief, and anguish was my bride.  
Flow on, sad stream of life, I smile secure ;  
Thou livest—thou, the purest of the pure.  
Rise, vig'rous youth, be free, be nobly bold ;  
Shall chains confine you, though they blaze  
with gold ;  
Go, to your vase the gather'd main convey,  
What were your stores, the pittance of a day ;  
New plans for wealth your fancies would  
invent,  
Yet shells, to nourish pearls, must be content.  
The man, whose robe Love's purple arrows  
rend,  
Bids av'rice rest, and toils tumultuous end.  
Hail,



Hail, heav'nly Love, true source of endless gains,  
Thy balm restores me, and thy skill sustains.  
Oh, more than Galen learn'd, than Plato wise,  
My guide, my law, my joy supreme, arise;  
Love warms this frigid clay with mystic fire,  
And dancing mountains leap with young desire.  
Blest is the soul that swims in seas of love,  
And long the life sustain'd by food above.  
With forms imperfect can perfection dwell?  
Here pause, my song; and thou, vain world,  
farewell!

To THOMAS WELD, Jun. Esq.  
of Lullworth Castle.

[On his coming of Age, Jan. 22, 1794.]

SO, to-day, my friend Thomas is one more  
than twenty, [plenty;  
And, when papa dies, will possess all his  
But still we will pray, that papa may long  
live, [can give.  
And be blest with all blessings which Heav'n  
Of papa's noble virtues he has his full part,  
He has follow'd his footsteps; he lives in his  
heart. [pin,  
For his goods, at this moment, he cares not a  
Nor, till he goes out, will e'er think to come in.  
My Muse tells a lie, if he should not inherit,  
With his goods and his chattels, the whole of  
his spirit: [estate,  
What more could he wish?—With a noble  
A soul like his father's, as good and as great.  
I now see him enthron'd in his castle of Lull-  
worth  
(O! Muse, what strange rhyme for this  
name canst thou pull forth);  
I see him employ'd, as his sire was before him,  
Not in racing or gambling, or drinking and  
roaring; [pelf,  
But engaging his time, and his care and his  
To make each one as happy as he is himself.  
Around his full board sit the Virtues and  
Graces, [cheerful faces.  
And waiters themselves have scarce less  
Sure, this is a sight might enrapture a king:  
O! come then, great George, and thy sweet  
consort bring. [burn,  
But, could royal breasts with low jealousy  
You might loath your St. James's, whene'er  
you return. J. J.

# THE VISIONARY. By Miss Locke.

AWAY, ye gayer scenes, away,  
The smiling morn, the garish day;  
Vanish, thou blazing lamp of light,  
And bring me black congenial Night.  
Envelop'd in her gloom, I love  
Through long resounding ailes to rove:  
Beneath the dome then lie reclin'd,  
And feel it tremble to the wind;  
Hear the wide scatter'd fragments fall  
From rifted arch, or crumbling wall;  
While Madness, in fantastic state,  
Unconscious of impending fate,

Beneath the tott'ring ruin sits,  
And laughs, and weeps, and sings, by fits;  
Bares to the winds his ghastly form,  
And courts the horrors of the storm.  
Ah! while with devious steps I tread  
These awful mansions of the dead,  
What hideous shapes arrest my feet,  
What beck'ning ghosts my name repeat?  
They cease; a death-like silence reigns,  
Freezing the blood within my veins.  
In this great world am I alone?  
O! for some sigh, some dying groan!  
Ye thunders, roll; thou firm earth, shake,  
With any sound this silence break.  
Hence let me haste: ah! whither fly!  
Horror, Despair, and Death, are nigh—  
For in yon vale, where baleful yews  
Drink and retain Night's sickly dews,  
Where the green pool, begirt with reeds,  
Half choak'd with matted grass and weeds,  
Loads the thick air with vapours foul,  
Where flits the bat, where shrieks the owl,  
There Suicide, in grim despair,  
With hurried hand, and frantic air,  
Grasps first the steel, then poison's bowl,  
Wildly his fiery eye-balls roll;  
And now he tears, and bites the ground,  
While hell-born Furies dance around,  
His agonies with joy descry,  
Anxious to hear his parting sigh;  
Then hurry him to shades below,  
To unquench'd fire and endless woe.  
While in yon cavern's depth profound,  
Whose vaults with clanking chains resound,  
Of things unclean the dark abode,  
The curling snake, the loathsome toad,  
Dwells Horror, with a ruffian brood:  
Lust, Rapine, Murder, drench'd in blood.  
In heaps the mangled corpses lie,  
The fume of gore ascends on high,  
The raven pauses on his way,  
And scents with joy his destin'd prey.  
What sounds terrific strike mine ear!  
What shrieks, what dying groans, I hear!  
O! bear me from such scenes away,  
And bring me bright congenial day.  
Come then, thou nymph of sprightly mien,  
More beauteous than the Paphian queen,  
In all thy animated glee,  
Come blooming, young, Euphrosyne.  
While Exercise, with sun-burnt face,  
With nervous limbs, and manly grace,  
Rous'd by the joy-inspiring hounds,  
Fearlessly o'er each barrier bounds,  
Stranger to Discord, Care, and Pain,  
The happy son of Dian's train,  
Come, jolly Bacchus, ivy-crown'd,  
And let the sparkling glass go round;  
With festive dance, and joyous song,  
Wast the swift-footed hours along.  
By the dim taper's sickly light,  
Let the Sage waste the tedious night;  
And, turning o'er th' historic page,  
The wisdom glean of ev'ry age:  
But you, who bask in Pleasure's ray,  
Live to enjoy the present day;

Let



Let dull mortals fear to-morrow,  
 You have nought to do with sorrow.  
 Then let me share your jollity,  
 And follow gay Euphrosyne.  
 But, ah! when rosy youth is fled,  
 And Time has silver'd o'er my head,  
 Say, will she then her pow'r display,  
 And gild with joy life's closing day!  
 Ah! no, she like the world will prove,  
 And shun, when most I need her love.  
 Adieu to all her fleeting charms,  
 A nobler theme my bosom warms.

Come, sober Eye, in meekness drest,  
 Parent of silence, peace, and rest:  
 And then, with eyes uprais'd to Heav'n,  
 With stately pace, sedate and even,  
 Pride of Wisdom, scorn of Folly,  
 Sacred, musing, Melancholy:  
 And thou, sweet songstress of the night,  
 Who shun'st the busy glare of light,  
 O Philomel, thy strains prolong,  
 And calm my sorrows with thy song.  
 For thou, sweet bird, perhaps, like me,  
 Hast felt the pangs of misery;  
 Perhaps, unfriended and forlorn,  
 Hast sigh'd through life's disastrous morn;  
 Mine wore the garb that April wears,  
 A little sunshine, many tears.  
 Here safe within this hallow'd shade,  
 Which forward Guilt dares not invade,  
 With Melancholy let me dwell,  
 And bid the busy world farewell.  
 What though, within this calm retreat,  
 The heart with joy no more may beat,  
 Yet treach'rous Scandal comes not here,  
 To draw from Beauty's eye the tear,  
 To rend that heart with throbbing woes,  
 Where Truth and Innocence repose.  
 Let the presumptuous sons of Pride  
 My unambitious choice deride;  
 Their gilded domes, that tow'ring rise,  
 I never view with envious eyes.  
 Alone, unseen, I love to rove  
 Through this retir'd umbrageous grove,  
 Where scarcely breathes the whisp'ring wind,  
 And all conspires to fill my mind  
 With meditations calm and holy,  
 Becoming thee, O Melancholy.  
 To thoughts that harrow up the soul,  
 To mirth, impatient of controul,  
 Gladly I bid a last farewell,  
 With thee alone I mean to dwell,  
 Pride of Wisdom, scorn of Folly,  
 Sacred, musing, Melancholy.

*Steeple Aston, Jan. 7, 1794.*

#### DOLETUS' ODE TO VIDA TRANSLATED.

**H**OW long beleagu'ring Ilion's tow'rs  
 Withstood Achilles' baffled might,  
 How Hector smote the Grecian pow'rs,  
 While the shrill trumpet rous'd the ling'ring  
 fight;

How Agamemnon's raging host  
 Their foes with force and fraud assail'd;  
 Ulysses, Troy's unguarded fort,  
 Mast'ring by stratagem, where valour fail'd:

What Hannibal, what Cæsar tried,  
 Themistocles, or antient Rome;  
 To spread their martial glory wide,  
 The sons of Phœbus only can presume  
 In flowing numbers to rehearse.  
 Their favour'd poets' brows around,  
 Th'exulting goddeses of song  
 Castalian wreaths, the vine's ripe tendrills  
 bound.

But I, by far too weak to mount  
 Up steep Parnassus' forked hill,  
 No waters from Aonia's fount  
 With these unhallow'd lips am doom'd to swill:

Hoarse is my voice, and faint my lyre,  
 Scarce can these fingers make it sound;  
 Incapable of soaring higher,  
 I sink dismay'd, and crawl along the ground.

Homer's transcendent pow'rs of song  
 Olympic Jove's behests relate,  
 How Greece aveng'd her monarch's wrong,  
 And Paris' lust was scourg'd by ruthless fate.

Let Virgil, in majestic strain,  
 Tell how the blest immortal pow'rs  
 Wasted that Phrygian o'er the main,  
 In Latium to re-build Dardania's tow'rs.

In Pindar see a bard of fire,  
 The gods his dithyrambics grace:  
 Tibullus' strains breathe soft desire:  
 Still in Catullus blooms fair Lesbia's face.

These glorious Tetrarchs of the Muse  
 Their due precedence gain from fame.  
 Wilt thou, O Zoilus, refuse  
 Inferior bards the wreath their merits claim?

On merit small small praise attends,  
 Nor is that labour cast away,  
 Which at Minerva's altar bends  
 With distant homage of a feeble lay.

Better to hobble as we go,  
 Than to be number'd with the dead:  
 If we exert ourselves, though slow;  
 He watch'd, and was industrious, 'twill be said.

Should Critic think these gambols wrong,  
 His furious weapon let him draw;  
 My own amusement in the song  
 Proposing, I renounce his stricter law.

What if no Western regions hear,  
 And learn'd Ausonia disregard,  
 Yet France, my country ever dear,  
 Will in Doletus hail her favour'd bard.

*Jan. 23.*

*L. L.*

#### EPIGRAM.

*Est modus in rebus, &c. HOR. Sat. I.*

**U**NBLEST the heart, for ever lock'd in  
 night,  
 No mirth can raise, no social joys delight;  
 Alike unblest the heart, for ever gay,  
 Whose thoughtless years steal unprov'd  
 away.

Between th' extremes a happy medium lies;  
 Join mirth with sense, be merry, but be wise.

ODE



ODE TO FANCY.

BY MARY JULIA YOUNG.

TELL me, blythe Fancy, shall I chuse  
A tragic subject for the Muse?  
Her flowing tresses shall the willow bind,  
While fading roses at her feet expire?  
Shall she to love-lorn sonnets be confin'd,  
Or tune to elegiac strains the lyre?  
Then as sweetly responsive sad Philomel sings,  
Thrilling cadences float on calm night's dewy  
wings: [faint appear,  
While the stars to her sorrow-dim'd eyes  
And the pallid moon, trembling, is drown'd  
in a tear!  
Or in Melancholy's cell  
Shall I make the songstress dwell,  
To weave a mournful scene of woe,  
Such as Horror's children know?  
There Jealousy, with raging soul,  
Mixes poison in the bowl;  
Swift to the madd'ning brain it flies,  
The victim raves, burns, freezes, dies.  
There, pierc'd by anguish, hopeless Love  
expires,  
There mad Ambition fans destructive fires:  
She sees the steely dagger gleam,  
She hears the murderer's hollow tread,  
Hears the birds of omen scream,  
Wheeling round his guilty head:  
While, wrapt in Terror's shadowy veil,  
Gliding spectres grace the tale.  
Or, when tremendous thunders roll,  
Light'nings flash, and tempests howl,  
Shall she climb the pendant rock,  
Its rude base trembling at the shock!  
And, from the cloud-capt summit, view  
The scatter'd fleet, the death-devoted crew,  
Some on foaming billows rise,  
And whirl amidst inclement skies:  
Then, rushing down the wat'ry steep,  
Beneath the stormy ocean sleep.  
Others, with rudder broke, and shatter'd mast,  
Emerging from the deep,  
Reel before the Northern blast;  
While the sails, in shivers torn,  
Useless o'er the surges sweep:  
On the tempest's rapid wing,  
Swift to the rock the wrecks are borne  
The rock, where never smil'd the verdant  
On its flinty side they dash, [Spring.  
Bulging with a fearful crash:  
Happier those the sea entomb'd!  
Than these to ling'ring mis'ry doom'd,  
Whom Famine seizes for her prey,  
And slowly drags the struggling life away.  
Or shall she toil o'er barren lands,  
Deserts drear, and burning sands?  
Where the volcano's flaming head  
Fills the awe-struck soul with dread:  
When it vomits liquid fire,  
Spreading conflagration dire,

Who can tread the scorching ground?  
The air blows scalding steam around.  
Turn, and on the Ocean gaze!  
The flames reflected in its bosom blaze,  
While o'er the Earth, the Air, the Main,  
Fire, usurping, seems to reign.

Or shall she bend her lonely way,  
Through woods impervious to the beams of day?  
Where wolves howl, and lions roar, [day?  
Thirsting after human gore;  
Where the fierce banditti hide,  
Cavern'd in the mountain's side,  
Disgrace and terror of mankind,  
Of human form, and savage mind;  
Who, ere their bleeding victim dies,  
Rapacious share their lawless prize.

Or shall she mount Bellona's car,  
And drive amidst the din of war,  
Fearless of the whizzing ball,  
Though dying heroes round her fall?  
And, when th' approach of sable night  
Stops the still-uncertain fight,  
By the pale Moon's trembling ray,  
O'er the field of horror stray,  
And, wading through th' ensanguin'd plain,  
View the pride of manhood slain?  
Expos'd, neglected, the brave warrior lies,  
Life's purple current stains his livid breast:  
With pious hand, say, shall she close his eyes,  
And wrap him decent in his martial vest?  
Shall she from the sacred ground  
Chace the vultures hov'ring round, [shed,  
Then on each corse grief's pearly sorrows  
And sing a requiem to the silent dead?

Or to the cold dark charnel-house repair,  
And breathe its clammy, its infectious, air?  
While she opes the grating door,  
Death's last mansion to explore,  
The rushing wind terrific groans,  
And awful shakes the mould'ring bones.  
Shall she dauntless there remain,  
While a deep chilling silence reigns around.  
And, chanting forth a solemn strain, [sound?  
From the dank walls hear Echo's dreary

No, Fancy, no, she loves to sport  
In gay Thalia's comic court:  
There her airy numbers sing,  
While she lightly sweeps the strings,  
Jocund, easy, unconfin'd,  
Leaving haggard care behind.  
To a loftier Muse belong  
The graces of the tragic song;  
Mine, from the cradle to the tomb,  
Strives to dissipate the gloom:  
Though nor illustrious nor sublime,  
She can smooth the brow of Time,  
Charm his sombrous frown away,  
And with the tedious minutes play.  
Say, Fancy, can I ever chuse  
A tragic theme for such a Muse?



## ODE TO EQUALITY. By H. W. [MAJOR WALLER.]

**E**QUALITY! what charms confest  
 Thy sapient sons shall render blest,  
 Sweet, *organizing*, fellows!  
 When they, most skilful on the touch,  
 Shall be rewarded full as much  
 As those—who blow the bellows.  
 When knaves, in novel systems bold,  
 More fabulous than Greeks of old,  
 Shall civic garlands shed,  
 And, robbing Virtue of her fame,  
 Decree a more than *Spartan* name  
 To those—who thieves were bred.  
 When *quacks* and *quirks*, in dull debates,  
 Shall fix on *maximums* and weights,  
 And cut the land in *squares*;  
 Making King *Mob* gulp down the cheat,  
 And, singling for themselves the wheat,  
 Shall leave the herd the tares.  
 When all that's profligate and base  
 Shall join in *brotherly* embrace  
 (Whom else can it be fitting?)  
 In national distinction dress'd,  
 And take, amidst an adder's nest,  
 The "*honour of a sitting*:"  
 Swear that they Truth alone adore,  
 And Reason—(*never known before*)—  
 Religious forms decry'd;  
 But, as both *idols* must refuse  
 To sanctify their *righteous* views,  
 They'll both get kick'd aside.  
 When every work of Art and Taste,  
 By factious *demagogues* laid waste,  
 Shall by the *common-weal*  
 Be seiz'd upon as public wealth,  
 And rulers cease to live by stealth  
 When—nothing's left to steal.  
 With lives and property to sport,  
 When tyrants shall *select* a court  
 (*Accuser, judge, and jury*),  
 Whose bloody sentence none shall save  
 But those who impiously brave  
 The very skies with fury:  
 No prison Innocence shall clear,  
 But Murder sweep with proud career  
 Honour not let to live;  
 The tear of Pity must not flow,  
 Greatness have nothing to forego,  
 Or Charity to give.  
 When warriors no more shall bleed,  
 But, from all debts and duties freed,  
 The burden on *men's backs*  
 Shall all be taken off; and they  
 Who have a head wherewith to pay,  
 Shall pay it with—the *axe*.  
 When a kind-hearted king and queen  
 Shall perish by the *Guillotine*,  
 And shew how "*Revolution*  
 (With them, whose every act would stain  
 Caligula's or Nero's reign).  
 Improves a Constitution."

When harmony and song divine,  
 When every sister of the Nine  
 With hasten'd steps shall follow,  
 And ruthless ruffians, turn by turn,  
 Shall every page of Science burn,  
 And *pulverize Apollo*:  
 When iron laws shall interfere,  
 Nor let a man his offspring rear,  
 Connexions rent asunder;  
 And each artificer shall find  
 The little he would leave behind  
 Shall all be swept—as *plunder*:  
 When Penitence shall cease to mourn,  
 And when (as murd'rous engines borne)  
 The bells no more shall ring;  
 Devotion be afraid to pray,  
 Or David's *Psalms* to sing or say;  
 For—*David was a king*:  
 No priest in decent vestments cloath'd,  
 All sacramental comforts loath'd,  
 The chalice and the cup,  
 Must, on the tocsin's *manly* sound,  
 Be well secreted under ground,  
 Or—be deliver'd up.  
 When Enterprize no more shall roam,  
 But Idleness, benumb'd at home,  
 Shall know nor ship nor sailor;  
 When man shall walk with naked breech,  
 And all the poor (for who'll be rich?)  
 Have Nature for their tailor:  
 When it shall be each *patriot's* lot  
 To pay for neither barn nor cot,  
 But, in all sorts of weather,  
 Like Gipsies wand'ring up and down,  
 Each night at dusk *scratch* out a town  
 To snore and stink together:  
 When they who, with transcendent mind,  
 Would raise themselves above their kind,  
 And those like snails who creep,  
 Shall (having liv'd or ill or well),  
 When they shake off this earthy shell,  
 Be doom'd to—"endless sleep!"  
 These are thy joys, and this thy plan,  
 Great author—of the "*Rights of Man*!"  
 Thrice happy at invention!  
 To study thee, lo! *vultures* meet,  
 And each fantastic *jackdaw* greet  
 With—"honourable mention"  
 Prate of Olympian sports and games,  
 And to *new* follies give *old* names,  
 Wage war against the times,  
 Though neither *days* nor *decades* e'er,  
 However they reverse the year,  
 Shall *calender*\* their crimes.  
 Surely, that nation which exceeds  
 So far in foul and bloody deeds,  
 Justice must overtake her;  
 And those, ere long, be made to feel  
 The force of Heaven's avenging steel,  
 Who now deny their Maker.

\* *Calender*, means to smoothe, or gloss over; though the alteration of the French *Ca-lendar* might have justified a pun upon the word.



MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF FRANCE, *continued from vol. LXII. p. 1207.*

*Sept.* **T**HE Reporter of the Committee of 18. Legislation proposed to reduce the number of Bishops and Episcopal Vicars.

Thebault, Bishop of Cantal, having descanted on the injustice of the salary granted to the Bishops, declared that a decree of aristocracy prevailed among the Bishops, some of whom were better paid than others. He moved that the pay of the Bishops should be reduced to 6000 livres, and that of the Vicars to 3000. [Applause].

Cambon objected to the use of the word *salary*, in speaking of Bishops, because they were not public functionaries. He proposed that the Episcopal Vicars should be dismissed; that the Bishops should receive no more than 3000 livres, and that a proportionable reduction should take place with respect to the Curates.

The proposition was applauded; and it was proposed that it should be put to the vote.

Fabre d'Eglantine wished that a larger salary should be given to the Bishops who should marry.

Le Cointre Puyraveaux exclaimed, that the Republic acknowledged no persons in the character of Priests, but of Citizens.

It was decreed that—

I. "The pay of the Bishops should be reduced to 6000 livres.

II. "That the Episcopal Vicars should be suppressed, and a pension of 1200 livres granted to them till they shall be nominated to a Curacy; and, if they refuse it, their pensions are to cease.

III. "No person in the receipt of a pension shall have the benefit of the second article.

IV. "The pensions shall be paid when due, and not in advance."

*Sept. 21.* Complaints were made against the slow progress of the fabrication of fire-arms, which several Members thought indispensably necessary for the annihilation of the vile tools of the Combined Despots.

Collet d'Herbois gave it as his opinion, that all sorts of arms would answer that purpose as well as muskets. "Recollect," says he, "the sublime answer of a Lacedæmonian matron to her son, who complained of his sword being too short, 'Why, my son, advance but one step farther, and thy sword will do!'" Frenchmen, advance likewise but one step farther, and despotism will lie conquered at your feet."

Barrere made his report on the Navigation Bill; after which the following articles were decreed:

I. All treaties of commerce and navigation, existing between France and the powers with which she is at peace, shall be executed according to their tenour, without any infringement from the present decree.

2. After the first of January, 1794, no vessel shall be reckoned French, unless built in France, or in her colonies,

3. No English merchandise shall be imported into France, or the colonies, but by a French vessel.

4. Foreign vessels are not to transport merchandise from one French port to another, under penalty of confiscation.

5. The duties are to have a fresh regulation.

6. The present decree shall be published all over the Republic, and transmitted by the Minister for Foreign Affairs to the neutral powers.

The Convention besides decreed, that the Report of Barrere should be printed, and translated into the different languages.

*Sept. 23.* Englishmen, who resided in France before the declaration of the war, in a petition, stated, that they had always conducted themselves like good citizens; they begged leave to return into their country. Referred to the Committee of Public Safety.

*Sept. 24.* The Minister of War announced, that the Executive Council had appointed Gen. Jourdan to the command of the army of the North, vacant by the removal of General Houchard; General Ferrand to the command of the army of the Ardennes, vacant by the promotion of Jourdan; General Delmas to the command of the army of the Rhine, in the room of General Landremont, displaced; and General Moreau to the command of the army of the Moselle, vacant by the removal of General Scanbourg.

The Minister submitted these appointments to the approbation of the National Convention.

Several members testified their astonishment that so many Generals should be displaced and replaced, without the Minister giving any reason for so doing.

After some debate, the Assembly decreed, that, whenever Ministers shall nominate or cashier Officers, they shall give in their reasons for doing so. The Committee of Public Safety shall make a report to-morrow on all these points, and the causes of these charges and promotions.

The Minister of War announced, that he had appointed d'Aubigny as second in command in the army of the North. Bourreon, Billaud, and others, said, that this d'Aubigny was a notorious cheat; and they wished to denounce the Minister for recommending such a fellow. Ordered that a report be made whether d'Aubigny is the same man who stole 10,000 livres from the Thuilleries on the 10th of August.

*Sept. 26.* St. André, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety:



"Citizens, you have been indignant at hearing of the horrible treason of the Toulonese; you will not be less so when you hear how the English conduct themselves in that city. The news which the Committee has just received will make known to you the real character of those English, who dare to assume the title of Philosophers.

"What follows is written from Marseilles, by an agent of the Committee of Public Safety, dated September 18.

"The English and the Spaniards, to the number of 5000, occupy the forts and the advanced posts; the interior guard of the city is confided to the inhabitants. There is in the city a military tribunal, composed of English and Spaniards. This tribunal plunges the patriots into dungeons, and afterwards embarks them, we know not for what destination. We reckon the number of these victims at 800. Pierre Bayle, Representative of the People, has been found strangled in his prison; we know not whether he has killed himself, or has been sacrificed by the monsters who confined him. His colleague, Beauvais, lives in the midst of alarms; he is every instant threatened with death.

The same citizen writes, Sept. 19. "The English are still masters of Toulon; but the people shew signs of discontent. The corps of seamen have formed themselves into a battalion, and are ready to fall upon the English. Trogoff and Puissant are still at the head of the sections. One of the motives which contributed to the delivery of the port of Toulon to the enemy, was the preference which the workmen gave to money over assignats. The same interested motive may restore Toulon to the Republic; for the workmen begin to ask, who will pay us at the end of the month? We have been assured that all the trade of Toulon has been disembarked; and that they have disarmed the Juno frigate in order to augment the artillery."

Sept. 28. Billaud Varennes addressed the Convention in the following words:

I do not believe that any one among you, Representatives of France, will be of opinion, that the explanations we have just heard have wasted unnecessarily those moments which are consecrated to the Republic. Defeat has been repaired by prudence, and disgrace by wisdom.

Know that you have formidable armies, which will no longer be enervated by dissension and division. Know that your fleets are preparing, even at the moment I am speaking, to inflict a terrible vengeance on Great Britain.

Your Committee of Public Safety has determined to attack Rome in Rome herself. One hundred thousand men are ready to make a descent upon Great Britain.

Your Committee has also fixed their attention upon the Commissioners in the dif-

ferent armies.—They are too numerous, and their number should be curtailed.

Measures have been taken to re-organise the Administrative Bodies which have been gangrened by corruption.

Above all, your Committees are employed in facilitating the prompt execution of your decrees, convinced that the strict execution of the laws constitutes the energy of government.

Such are the views of the Committee. If they are supported by the Convention, the English will soon be convinced that Frenchmen are as brave as themselves, and scorn to conquer by the aid of corruption. They will be convinced that the fate of Carthage impends over their proud capital, whose head must soon be bowed down to the dust.

The National Convention unanimously decreed, that the Committee of Public Safety had deserved well of their country, and were worthy of the implicit confidence of the Republic. It was decreed also, that no other Committee should bear the application of a Committee of Public Safety, and that the Committees in the sections and departments should in future be named Committees of Vigilance.

Sept. 29. Brissot was denounced by those colonists who have taken refuge in France. He and his adherents, say they, have reduced St. Domingo to its present deplorable state. He by his false philosophy induced the blacks to revolt, he protected the plots and manoeuvres of the Royalists, and by his eulogiums on Blancheland screened the crimes of that conspirator.

Legislators, the true situation of St. Domingo has always been concealed from you; would you wish to be informed of it, read the writings of Brissot, and reason upon them, you will arrive at the truth. The Republicans of St. Domingo have taken two pair of colours from the Royalists and from the rebels of that island. The one displays the National colours because it had been previously taken from our troops, and the rebels, after having effaced the words *Vive la Liberté*, substituted *Vive le Roi*. On the other is inscribed in Arabic an invocation to Mahomet.

Every thing proves that the colonies were influenced by the Royalists, and that they fought on the side of Royalty: but all is not yet lost in that part of the Republic; the patriots are very numerous. Legislators, one method is left to restore to St. Domingo its former splendour. We demand that the trial of Brissot and his accomplices may speedily take place; that we may be armed, formed into regiments, and sent to St. Domingo; and you will soon learn that the Spaniards and the rebels are vanquished, and that St. Domingo has recovered tranquillity and prosperity.

The petition was referred to the Committee of Colonies, with orders to make a speedy report on its contents.



Sept. 30. Lunary made a report with respect to the confiscation of all such property and effects in France as belonged to the subjects of the Confederate Powers, engaged against the Republic.

Chabot was of opinion, that this measure would throw immense riches into the hands of Mr. Pitt, without any profit to the Republic. Decreed, the printing of the report, and an adjournment of the debate, till three days after its distribution.

The Executive Council informed the Convention, that Rossignol was removed from the command of the army at Brest and Schelle to that of the Western Revolutionary army.

Lecointre Puyraveau moved, that henceforth all foreign towns, taken from the enemy, should be obliged to pay contribution to the welfare of the Republic.—Applauded.

Oct. 1. Chenier, in the name of the Committee of Public Instruction, pronounced an eulogium on the memory of the famous philosopher Descartes; in consequence of which the Convention decreed, that Descartes had merited the honours due to great men; that his body should be removed to the French Pantheon; and that these words should be engraven on his tomb—

*Au nom du Peuple Français,  
La Convention Nationale à René Descartes, 1793.  
L'an second de la République.*

Bezard, in the name of the Committee of Legislation, made a report on the difficulties and delays which had taken place respecting the division of the Common Lands, in consequence of the arts used by the *ci-devant* seigneurs, their agents, &c. He then proposed a decree to obviate these difficulties in future.—Adopted.

Offelin presented a plan of a new law respecting Monopolizers, which was adopted.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

*Poland.* The act for annulling the Diet of Poland assembled in 1718, as also all the laws which it had passed, emanating from the last Confederated Diet, was drawn up in the following manner:

“Not to leave posterity any traces of the Ordinary Diet opened in 1788, and afterwards converted into a Revolutionary Diet on the 3d of May 1791, we declare, by the unanimous consent of the Republican States assembled, this Diet as not having existed, and its decrees of no effect. The Constitution, the laws, and all the decrees made in the course of this Diet, having been the cause of every kind of calamity, and the loss of those immense provinces which the Republic has suffered, we annul, and decree that they shall not be inserted in our code of laws: and as this Diet, among other things, reversed the law which forbade the choice of a successor, during our life, and the nomination of any one whatever to succeed to the

crown of Poland, and demanded us to agree to that change, while we, remembering the *Pacta Conventa*, persisted in it by energetic representations; but, not being able to resist the repeated demands of the Diet then assembled, who had dispensed us, in the name of the whole nation, from the sworn article of the *Pacta Conventa*, with regard to the succession to the throne, we obeyed faithfully their declared will; we are persuaded that such a step, which had not in view our personal advantage, or that of our family, cannot be imputed to us as a fault, but, as the illusory aspects of the same Diet, instead of the welfare, has brought the greatest disasters on our Republic. On that account we promise, with the consent of the States now assembled, that from this time it shall not be lawful either for us or our successors, without the consent of the Republic, to violate or weaken this fundamental law of the Polish nation.

*Stockholm.* A conspiracy against the Government has just been discovered. In consequence of which discovery, the Regent has given orders to arrest several persons who are suspected of being more or less implicated in the treason, in order to bring the offenders to condign punishment.

The plan of the conspirators was to change the form of Government, and to re-establish the Popular Constitution, which existed at the accession of the late King. The conspiracy was discovered by the opening of a letter, directed to one of our ambassadors in Italy.

In the house of the Countess of Rudenskold ciphers were found, of which the Countess made use in her correspondence with that Ambassador. Measures have already been taken to seize the person of the ambassador.

The principal persons arrested, besides the Countess Rudenskold, lady of honour to Princess Sophia Albertina, sister to the Regent, are Lieutenant Colonel Sandels; Colonels Baron Lilie, and Ehrenstrohm; M. Ehrenstrohm, formerly Secretary to the King; Seigneul, a clerk of the Government Office; a man named Forster, keeper of the cellars of the Opera; and several other private persons and servants.

At the moment when the plot was to be executed, the Duke of Sudermania, Regent of the kingdom, called the Reichsdrost, or Grand Seneschal of Sweden, Count de Wachtmeister. His Royal Highness declared to him, “That the safety of the State required from his part the arrest of several ill-disposed persons, who had formed plans of revolution to overthrow the Constitution, and plunge the country into trouble and confusion; that his intention was, after securing those who were suspected of being concerned in this conspiracy, that the trials should be proceeded in according to the rules of right and the forms of custom.” This is in substance

stance



stance what has been learnt by the official communication which the Count de Wachtmeister has made to the Court of Justice, of which he is President.

All the prisoners are watched with great care; their interrogatories are already commenced before the Chamber of Police, which is employed about them with as much activity as secrecy—the Regent being desirous to accelerate as much as possible the examinations respecting an affair so important, to lay the result before the Supreme Attorney of Justice, charged to execute the law against culprits.

*Constance, Jan. 4.* Switzerland is now in great perplexity respecting the measures to be taken with regard to France. On the one hand, the conduct of the Austrians distresses them beyond description, since the importation of corn, an article so necessary to the Swiss, has been prohibited from the German districts of Bavaria, Suabia, and Brisgau. On the other hand, a considerable Republican army is on the frontiers, trying every means to gain partizans; and, according to letters from Bâle and Soleure, the number of the latter is said to be already very considerable.

*From the Gazette Extraordinary, Jan. 17.*

Extract of dispatches from Vice Admiral Lord Hood and Major General Dundas, addressed to Mr. Secretary Dundas.

SIR, *Victory, Toulon Road, Dec. 13, 1793.*

Nothing very material has happened here since the 30th of last month, except that the enemy has made approaches nearer to us by some new-erected batteries. The shells from two of them did us some mischief on the 9th and 10th, since which they have been perfectly silent. The enemy is reported to be 50,000, but I cannot credit their being much beyond half that number. By various deserters that have come in, which in this respect perfectly agree, we are soon to be attacked on all sides at once. From the numerous and important posts we have to occupy, the troops are at very hard duty, and without relief some way or other, we shall soon have more men in the hospital than are fit for service.

HOOD.

SIR, *Toulon, Dec. 12, 1793.*

Since the affair of the 30th ult. no considerable event hath taken place. By the repeated accounts of deserters the enemy are very much increased in numbers: none state them lower than 30, or 40,000 men. They have fired of late little from the battery we were in possession of. Four of its guns were certainly disabled. They have increased the number of their mortars, which have much annoyed our two posts of Cape Brun and Fort Mulgrave, on the Heights of Balaguir. We have lost some men at each, from the effect of shells, which, in such temporary exposed situations, cannot be sufficiently guarded from. Against each of these posts they have opened

a new battery of cannon and mortars, but at the other points they have worked little. We continue strengthening our position, though we cannot expect to give it any much more substantial form. We have in all near 11,000 men bearing muskets, and 4000 sick. Deserters all report the intention of a speedy general attack. DAVID DUNDAS.

*Whitehall, Jan. 15.* This morning Sir Sydney Smith and Major Moncrief arrived, with dispatches from Lord Hood and Major General Dundas, of which these are extracts.

SIR, *Victory, Hieres Bay, Dec. 20, 1793.*

It is my duty to acquaint you, that I have been obliged to evacuate Toulon, and to retire from the harbour to this anchorage.

It became unavoidably necessary that the retreat should not be deferred, as the enemy commanded the town and ships by their shot and shells; I therefore, agreeable to the Governor's plan, directed the boats of the fleet to assemble by eleven o'clock, near Fort la Mague; and I am happy to say the whole of the troops were brought off, to the number of near 8000, without the loss of a man. In the execution of this service I have infinite pleasure in acknowledging my very great obligations to Captain Elphinstone for his unremitting zeal and exertion, who saw the last man off; and it is a very comfortable satisfaction to me that several thousands of the meritorious inhabitants of Toulon were sheltered in his Majesty's ships.

I propose sending the Vice Admirals Hotham and Cosby, with some other ships, to Leghorn or Porto Ferrata, to complete their wine and provisions, which run very short, having many mouths to feed, and to remain with the rest to block up the ports of Toulon and Marseilles. Circumstances which had taken place made the retreat absolutely necessary to be effected as soon as possible, and prevented the execution of a settled arrangement for destroying the French ships and arsenal. I ordered the Vulcan fire-ship to be primed; and Sir Sydney Smith, who joined me from Smyrna about a fortnight ago, having offered his services to burn the ships, I put Captain Hare under his orders, with the Lieutenants Tupper and Gore, of the *Victory*, Lieutenant Pater, of the *Britannia*, and Lieutenant R. W. Miller, of the *Windfor Castle*. Ten of the enemy's ships of the line in the arsenal, with the Mast-house, Great Store-house, Hemp-house, and other buildings, were totally destroyed; and, before day-light, all his Majesty's ships, with those of Spain, and the two Sicilies, were out of the reach of the enemy's shot and shells, except the *Robust*, which was to receive Captain Elphinstone; and she followed very soon after, without a shot striking her. I have under my orders Rear Admiral Trogoff, in the *Commerce de Marseilles*, Puissant, and Pompée, of the line, the *Pearl*, *Arethusa*, and *Topaze* frigates, and several large corvettes; which I have



have manned, and employed in collecting wine and provisions from the different ports in Spain and Italy, having been constantly in want of some species or another, and am now at a short allowance.

Don Langara undertook to destroy the ships in the basin, but, I am informed, found it not practicable; and as the Spanish troops had the guarding the powder vessels, which contained the powder of the ships I ordered into the Basin and Arsenal on my coming here, as well as that from the distant magazines, within the enemy's reach, I requested the Spanish Admiral would be pleased to give orders for their being scuttled and sunk; but, instead of doing that, the Officer to whom that duty was entrusted, blew them up, by which two fine gun-boats, which I had ordered to attend Sir Sydney Smith, were shook to pieces. The Lieutenant commanding one of them was killed, and several seamen badly wounded. I am sorry to add, that Lieutenant Goddard of the *Victory*, who commanded the seamen upon the heights of Grasse, was wounded, but I hope and trust not dangerously.

I refer you for further particulars to General Dundas, respecting the evacuation of Toulon; and to Sir Sydney Smith, as to the burning the enemy's ships, &c. on which service he very much distinguished himself; and he gives great praise to Captain Hare, of the fireship, as well as to all the Lieutenants employed under him.

It is with very peculiar satisfaction I have the honour to acquaint you, that the utmost harmony, and most cordial understanding, has happily subsisted in his Majesty's army and fleet, not only between the officers of all ranks, but between the seamen and soldiers also.

I herewith transmit a copy of Sir Sydney Smith's letter to me, with a list of the officers employed under him, and also a return of officers and seamen killed and wounded at Fort Mulgrave on the 17th. HOOD.

MY LORD, *Toulon*, December 18, 1793.

Agreeably to your Lordship's order, I proceeded with the *Swallow* tender, three English and three Spanish gun-boats, to the arsenals, and immediately began making the necessary preparations for burning the French ships and stores therein. We found the dock-gates well secured by the judicious arrangements of the governor, although the dock-yard people had already substituted the three-coloured cockade for the white one. I did not think it safe to attempt the securing any of them, considering the small force I had with me, and considering that contest of any kind would occupy our whole attention, and prevent us from accomplishing our purpose. The galley slaves, to the number of at least 600, shewed themselves jealous spectators of our operations. Their disposition to us was evident; and being unchained, which was unusual, rendered it necessary to keep a

watchful eye on them on board the galleys, by pointing the guns of the *Swallow* tender and one of the gun-boats on them, in such a manner as to enfilade the quay on which they must have landed to come to us, assuring them at the same time, that no harm should happen to them if they remained quiet. The enemy kept up a cross-fire of shot and shells on the spot from *Malbousquet*, and the neighbouring hills, which contributed to keep the galley slaves in subjection, and operated in every respect favourably for us, by keeping the Republican party in the town within their houses, while it occasioned little interruption to our work of preparing and placing combustible matter in the different store houses, and on board the ships: such was the steadiness of the few brave seamen I had under my command. A great multitude of the enemy continued to draw down the hill towards the dock-yard wall; and as the night closed in they came near enough to pour in an irregular though quick fire of musquetry on us from the *Boulangerie*, and of cannon from the heights which overlook it. We kept them at bay by discharges of grape-shot from time to time, which prevented their coming so near as to discover the insufficiency of our force to repel a closer attack. A gun-boat was stationed to flank the wall on the outside, and two field-pieces were placed within against the wicket usually frequented by the workmen, of whom we were particularly apprehensive. About eight o'clock I had the satisfaction of seeing Lieutenant Gore towing in the *Vulcan* fireship. Captain Hare, her Commander, placed her, agreeably to my directions, in a most masterly manner, across the tier of men of war, and the additional force of her guns and men diminished my apprehensions of the galley slaves rising on us, as their manner and occasional tumultuous debates ceased entirely on her appearance. The only noise heard among them was the hammer knocking off their fetters, which humanity forbade my opposing, as they might thereby be more at liberty to save themselves from the conflagration taking place around them. In this situation we continued to wait most anxiously for the hour concerted with the Governor for the inflammation of the trains.

The moment the signal was made, we had the satisfaction to see the flames rise in every quarter: Lieutenant Tupper was charged with the burning of the general magazine, the pitch, tar, tallow, and oil store-houses, and succeeded most perfectly; the hemp magazine was included in this blaze: its being nearly calm was unfortunate to the spreading of the flames, but 250 barrels of tar, divided among the deals and other timber, insured the rapid ignition of that whole quarter which lieutenant Tupper had undertaken. The mast-house was equally well set on fire by Lieutenant Middleton, of the *Britannia*.



tannia. Lieutenant Pater, of the *Britannia*, continued in a most daring manner to brave the flames, in order to complete the work where the fire seemed to have caught imperfectly. I was obliged to call him off, lest his retreat should become impracticable. His situation was the more perilous, as the enemy's fire redoubled as soon as the amazing blaze of light rendered us distinct objects of their aim. Lieutenant Ironmonger, of the *Royals*, remained with the guard at the gate till the last, long after the Spanish guard was withdrawn, and was brought safely off by Captain Edge, of the *Alert*, to whom I had confided the important service of closing our retreat, and bringing off our detached parties, which were saved to a man. I was sorry to find myself deprived of the further services of Captain Hare. He had performed that of placing his fireship to admiration, but was blown into the water, and much scorched, by the explosion of her priming, when in the act of putting the match to it. Lieutenant Gore was also much burnt, and I was consequently deprived of him also, which I regretted the more, from the recollection of his bravery and activity in the warm service of Fort Mulgrave. Mr. Earles, Midshipman, who was also with him on this occasion, deserves my praise for his conduct throughout this service; the guns of the fireship going off on both sides as they heated, in the direction that was given them, towards those quarters whence we were most apprehensive of the enemy forcing their way in upon us, checked their career. Their shouts and Republican songs, which we could hear distinctly, continued till they, as well as ourselves, were in a manner thunderstruck by the explosion of some thousand barrels of powder on board the *Iris* frigate, lying in the inner road, without us, and which had been injudiciously set on fire by the Spanish boats, in going off, instead of being sunk, as ordered. The concussion of air, and the shower of falling timber on fire, was such as nearly to destroy the whole of us. Lieutenant Patey, of the *Terrible*, with his whole boat's crew, nearly perished; the boat was blown to pieces, but the men were picked up alive. The *Union* gun-boat, which was nearest to the *Iris*, suffered considerably, Mr. Young being killed, with three men, and the vessel shaken to pieces. I had given it in charge to the Spanish officers to fire the ships in the basin before the town, but they returned, and reported that various obstacles had prevented their entering it. We attempted it together, as soon as we had completed the business in the arsenal, but were repulsed in our attempt to cut the boom, by repeated volleys of musquetry from the flag ship and the wall of the battery royale. The cannon of the battery had been spiked by the judicious precaution taken by the Governor, previously to the evacuation of the town.

The failure of our attempt on the ships in the basin before the town, owing to the insufficiency of our force, made me regret that the Spanish gun-boats had been withdrawn from me to perform other service. The Adjutant Don Pedro Cotiella, Don Francisco Riguelme, and Don Francisco Trufello, remained with me to the last; and I feel bound to bear testimony of the zeal and activity with which they performed the most essential services during the whole of this business, as far as the insufficiency of their force allowed it; being reduced, by the retreat of the gun-boats, to a single fellucca, and a mortar-boat which had expended its ammunition, but contained 30 men with cutlasses.

We now proceeded to burn the *Héro* and *Themistocles*, two 74 gun ships, lying in the inner road. Our approach to them had hitherto been impracticable in boats, as the French prisoners who had been left in the latter ship were still in possession of her, and had shewn a determination to resist our attempt to come on board. The scene of conflagration around them, heightened by the late tremendous explosion, had however awakened their fears for their lives. Thinking this to be the case, I addressed them, expressing my readiness to land them in a place of safety, if they would submit; and they thankfully accepted the offer, shewing themselves to be completely intimidated, and very grateful for our humane intentions towards them, in not attempting to burn them with the ship. It was necessary to proceed with precaution, as they were more numerous than ourselves. We at length completed their disembarkation, and then set her on fire. On this occasion I had nearly lost my valuable friend and assistant, Lieutenant Miller, of the *Windsor Castle*, who had stayed so long on board to insure the fire taking, that it gained on him suddenly, and it was not without being very much scorched, and the risk of being suffocated, that we could approach the ship to take him in. The loss to the service would have been very great, had we not succeeded in our endeavours to save him. Mr. Knight, Midshipman of the *Windsor Castle*, who was in the boat with me, shewed much activity and address on this occasion, as well as firmness throughout the day.

The explosion of a second powder vessel, equally unexpected, and with a shock even greater than the first, again put us in the most imminent danger of perishing; and when it is considered that we were within the sphere of the falling timber, it is next to miraculous that no one piece, of the many which made the water foam round us, happened to touch either the *Swallow* or the three boats with me.

Having now set fire to every thing within our reach, exhausted our combustible preparations and our strength, to such a degree that



that the men absolutely dropped on the oars, we directed our course to join the fleet, running the gauntlet under a few ill-directed shot from the forts of Balaguier and Aiguillette, now occupied by the enemy, but fortunately, without loss of any kind, we proceeded to the place appointed for the embarkation of the troops, and took off as many as we could carry.

It would be injustice to those officers whom I have omitted to name, for their not having been so immediately under my eye, if I did not acknowledge myself indebted to them for their extraordinary exertions in the execution of this great national object. The quickness with which the inflammation took effect, on my signal, its extent and duration, are the best evidences that every officer and man was ready at his post, and firm under most perilous circumstances; I therefore subjoin a list of the whole who were employed on this service.

We can ascertain that the fire extended to at least ten sail of the line, how much further we cannot say. The loss of the general magazine, and of the quantity of pitch, tar, rosin, hemp, timber, cordage, and gunpowder, must considerably impede the equipment of the few ships that remain. I am sorry to have been obliged to leave any; but I hope your Lordship will be satisfied that we did as much as our circumscribed means enabled us to do, in a limited time, pressed as we were by a force so much superior to us.

SYDNEY SMITH.

Right Hon Lord Hood, &c. &c. &c.

Officers employed under the orders of Sir Sydney Smith, Commander, Grand Cross of the Royal Military Order of the Sword, in the service of burning the French Ships and Arsenal of Toulon, Dec. 18; Captain Hare, Vulcan fireship; Captain Edge, Alert sloop; Don Pedro de Cotilla, Adjutant, and Don Francisco Riguierme, Lieutenants, Spanish navy; Don Francisco Truxillo, commanding a mortar boat; Lieutenants C. Tupper, John Gore, Mr. Eales, Midshipmen, Victory's boats; Lieutenants Melhuish and Holloway, Alert sloop; Lieutenants Matthew Wrench, and Thomas F. Richmond, Mr. Andrews, Master, Mr. Jones, surgeon, and Mr. Mather, gunner, Vulcan fireship; Lieutenants Ralph, W. Miller, and John Stiles, Mr. Richard Hawkins, Mr. Thomas Cowan, and Mr. William Knight, Windsor Castle's boats; Lieutenants Pater and Middleton, Mr. Matson and Mr. Valliant, Midshipmen, Britannia; Lieutenant Hill, Swallow tender; Lieutenant Priest, Wasp gun-boat; Lieutenant Morgan, Petite Victoire gun-boat; Lieutenant Cox, Jean Bart gun-boat; Mr. Young, Union gun-boat, killed; Ensign Ironmonger, of the Royals; John Skringer, Boatswain's Mate, James Young, Gunner's Mate, Thomas Knight, Quarter Master, and Thomas Clarke, Carpenter's Mate, of the Swallow tender, and who performed

the service of preparing combustibles; John Wilson, advanced sentinel.

Abstract of return of officers and seamen belonging to the ships undermentioned, who were killed, wounded, and missing, on the 17th day of December 1793, at Fort Mulgrave: Victory, 1 lieutenant, 1 midshipman, 2 seamen, wounded; 8 seamen missing. Britannia, 8 seamen killed. Windsor Castle, 2 seamen killed; 2 seamen wounded; 2 seamen missing. Princess Royal, 1 midshipman, 8 seamen, missing. Lieutenant Goddard, of the Victory, wounded. Mr. J. W. Loring, Midshipman of the Victory, wounded. Mr. A. Wilkie, Midshipman of the Princess Royal, missing.

List of ships of the line, frigates, and sloops, of the Department of Toulon. In the Road when the English fleet entered Toulon. Ships of the line now with the English fleet: Le Commerce de Marseilles, 120; Le Pompée, 74. Burnt at Toulon: Le Tonnant, 80; Le Heureux, 74; Le Centaur, 74; Le Commerce de Berseau, 74; Le Destin, 74; Le Lys, 74; Le Heros, 74; Le Themistocles, 74; Le Dugay Trouin, 74. Sent into the French ports on the Atlantic, with French seamen, &c. Le Patriote, 74; L'Apollon, 74; L'Orion, 74; L'Entreprenant, 74. Burnt at Leghorn: Le Scipio, 74. Remaining at Toulon, Le Generaux, 74. Frigates now with the English fleet: Le Perle, 40; L'Arethuse, 40. Fitted out by the English, L'Aurora, 32. Put into commission, by order of Lord Hood: La Topaze, 32. Remaining in the power of the Sardinians: L'Alceste, 32. Sloops now with the English fleet: La Poulette, 26; Le Tarleton, 14. Burnt at Toulon: La Caroline, 20; L'Auguste, 20. Fitted out by the English: La Bellette, 26; La Profelie, 24; La Sincere, 20; De Mulet, 20; La Mozelle, 20. Fitted out by the Neapolitans: L'Emproye, 20. Fitted out by the Spaniards: La Petite Aurora, 18. Sent to Bourdeaux: Le Pluvier, 20. Fitting out when the English fleet entered Toulon: ships of the line; burnt at Toulon: Le Triomphant, 80; Le Suffisant, 74. Now with the English fleet: Le Puissant, 74. Remaining at Toulon: Le Dauphin Royal, 120. Frigate burnt at Toulon: La Serieuse, 32; in the harbour in want of repair. Ships burnt at Toulon: Le Mercure, 74; La Couronne, 80; Le Conquerant, 74; Le Dictateur, 74. Remaining at Toulon: Le Languedoc, 80; Le Censeur, 74; Le Guerrier, 74; Le Souverain, 74. Unfit for service: L'Alcide, 74. Frigates burnt at Toulon: Le Courageux, 32; L'Iphigenie, 32; L'Alerte, 16. Having on board the powder magazines, burnt at Toulon: L'His, 32; Le Montreal, 32. Fitted out by the English as a bomb-ketch: La Lutine, 32; Remaining at Toulon: La Bretoane, 18. In commission before the English fleet entered Toulon, ship in the

Levant;



Levant; La Duquesne, 74. Frigates and Sloops in the Levant: La Sibille, 40; La Sensible, 32; La Melpomene, 40; La Minerve, 40; La Fortunée, 32; La Fleche, 24; La Fauvette, 24. Taken by the English: L'Imperieuse, 40; La Modeste, 32; L'Eclair, 20. At Ville Franche: La Vestale, 36; La Badine, 24; — Le Hazard, 30. At Corsica; La Mignone, 32. At Cette: La Bruie, 24. In Ordinary at Toulon: La Junon, 40. Building; one Ship of 74; two frigates, 40.

SIR, *Victory, Hieres Bay, Dec. 21, 1793.*

In my letter of the 12th instant I had the honour to acquaint you, that from the 30th of November to that time, no particular event had taken place, and that the fire of the enemy was less frequent. During this period they were daily receiving reinforcements from every quarter; and both sides were busily employed, we in strengthening our posts, and the enemy in establishing new batteries.

From all concurring accounts of deserters, and others, the enemy's army was now between 30,000 and 40,000 men, and an attack upon our posts was to be daily expected. These, from their essential though detached situations, had been severally strengthened in the proportion their circumstances required, having such central force in the town as was deemed necessary for its immediate guard, and for affording a degree of succour to any point that might be more particularly attacked.

For the complete defence of the town and its extensive harbour, we had been obliged to occupy a circumference of at least fifteen miles, by eight principal posts, with their several intermediate dependant ones; the greatest part of these were merely of a temporary nature, such as our means allowed us to construct; and, of our force, which never exceeded 12,000 men bearing firelocks, and composed of five different nations and languages, near 9000 were placed in or supporting those posts, and about 3000 remained in the town.

On the 16th, at half past two o'clock in the morning, the enemy, who had before fired from three batteries on Fort Mulgrave, now opened two new ones, and continued a very heavy cannonade and bombardment on that post till next morning. The works suffered much. The number of men killed and disabled was considerable. The weather was rainy, and the consequent fatigue great.

At two o'clock on the morning of the 17th, the enemy, who had every advantage in assembling and suddenly advancing, attacked the fort in great force. Although no part of this temporary post was such as could well resist determined posts, yet, for a considerable time, it was defended; but, on the enemy entering on the Spanish side, the British quarter, commanded by Captain Connolly of the 18th regiment, could not be

much longer maintained, notwithstanding several gallant efforts were made for that purpose. It was, therefore, at last, carried, and the remains of the garrison of 700 men retired towards the shore of Balaguier, under the protection of the other posts established on those heights, and which continued to be faintly attacked by the enemy. As this position of Balaguier was a most essential one for the preservation of the harbour, and as we had no communication with it but by water, 2200 men had been placed there for some time past. On the night preceding the attack 300 more men had been sent over, and on the morning of the 17th 400 were embarked still farther to support it.

When the firing at Balaguier ceased, we remained in anxious suspense as to the event till a little before day-light, when a new scene opened, by an attack on all our posts, on the mountain of Pharon. The enemy was repulsed on the east side, where was our principal force of about 700 men, commanded by a most distinguished officer, the Piedmontese Colonel de Jermagnan, whose loss we deeply lament; but on the back of the mountain, near 1800 feet high, steep, rocky, deemed almost inaccessible, and which we had laboured much to make so, they found means, once more, to penetrate between our posts, which occupied an extent of above two miles, guarded by 450 men; and, in a very short space of time, we saw, that with great numbers of men they crowded all that side of the mountain which overlooks Toulon. The particulars of this event I am not yet enabled to ascertain, but I have every reason to think that they did not enter at a British post.

Our line of defence, which, as I have mentioned, occupied a circumference of at least 15 miles, and with points of which we had only a water communication, being thus broken in upon, in its two most essential posts, it became necessary to adopt decisive measures, arising from the knowledge of the whole of our actual situation. A council of the flag and general officers assembled. They determined on the impracticability of restoring the posts we had lost, and on the consequent propriety of the speediest evacuation of the town, evidently, and by the report of the engineers and artillery officers declared, untenable. Measures of execution were taken from that moment. The troops were withdrawn from the heights of Balaguier without much interruption from the enemy, and in the evening such posts as necessarily depended on the possession of Pharon were successively evacuated, and the troops drawn in towards Toulon. The forts D'Artigues and St. Catharine still remained, together with the posts of Sablettes, Cape Brun, and Malbousquet; from which last the Spaniards withdrew in the night, in consequence of the supporting post of Neapolitans, at Miciſſey, having left the battery there



there established, and abandoned it without orders. Every attention was also given to ensure the tranquillity of the town. In the night the Combined fleets took a new station in the outer road.

Early in the morning of the 18th, the sick and wounded, and the British field-artillery, were sent off. In the course of the day the post of Cape Erun was withdrawn into La Malue, the post of Sablettes was also retired, and the men were put on board. Measures were arranged for the final embarkation, during the night, of the British, Piedmontese, and Spaniards, who occupied the town, and of the troops of the same nations, who were now at La Malue, amounting in all to about 7,000 men, for the Neapolitans had, by mid-day, embarked.

Having determined with Lieutenant General Gravina, commanding the Spanish troops, that, instead of embarking at the quays and in the arsenal of the town, our whole force should assemble near Fort La Malue, and form on the Peninsula which thence extends into the harbour, every previous disposition was made and every care taken to conceal our intention. The arsenal and dock-yard were strictly guarded. The troops were ranged accordingly on the ramparts, and the tranquillity of the town was much ensured from the time the enemy began to throw shells and shot into it; which they did from our late batteries at Miciffey and Malbousquet.

About ten o'clock at night fire was set to the ships and arsenal. We immediately began our march, and the evacuation of the town, which it was necessary should be made with secrecy and expedition. The fort of St. Catharine having, without orders, been quitted in the course of the day, and possessed by the enemy, the consequent early knowledge of our march, had we taken the common route, through the gate of Italy, and within musket shot of that fort, might have produced great inconvenience; we therefore, by a sally post, gained an advanced part of the road, and without accident were enabled to quit the town, arrive at Fort La Malue, and form on the rising ground immediately above the shore. The boats were ready, the weather and the sea in the highest degree favourable; the embarkation began about eleven o'clock, and by day-break on the 19th the whole, without interruption, or the loss of a man, went on board ship.

The great fire in the arsenal, the blowing up of the powder-ships, and other similar events which took place in the night, certainly tended to keep the enemy in a state of suspense and uncertainty.

As the security of this operation depended much on the protection afforded from the happy situation of Fort La Malue, which so effectually commands the neck of the Peninsula, and the judicious use that should be made of its artillery, this important service

was allotted to Major Koehler, with 200 men, who, after seeing the last man off the shore, and spiking all the guns, effected, from his activity and intelligence, his own retreat without loss.

Captains Elphinstone, Hallowell, and Mathews, superintended the embarkation; and to their indefatigable attention and good dispositions we are indebted for the happy success of so important an operation. Captain Elphinstone, as Governor of Fort La Malue, has ably afforded me the most essential assistance, in his command and arrangement of the several important posts included in that district.

It is impossible for me to express, but in general terms, the approbation that is due to the conduct and merits of the several commanding officers, and indeed of every officer, in every rank and situation. Troops have seldom experienced, for so long a time, a service more harassing, distressing, and severe; and the officers and men of the regiments and marines have gone through it with that exertion, spirit, and good will, which peculiarly distinguish the British soldier. At Fort Mulgrave, Lieutenant Duncan, sen. of the Royal Artillery, was so essentially useful, that to his exertions and abilities that post was much indebted for its preservation for so long a time.

The general service has been carried on with the most perfect harmony and zeal of the navy and army. From our deficiency in artillery men, many of our batteries were worked by seamen: they, in part, guarded some of our posts, and their aid was peculiarly useful in duties of fatigue and labour. In all these we found the influence of the superior activity and exertions of the British sailors. It was the constant attention of Lord Hood to relieve our wants and alleviate our difficulties.

The Sardinian troops we have always considered as a part of ourselves. We have experienced their attachment and good behaviour; and I have found much assistance from the ability and conduct of the Chevalier de Revel, and from Brigadier General Richler, who commands them.

Notwithstanding the undefined situations of command, I found every disposition and acquiescence in Lieutenant General Gravina, commanding the Spanish troops, to execute every proposed measure which the common cause required.

The loss of the British on the 17th at Fort Mulgrave, and on the Heights of Pharon, amounts to about 300 men, of which, during the last four days, no exact accounts could be procured: And, as the troops, in embarking, were put on board the nearest and most convenient ships, till they are again united in corps, I cannot have the honour of transmitting particular returns, nor even knowing the detail of circumstances that attended the attack of those posts.



It is now above three weeks that, from the unfortunate accident of General G'Hara being made prisoner, the government of Toulon devolved on me; my best exertions have not been wanting in that situation; and I humbly hope that his Majesty may be pleased to look upon them in a favourable light.

I beg leave to add, that the battalion of Royal Louis, and two independent companies of French Chasseurs, raised at Toulon, have behaved, on every occasion, with fidelity and spirit. They embarked at La Malgue, to the number of about 600 men, and are now with us. DAVID DUNDAS, Lieut. Gen.

SIR, December 21, 1793.

After every enquiry, the inclosed is the most distinct report that can be obtained of the loss of the British troops on the 17th of December; that of the other troops in the same posts, who greatly exceeded them in number, I do not know, but I have reason to think was infinitely smaller in proportion.

D. DUNDAS, Lieut. Gen.

Then follows a return of the missing of the British forces, Dec. 17, 1793.

Officers names missing: 11th regiment, Lieut. Knight; 18th or Royal Irish, Ensign Mithchin; 30th regiment, Captain de Vaumorel, Lieut. Cuyler; Marines, Lieutenants Williams, Barry, and Lynn; Royal Navy, Mr. Alexander Wilkie, Midshipman.

(Signed) THO. HISLOP, P. A. G.

The fate of the officers and men, returned missing, is not nor cannot be known; but, from all the intelligence that can be gained, it is much to be apprehended that they fell before day-break, gallantly defending the posts they were entrusted with, when abandoned by other troops.

D. DUNDAS.

#### FRENCH ACCOUNT.

The following is the list of the ships and other articles, which, according to a letter from General Dugommier, were lost at Toulon, besides the number of the ships, &c. which still remain:

Ships and other vessels remaining in the port of Toulon. Thirteen ships of the line: One of 120 guns, three of 80 guns, and nine of 74 guns. One on the stocks, five frigates, two frigates on the stocks, five lighters.

Ships and frigates burnt: Nine ships of the line, three frigates, and one pontoon for careening.

Ships, &c. carried off by the enemy: Three ships of the line, five frigates, two corvettes, three lighters, and one brig.

Magazines set on fire: The General Magazine, that of the Great Masts, and that called Le Hangard des Futailles. The magazine called the Great Hangard has not been touched, and a deal of timber remains in it. A great quantity of provisions of all kinds are also left. The magazine called au Cable is full of grain, as likewise that of the Great Hangard. The ballast-house also contains a great deal of hemp, and the building is left untouched. On the 18th of December, in the morning, the powder magazine of Fort Pomet, and that of Cape Brun, blew up. In the night between the 18th and 19th, the frigate L'Iris, anchored near Grasse Tour, blew up. She served as a powder magazine. The explosion took place between 11 and 12 at night. At two o'clock on the morning of the 19th, the Themistocles prison-ship blew up. No stone powder magazine was blown up.

#### IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE FROM THE EAST INDIES.

Calcutta. The Phoenix, Capt. Moore, just returned from the N. W. coast of America, brings the first substantiated accounts which we have heard of the loss of the Lark, Capt. Peters, which vessel was fitted out from this port some years ago, at the commencement of those enterprising expeditions to Nootka-Sound which have since experienced such various success, and caused so serious an altercation between England and Spain. The Lark was lost on Beerings Island, off Kamtschatka, and several of the crew got on shore; but, owing to the hardships they underwent from the inclemency of the climate, and want of necessaries, only four survived, who were relieved by a Russian vessel which carried them to Siberia, where they have met with the most humane and attentive treatment from the Russians. They are two Portuguese and two Lascars, and are still residing at Irkusk in Siberia.

The Phoenix found in Beal's Harbour a

Portuguese snow, commanded by Captain Viana, of Macao, which had wintered on the N. W. coast. The former captain had been killed by the natives at Port Mulgrave, who had attempted to board the vessel.

An American ship had left a man, to learn the language, and trade with the natives. Captain Moore humanely supplied him with such necessaries as he could spare.

In a bay near the Green Islands, a Russian, Captain Beramhoff, who commanded a squadron of boats, came on-board the Phoenix, and informed Captain Moore, that he came from Kediak, and was cruising along the coast in quest of the natives, for the purpose of civilizing them, according to orders from the Empress. He had also received orders to treat the English with the utmost civility; in consequence of which, he offered Captain M. every assistance in his power to afford. The Russians were erecting some works in Cook's River. The commander mentioned, that



that there had been no trade between Russia and China for six years, and that they got all their tea from England: that article sold in Siberia so high as nine roubles per pound.

*Extract of a Letter from the Governor and Council at Bombay, in their Political Department, to the Court of Directors, dated Bombay, Sept. 3. 1793.*

"Having authentic intelligence, by the Drake Cruizer from Suez, that hostilities had actually commenced between Great-Britain and France, we issued the necessary orders for reducing the fort of Mahé, and taking possession of their factory at Surat, which we have the pleasure to acquaint you have been effected without resistance. The French factories of Karical and Yanam have also been taken possession of by the officers of the Madras Government."

*From the GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.*

To the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, &c. &c.

SIR, Fort St. George, Aug. 24, 1793.

I have the pleasure to inform you that the Fort of Pondicherry surrendered to our army under the command of Colonel Brathwaite, on the 23d instant.

In consequence of intelligence, received here on the 1st of June, from Mr. Baldwin, that war had been declared by France against England and Holland, we ordered the army to assemble near Pondicherry, and having prepared and forwarded all the necessary equipments for the siege of that fortress, our operations commenced early in the present month, and have thus happily terminated. Permit me, on this occasion, to offer you my warmest congratulations, and to express a well-grounded hope, that so important a conquest will afford complete security to our possessions in India. The French settlements in Bengal and on the Malabar coast have all likewise surrendered to the British arms.

Our measures, on the receipt of Mr. Baldwin's intelligence, were honoured by the fullest approbation of the Governor-General in Council. Marquis Cornwallis determined to take the first opportunity of coming himself to the coast; and, as no frigate could be spared to convey him, he requested the Triton Indiaman might be sent for that purpose, which sailed from Bengal on the 31st of last month, and I expect her return in a few days.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CHA. OAKELEY.

Whitehall, Jan. 24, 1794.

The following dispatches were this morning received over land from India, by the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Hon. Sirs, Fort St. George, Aug. 24, 1793.

WE have great satisfaction in reporting to your honourable court, that Pondicherry was surrendered to the army under Colonel

GENT. MAG. January 1794.

Brathwaite on the morning of the 23d instant.

As we forward this address viâ Bombay, we shall embrace another opportunity of giving you a detailed account of the operations of the army. It will be sufficient to mention here, that not a moment was lost after our receipt of the intelligence of the war (which reached us on the first of June, in a letter from the British Consul at Alexandria), in making preparations for the siege. An insliding battery was opened against the fort on the twentieth instant, and, on the twenty second, a battery opened in the face of the attacked, and in a short time completely silenced the enemy's guns. That same evening the governor sent out a deputation, with proposals to surrender; and early the next morning our troops took possession of the place.

We have the honour to transmit a copy of Colonel Brathwaite's last dispatch, with a copy of the articles of capitulation, and to offer our warmest congratulations to you on an event so honourable and important to your interests in this country.

All the French settlements in Bengal, as well as those on the two coasts, have been surrendered to the British arms.

We have the honour to be, with the greatest respect, Honourable Sirs, your faithful humble servant,

CHA. OAKELEY.

E. W. FALLOFIELD.

To the Hon. Sir Charles Oakeley, Bart. Governor in Council

Camp on the Red Hills, Aug. 23, 1793.

Honourable Sirs,

Captain Brathwaite, my aid de camp, will have the honour to deliver this to you; it incloses copies of my correspondence with Mons. de Chermont, and a copy of the terms which humanity alone induced me to grant to the French garrison, who in many instances behaved very ill; but it seems they were under little or no controul of their officers, who were hourly in apprehension for their own lives: and this day I was greatly alarmed by repeated information that some of them had surrounded the Governor's house and menaced his life, and pressing me to push forward the troops, which was accordingly done; and I had the pleasure to learn, that, though matters had, for a short time, worn a disagreeable appearance, they had never had recourse to their arms, or any act of violence; they were mostly drunk, and straggling about in various directions, but without arms; however they have been mostly collected, and will, before night, be perfectly secured in the church of Ariancopang.

I have also the honour to inclose a copy of the orders I issued this day, and to remain, with respect, Honourable Sirs,

Your very obedient servant,

(Signed) JOHN BRATHWAITE.



To General Brathwaite, Commanding in Chief  
the English Army.

SIR, Pondicherry, Aug. 22, 1793.

Humanity and the interests of this colony, have engaged me to propose a capitulation; I ask, in consequence, four and twenty hours to reduce it to form; during which time you will establish, as well as me, a perfect suspension of arms, and cease to continue your works against the place, as I shall cease to continue mine in its defence.

I have the honour to be, with the most perfect esteem, and the highest consideration, Sir,

Your most humble and obedient servant,

(Signed)

CHERMONT.

To M. Chermont, Governor of Pondicherry,  
&c. &c.

SIR, Camp before Pondicherry, Aug. 2, 1793.

Humanity, and the real interest of the city of Pondicherry, induced me to offer you the most honourable and humane terms on my appearing before this place, with such a superiority of force as entitled me to say, that humanity alone induced me to make those offers.

You, Sir, contrary to the dictates of humanity, and the real interests of the Colony under your command, rejected those terms, and, without any probability of defence, continued to fire upon my people, to do as much mischief as you could; and now that my batteries are opened, you begin to think of humanity, that is, for your own people, for you have indicated none for those under my command; but, thank God! they are not in a situation to require it. Matters being thus circumstanced, I will give you till to-morrow morning, at eight o'clock, to surrender at discretion, and trust to the known humanity and generosity of the English nation. Till then I will cease to fire, unless fired upon, but I will not cease to work; and if a shot is fired from you before the surrender of the place, all further application will be unnecessary. If the place is surrendered, the whole may depend upon security to their lives, and that liberal treatment which the English nation always shews to its prisoners. In short, they shall be treated as prisoners of war surrendering themselves into the hands of a brave and honourable people.—Precisely at eight o'clock to-morrow morning I shall begin to fire, with no intention of ceasing, till I am established in the full possession of Pondicherry. You have once, Sir, refused a fair and honourable offer; this is the second; and I believe a third is never made. I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient and very humble servant,

(Signed)

JOHN BRATHWAITE.

To General Brathwaite.

SIR, Pondicherry, Aug. 22, 1793.

The cruel situation in which myself and a number of brave men have found themselves, and which I believed was known to you, has forced us to the conduct we have

held. I send you an officer of merit, whom I beseech you to hear. I hope he will be able to obtain from you a capitulation, and the twenty-four hours I have asked. I have the honour to be, with the highest consideration, Sir, your very humble, and very obedient Servant,

(Signed)

CHERMONT.

To M. Chermont, Governor of Pondicherry, &c.

I have said in my letter to Mons. Chermont, that, in surrendering at discretion, he might confide in the humanity and generosity of a brave nation; but, as he desires assurances, to quiet the minds of such as are alarmed at the idea of surrendering at discretion—

I. I promise, that if the place, with all public property, stores, ammunition, arms, ordnance, treasure and provisions, is faithfully delivered up, all private property belonging to individuals shall be saved and inviolable: it being understood that arms, warlike or naval stores, though in the hands of private merchants, must be considered as public property, and faithfully delivered up as such.

II. The place must be surrendered to the troops that I shall send to take possession, as soon as they appear at the Madras and Vellour Gates. The English troops, and the Native troops in the British service, shall behave with good order and discipline. The French troops must do the same.

III. The Garrison must lodge their arms in the arsenal, and march out without arms or colours. They will be considered as prisoners of war, and treated humanely as such. They shall be marched to Aria Coupang (the Native troops excepted, who shall have liberty to go where they please), and lodged and fed there, till tents, &c. can be prepared to send them to Madras; and I pledge myself they shall be sent to Europe by the first opportunity.

IV. With regard to the officers, they shall wear their swords, and be prisoners on their paroles of honour, reserving their private properties.

V. Hostages, two officers of rank, must be sent to me before nine o'clock to-morrow morning, for the faithful acquiescence to these terms: And on the arrival of those hostages I will send troops to take possession of the place, and to escort the French soldiers to Aria Coupang.

VI. Rigour would justify me, under present circumstances, in insisting upon harsher terms; but humanity induces me to spare persons and private property; and the inhabitants remaining in Pondicherry, provided they demean themselves with due obedience to our Government and laws, shall be treated and considered as inhabitants under the protection of the British Government.

VII. This is final. If not acceded to by the



the arrival of the hostages, I shall recommence hostilities at nine o'clock precisely.

Given under my hand, solely for the present, in the absence of Admiral Cornwallis. Camp before Pondicherry, August 23, Three, A. M.

JOHN BRATHWAITE.

To General Brathwaite.

SIR, Pondicherry, August, 23, 1793.

I have the honour to send you, as prescribed, the Capitulation which you offer me, and which is accepted, as also the Lieutenant-Colonels Gautier and Joffet.

You may, at nine o'clock, take possession of the Villenour and Madras Gates. I have given orders to the troops to be ready at that hour to surrender themselves at Aria Coupang.

You will find here a signed copy of the capitulation. I have the honour to be, with the most perfect esteem, and the highest consideration, Sir, your very humble, and very obedient servant,

(Signed)

CHERMONT.

Head Quarters, Camp before Pondicherry,

August 23, 1793.

General Orders by Colonel Brathwaite.

Colonel Brathwaite has the honour and happiness to announce to the gallant army under his command the news of the surrender of Pondicherry, on terms dictated by himself; terms which, he flatters himself, must ever remain as a memorial to the French nation, that no superiority of fire, no advantage of circumstances, no misconduct of an enemy, will cause a British Commander to deviate from the humanity, which is the distinguished characteristic of a brave nation.

He has spared the whole garrison and the properties of individuals, which the rigid law of arms would have justified him in treating otherwise. He has spared an enemy that continued to act offensively and destructively while unmolested; but who sunk under the first impressions of his superior force. Actuated by the same sentiments, he has no doubt but that the whole of the army under his command will consider their intreated and unfortunate prisoners entitled (being now their prisoners) to their most humane attention.

It is not necessary for him, at this time of day, to give to this so eminently distinguished army any orders on that head; the Generals under whom they have served have taught them, that an enemy conquered is an enemy no more; and he is convinced that the British troops, about to garrison Pondicherry as conquerors, or about to take charge of French prisoners, will convince both the inhabitants and their prisoners, that they can be as orderly, generous, and humane, in the discharge of these duties, as they have been active and brave in the duties of the trenches.

To a cheerful, unanimous, and zealous,

perseverance in their several duties, and to their established character for bravery, must be attributed the success of the present day; and their commander will ever remember it with pleasure and gratitude.

To thank corps of individuals in an army, so wholly entitled to his warmest thanks and approbation, cannot be attempted; he thanks and approves the whole with all his heart, and will not fail to speak these his sentiments of them to his superiors.

#### AMERICA.

*Philadelphia.* The numerous deaths that took place during the raging of the yellow fever, (see a letter, p. 3), left many wretched orphans in the most deplorable and abandoned state. To relieve, these the Loganian Library, which has been given up to the committee by John Swanwick, esq. has been converted into an orphan-house, for the reception of those whose parents die without being able to make provision for them. In this charitable asylum are to be found children of almost every age, from one week to 10, 12, or 14 years, who, but for this resource, must have absolutely perished of hunger. There are at present under their care about 100 orphans. Mr. Swanwick's fine building cost him nearly 2000*l.* and which brought him in near 200*l.* per year. charity so great from an individual, upon such an occasion, deserves great praise.

From *Jeremie*, in the island of *St. Domingo*, we are informed, that the French Frigate *L'Inconstante*, of 32 guns, off Petit Goave, in the bite of *Leogane*, on her way from *Petit Trow*, having convoyed several vessels with provisions to a camp formed against *Jeremie*, was taken by the British Frigates *Penelope* and *Iphigenia*. The *Inconstante* fired two or three broadsides before she struck, and had about twenty men killed and wounded. The Schooner *Governor Clinton*, loaded at *Miragoane*, took on board near an hundred passengers, flying for shelter before the *Negroes*, and carried them to *Jeremie*.

#### SCOTLAND.

*Edinburgh, Jan. 6.* This day the court proceeded in the trial of William Skirving, late tenant in *Damhead*, designing himself of *Strathardin*, residing in *Edinburgh*. He is accused, at the instance of his Majesty's Advocate, of circulating, or causing to be circulated, a seditious writing or paper, dated "Dundee Berean Meeting-house, July 1793." This is the same hand-bill for which Mr. Palmer was sentenced to transportation. He is further charged with having been a member of a society denominated, "Friends of the People," which met at *Edinburgh*, October 4, 1793; and of having then composed or written a seditious and inflammatory hand-bill, calling upon other seditious associations to convocate together and



and holding out threatenings against those who may counteract their seditious proceedings; or, at least, that he did recommend and approve of the said hand-bill, which, among other things, contained passages, calling upon different denominations of the people, in its own language, all the rabble, to demand, with the firm and energetic voice of justice, the peaceable restitution of their rights. This hand-bill also contained the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Skirving, for having invited societies to join in the common cause; and adds, "Had certain gentlemen countenanced this association last year, instead of pledging their lives and fortunes to prompt a corrupt and ambitious ministry to engage in a war which could only bring guilt and ruin on the nation, we might have been still enjoying uncommon prosperity, and a happy understanding among ourselves as brethren. And now, if they will not manfully retract that very impolitic step, and immediately join their influence to the only measures which can prevent further calamity, if not anarchy and ruin, their pledge may be forfeited, and the friends of the people will be innocent. By order of the Committee. W. SKIRVING."

The Libel further states, That, in consequence of this hand-bill, a meeting was held at Edinburgh in October, which presumptuously and seditiously arrogated to themselves the names of the "British Convention of Delegates of the People, associated to obtain Universal Suffrage and Annual Parliaments;" and that the Members of this Association did in October, November, and December last, in imitation of the French Convention, call each other by the name of *Citizens*, divide themselves into sections, appoint committees of various kinds, such as, of organization, of instruction, of finance, and of secrecy; denominate their meetings *sittings*, grant honours of sittings; and inscribe their minutes with the first year of the British Convention. And the said meeting came to various seditious resolutions.

The Libel concludes, that all, or part thereof, being found proven by the verdict of an assize, William Skirving ought to be punished with the pains of law.

When the indictment was read over, he was asked by the Lord Justice Clerk, whether he was guilty or not guilty? To this he answered, "I am conscious of no guilt, my Lord."

Lord Justice Clerk—Have you any counsel?

Panael—I have the misfortune to have none, my Lord; but shall do the best I can in my own defence.

Lord Justice Clerk—Would you wish now to have counsel?

Panael—I would; but it might be taking any gentleman unawares.

The court then proceeded to the examination of witnesses.

He conducted his defence without the assistance of agent or counsel.

After a long trial, which lasted till one o'clock on Thursday morning, Mr. Skirving was found guilty of sedition, and sentenced to 14 years transportation.

13. The Lord Provost and Magistrates followed up their Proclamations, by assembling an immense body of officers and others to keep the peace; they issued an order that no hackney-coaches should ply in the streets, and in the morning the Lord Provost appeared at the head of the force collected to disperse any tumultuous cavalcade that might accompany Margarot to the court. About ten o'clock Mr. Margarot and his friends appeared, surrounded by a multitude of people, all on foot, and ranged in rank and file, bearing a white flag, on which was inscribed these words, *Law, Liberty, Reason, Justice, and Truth*. The mob had no weapons of any kind, and were perfectly quiet. As soon as they made their appearance entering the bridge from the new-town, the Provost and his cavalcade marched forward to meet them, and the two bodies met on the bridge. The magistrates immediately seized the flag, dispersed the multitude, took some of the most forward of the mob into custody, and then proceeded to the parliament house with Margarot and his friend Mr. Brown, where they left him to take his trial, while they went to hold a council to deliberate on what further steps they should take for the preservation of the peace.

The trial commenced immediately; the court, overruled all the objections which the prisoner made—his challenges of the jury they resisted—and every preliminary motion which he made they set aside, and the jury were impannelled.

The trial lasted till three o'clock on Tuesday morning, when sentence of transportation for 14 years was passed upon him.

Alexander Callender, indicted for a similar offence, having failed to appear, was outlawed.

#### COUNTRY NEWS.

Jan. 4. A few days since a fire broke out at the Mansion house at Greatworth, near Brackley, in Northamptonshire, which burnt with such amazing rapidity, that in a few hours the whole of that noble structure was destroyed, leaving only the bare walls standing; great part of the furniture was saved, but some cash in gold was melted, and a London bank note burnt. The house standing upon an eminence, the fire was seen at a great distance. This house was built early in the beginning of this century by Charles Howe, esq. who married the heiress of the Pargiters, who possessed this manor before the reign of Elizabeth.

Jan. 6. The Rev. John Butt, M. A. late of St. John's college, Cambridge, was unanimously elected Master of the Free Grammar



mar-school at *Uppington*, on the resignation of Mr. Jackson, who has held that useful office many years with the highest credit.

*Bristol, Jan. 18.* On Tuesday night last, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock, a dreadful fire broke out at the seat of Richard Aubrey Esq. of *Clebonger*, about three miles from Hereford, which entirely destroyed that handsome old mansion, with all the furniture; plate, &c. and a valuable collection of family pictures. The most prompt and active assistance was instantly given by the adjoining farmers and people of the village; and the fire engines were sent from Hereford upon the first alarm; but the flames burst forth with such irresistible fury, that no one article of value could be saved, and the whole structure was soon reduced to ashes. There were only a man and woman in the house at the time, Mr. Aubrey being upon a visit at a neighbouring friend's, but indeed sleeping at home that night, and had given orders for a fire in his bed-chamber, which was lighted about ten o'clock; and the woman going up stairs soon after, to see if all was safe, upon opening the chamber door, the smoke burst out with such violence as to extinguish the candle she held in her hand; and it was with difficulty she could get down stairs to communicate the alarm.

#### HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

*Dec. 13.*

This morning, about half after two o'clock, a dreadful fire broke out in the house of a leather-dresser in Duck-lane, Wardour-street. The flames had gained a great ascendancy before the arrival of the engines; and when a few of them did come, it was so difficult to procure water, that the pipes were supplied with small-beer from the brewhouse in Peter-street. The engines did not get into play till four o'clock, at which times the flames raged with such fury, that they communicated to the houses on the opposite side of the way in the same street, and thence extended to Berwick and Edward-street. Thirteen houses were entirely burnt down, and at four o'clock in the evening the firemen were playing without intermission. The blaze was seen at several miles distance. We are happy to state, that no lives have been lost.

*Saturday, Jan. 11.*

This morning a fire broke out in the hot-house of Mr. Parker, of South Lambeth, which consumed many valuable exotics, among which were several Botany Bay plants. The flames were very fierce, and threw the whole neighbourhood into the greatest consternation; providentially the damage was confined to Mr. Parker's premises.

*Tuesday 21.*

This day his Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and opened the Session

of Parliament with the following most gracious Speech.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

THE circumstances under which you are now assembled require your most serious attention.

We are engaged in a contest on the issue of which depends the maintenance of our constitution, laws, and religion, and the security of all civil society.

You must have observed with satisfaction, the advantages which have been obtained by the arms of the Allied Powers, and the change which has taken place in the general situation of Europe since the commencement of the war.

The United Provinces have been protected from invasion. The Austrian Netherlands have been recovered and maintained, and places of considerable importance have been acquired on the frontier of France.

The recapture of Mentz, and the subsequent successes of the allied armies on the Rhine, have, notwithstanding the advantages recently obtained by the enemy in that quarter, proved highly beneficial to the common cause.

Powerful efforts have been made by my Allies in the South of Europe;—the temporary possession of the Town and Port of Toulon has greatly distressed the operations of my enemies; and in the circumstances attending the evacuation of that place, an important and decisive blow has been given to their naval power by the conduct, abilities, and spirit of my commanders, officers, and forces, both by sea and land.

The French have been driven from their possessions and fishery at Newfoundland; and important and valuable acquisitions have been made both in the East and West Indies.

At sea our superiority has been undisputed, and our commerce so effectually protected, that the losses sustained have been inconsiderable in proportion to its extent, and to the captures made on the contracted trade of the enemy.

The circumstances by which the further progress of the Allies has been hitherto impeded, not only prove the necessity of vigor and perseverance on our part, but at the same time confirm the expectation of ultimate success.

Our enemies have derived the means of temporary exertion from a system which has enabled them to dispose arbitrarily of the lives and property of a numerous people, and which openly violates every restraint of justice, humanity, and religion. But these efforts, productive as they necessarily have been of internal discontent and confusion in France, have also tended rapidly to exhaust the natural and real strength of that country.

Although I cannot but regret the necessary continuance of the war, I should ill consult the essential interest of my people, if I

were



were desirous of peace on any grounds but such as may provide for their permanent safety, and for the independence and security of Europe.

The attainment of these ends is still obstructed by the prevalence of a system in France equally incompatible with the happiness of that country, and with the tranquillity of all other nations.

Under this impression, I thought proper to make a declaration of the views and principles by which I am guided:—I have ordered a copy of this declaration to be laid before you, together with copies of several conventions and treaties with different powers, by which you will perceive how large a part of Europe is united in a cause of such general concern.

I reflect with unspeakable satisfaction on the steady loyalty and firm attachment to the established constitution and government, which, notwithstanding the continued efforts employed to mislead and to seduce, have been so generally prevalent among all ranks of my people. These sentiments have been eminently manifested in the zeal and alacrity of the militia to provide for our internal defence, and in the distinguished bravery and spirit displayed on every occasion by my forces both by sea and land: They have maintained the lustre of the British Name, and have shewn themselves worthy of the blessings which it is the object of all our exertions to preserve.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have ordered the necessary estimates and accounts to be laid before you; and I am persuaded you will be ready to make such provision as the exigencies of the time may require. I feel too sensibly the repeated proofs which I have received of the affection of my subjects not to lament the necessity of any additional burthens.

It is however a great consolation to me to observe the favourable state of the revenue, and the compleat success of the measure which was last year adopted for removing the embarrassments affecting commercial credit.

Great as must be the extent of our exertions, I trust you will be enabled to provide for them in such a manner as to avoid any pressure which could be severely felt by my people.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

In all your deliberations you will undoubtedly bear in mind the true grounds and origin of the war. An attack was made on us and on our Allies, founded on principles which tend to destroy all property, to subvert the laws and religion of every civilized nation, and to introduce universally that wild and destructive system of rapine, anarchy, and impiety, the effects of which, as they have already been manifested in France, furnish a dreadful, but useful lesson to the present age and to posterity.

It only remains for us to persevere in our

united exertions—their discontinuance or relaxation could hardly procure even a short interval of delusive repose, and could never terminate in security or peace.

Impressed with the necessity of defending all that is most dear to us, and relying, as we may with confidence, on the valour and resources of the nation, on the combined efforts of so large a part of Europe, and above all on the incontestable justice of our cause, let us render our conduct a contrast to that of our enemies, and, by cultivating and practising the principles of humanity and the duties of religion, endeavour to merit the continuance of the Divine favour and protection, which have been so eminently experienced by these kingdoms.”

In the House of Lords, an address was moved by the Earl of *Stair*, and seconded by Lord *Auckland*. The Earl of *Guildford* proposed an amendment; and on a division the address was carried by 97 against 12.

In the Commons, Lord *Clifden* introduced the address, and was seconded by Sir *Peter Burrell*.

Mr. *Fox* moved an amendment, “That his Majesty would be pleased to enter into a negotiation for the establishment of peace; and that the nature of the Government should be no obstacle to that negotiation.”

Mr. *Pitt* having replied; the address was carried by 277 against 59.

*Wednesday 29.*

The Purfers of the Dublin, Phoenix, General Goddard, Airly Castle, Essex, and Asia, received their final dispatches from the East India House, with which they proceeded to their respective ships. All the ships are ordered round to Portsmouth to meet the convoy. The Company have now dispatched thirteen.

The Corporation of London have agreed to petition parliament relative to taking down the houses in the Strand, and rendering the west entrances into the city from the Strand and Holborn, more commodious. See the Reports at large, p. 44.

*Friday 31.*

Several regiments are to be raised in Scotland, to consist of 1000 men each. They are to be levied on the same terms as Seaforth's. To each regiment of Militia, it is said, a troop of Dragoons is to be attached. These are to be raised and paid as the Militia now are. The great utility of this is obvious, as it will leave all the regular cavalry at liberty to serve wherever exigencies may require.

*Forgeries.* As a caution to commercial people every where, whose dealings are fair, it cannot be too much known.

1. That *Bank notes*, forged, to a great amount, are in circulation on the North East border of France.
2. That in London three presses are at work for the forgery of *assignats*.

As this must be inevitably fatal to people of property, both sides should concur to exterminate such villainy with rigour.

LATELY,



## BIRTHS.

**L**ATELY, at Moira-house, Dublin, the Countess of Granard, a son. Her Ladyship is sister to Earl Moira.

Lady Margaret Cameron, a daughter.

The Lady of John-Thomas Ellis, esq. a daughter.

Jan. 2. At his house in Stafford-row, the Lady of Wm. Boscawen, esq. a son.

3. At her mother's house in Weymouth-street, Portland-place, the lady of William Middleton, esq. of Stockell-hall, co. York, a daughter.

3. At Moulsey, Surrey, the Lady of Thomas Sutton, esq. a daughter.

6. The Lady of Samuel Scudamore-Herring, esq. of Chichester, a daughter.

At Edinburgh, the Lady of James Lindsay Carnagie, esq. a son.

8. In Hill-street, the Lady of William Baker, esq. a son.

9. The Lady of Sir Charles Watson, bart. a daughter.

14. At her house in Harley-street, Lady Eliz. Loftus, a daughter.

Mrs. Sutton, wife of Mr. S. a brewer, at Tottenham, three fine boys; who, with the mother, are likely to do well.

15. At the Mote, near Maidstone, the Hon. Mrs. Toher, lady of John T. esq. and daughter of the late Lord Romney, a daughter.

17. At Mrs. Ives's, in Norwich, the Lady of Wm. Borduquet, esq. of Upper Harley-street, a son.

20. Hon. Mrs. Watson, of Lees-court, Kent, a son.

21. The Lady of Thomas Babington, esq. of Rothley-temple, co. Leicester, a son.

22. At Somerford, co. Stafford, the Lady of the Hon. Edward Monckton, a daughter.

The Lady of Wm. Ruffel, esq. of Pewick, co. Worcester, a son.

26. At his house in Abchurch-lane, Mrs. Freeling, lady of F. F. esq. of the General Post office, a son.

29. At his house in Lincoln's-inn-fields, the Lady of Mr. Serjeant Bond, a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

**L**ATELY, in Italy, according to the forms which render marriages valid in that country, His Royal Highness Prince Augustus Frederick to Lady Augusta Murray. Lest any objection should arise to the marriage, on account of its having been solemnized in a foreign country, and by a minister not of the church of England, the parties on their return, had the banns published at St. George's church, Hanover-square, on three successive Sundays, by the names of Augustus Frederick and Augusta Murray. No titles were mentioned, and the clergyman who published the banns, and who afterwards married them, on the fifth of December last, most probably thought Frederick was a surname, and never suspected that the bridegroom was a prince of the

blood. Subsequent to the marriage in Italy, the lady became pregnant, and, after the repetition of the ceremony in England, she was delivered by Dr. Thynne of a son, whose rank in life will depend upon the issue of the suit, which, by his Majesty's command is instituted in Doctors Commons. The ground on which the marriage is to be attached, is not the non-performance of the marriage ceremony, but on the legal incapacity of the Prince to contract a marriage; an incapacity created by an act of Parliament generally known by the name of the Royal Marriage Act, by which it is enacted, that no descendant of George II. except such as may be born of Princesses married into foreign families, shall be capable of contracting marriage before the age of 25 years, without the king's consent previously signified in Council; that, in case his Majesty should refuse his consent, any such descendant, having attained the age of 25 years, and wishing to marry, should notify the name of the person, to whom he or she wished to be united, to the King and Privy-council, and, at the expiration of 12 months from the date of such notification, such descendant should be at liberty to marry the person so named, unless the two Houses of Parliament should in the mean time have presented addresses to the King against such marriage. And the act declares all marriages contracted by every descendant of George II. except as above excepted, without a compliance with the forms therein enacted, absolutely null and void. It is not pretended that the King's consent was given or asked; but, on the other hand, it appears that a marriage has been celebrated in the face of the Church, with all the forms prescribed by law for every man and woman in England not descended from George II. and that issue has been born of that marriage, such as it is. But as the case is to come *sub judice*, we shall say no more upon it at present, leaving it, as we are bound to do, to the tribunal competent to decide a question, which involves no less important a matter than the eventual inheritance of the crown. Lady Augusta is daughter to the Earl of Dunmore, at present governor of the Bahama islands, and a younger branch of the Duke of Athol's family. Her fortune is certainly slender; but, if birth might give pretensions to great alliances, there is no Prince in Europe who could say that a match with Lady Augusta would disgrace his rank. She is sprung from every thing that is noble, every thing that is royal, in England, at least of the *Plantagenet* stock; and also from the most illustrious houses on the continent; for her ancestor the Countess of Derby (wife to James Earl of Derby, beheaded at Bolton, whose daughter, Lady Amelia-Sophia-Stanley, carried the sovereignty of the isle of Man into the Murray family) was daughter to Claude *Duc de la Trimoille* in France, by the Lady Charlotte-Brabantina of *Nassau*, his wife.



wife, daughter to the renowned Count William of Nassau, *Prince of Orange*, and his wife, Charlotte of *Bourbon*.

Edward Hall, esq. of Lad-lane, to Miss Greenwood, of Lincolnshire.

Mr. Dudlow, attorney, to Miss Gates, both of Town-Malling, Kent.

At Newcastle upon Tyne, T. W. Carr, esq. of Gray's Inn, to Miss Frances Merton, of Ousebourn.

Capt. John Mansell, of Weymouth, to Miss Spicer, only daughter of the late Mr. Stephen S. who kept the Golden Lion inn.

At Sheffield, Rev. George Smith, curate of Trinity church, to Miss Roberts, daughter of Mr. Samuel Roberts, merchant.

At Boston, co. Lincoln, Rev. Mr. Bate, of Etton, co. Northampton, to Miss Sharpe, of Grantham.

At Walthamstow, — Walkelyn, esq. to Miss Holbrooke, dau. and niece of Messrs H. brewers, with a fortune of 20,000l.

Jan. 1. Mr. Evans, of Grafton-str. Soho, surgeon, to Miss Lucas, daughter of the Rev. William Lucas, of Doctors Commons.

Mr. Richard Davies, goldsmith, of New-Bond-str. to Miss Ogden, daughter of William Ogden, esq. of St. James's-street.

Rev. R. Nares, to Miss F. M. Fletewood.

2. Rev. Thomas Barnard, M. A. of St. John's college, Cambridge, vicar of Amwell, Herts, to Miss Everilda Martin, 2d daughter of Sir Mordaunt M. of Burnham, co. Norfolk.

4. William Scrope, esq. of Castle Combe, Wilts, to Miss Long, dau. and sole heiress of the late Charles L. esq. and niece to Sir James Tylney L. bart. of Wanstead house, Essex.

Rev. H. A. Pye, fellow of Merton college, Oxford, to Miss Frances Wilkinfon, dau. of late Thomas W. esq. of Amsterdam.

Mr. Glendining, of Basinghall-street, to Miss Cape, late of Wigton, co. Cumberland.

By special licence, at Salisbury, the seat of Stephen Moore, esq. co. Tipperary, Ireland, Laurence Langley, esq. of Priettown, in that county, to Miss Anne Moore, sister of Stephen M. esq. of Barn, and niece to the Earl of Bečive.

At Glasgow, Dr. James Jeffray, professor of anatomy in that university, to Miss Mary Brisbane, daughter of the late Mr. Walter B. merchant in Glasgow.

At Shrewsbury, Benjamin Gumberback, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Miss Sparkes.

7. At Enfield, Mrs. Rainforth, relict of John R. esq. who died May 23, 1790, to his cousin and namesake, late a col. in the army.

By special licence, R. Caldwell, esq. of Clapham, to Miss Gardner, dau. of admiral G.

Rev. Mr. Brand, vicar of Wickhamskeith, co. Suffolk, to Miss E. Harvey of Stowmarket.

8. At Burton upon Trent, Mr. Bais, merchant, to Miss S. Hopkins, dau. of A. H. esq.

9. Mr. Stephen Sikes, of Gloucester, to Miss Frances Crane, of Trinity-lane.

Mr. B. C. Carter, of Earl-street, Blackfriars, attorney at law, to Miss Sandiland, of Trevereux, in Surrey.

Rev. Mr. Buckland, of the Adelphi, to Mrs. Lambert, of the Strand.

At Frodsham, co. Chester, Daniel Ashley, esq. of Park-place, in that county, to Miss Allen, only daughter of the late Wm. A. esq. of Frodsham.

10. Rev. Thomas Cattell, rector of Berkswell, co. Warwick, to Miss Mills, of Barford, in the same county.

At Boruff, Col. Patrick Duff, in the East India Company's service, to Miss Hay, of Mountblairye.

11. At Ulverston, co. Lancaster, George Harrison, esq. to Miss Mary Kilner, daughter of the late Capt. K.

At Weymouth, Mr. Warrie, an eminent surgeon and apothecary, to Miss Raven.

13. Rev. Wm. Bradley, B. D. vicar of Hamstead-Norris, and of West Hendred, Berks, to Miss Mary Badger, of Ginge-house, in the same county.

At Bath, John Hornby, esq. eldest son of Gov. H. of Hook, Hants, to Miss Wynne, daugh. of Wm. W. esq. of Merionethshire.

Mr. John Batten, auctioneer, of St. Margaret's Bank, Rochester, to Miss Sally Nicholson, youngest daughter of Mr. Alderman N. of that city.

14. Capt. Richard Colnett, of the King George East India-man, to Miss Maclaurin, of Greenwich, eldest daughter of the late Capt. M. of the royal navy.

At Nunton, John-Thomas Batt, esq. of New-hall, near Salisbury, to Miss Susan Neave, daughter of James N. esq. of Nunton.

15. Richard Chesslyn, esq. of Langley, co. Leicester (nephew of the late Rich. C. esq. barrister at law), to Miss Anne Barber, 2d daughter of Tho. B. esq. of Derby.

16. At Swansea, co. Glamorgan, Germain Lavie, esq. of Frederick-place, London, to Miss Mansel, dau. of late Rawleigh M. esq.

Charles Cholmondeley, esq. of Vale Royal, in Cheshire, to Miss Caroline-Elizabeth Smythe, 3d sister of Nicholas Owen Smythe Owen, esq. of Condover-hall, Salop.

20. John Harrison, esq. of Bourne-place, near Canterbury, son and heir of John H. esq. of Chigwell, in Essex, to Mrs. Branfill, widow of the late Champion B. esq. of Upminster-hall, in Essex, and youngest daughter of the late Edw. Brydges, esq. of Wootton-court, in Kent.

At Bath, Granado Pigott, esq. of Abington-Pigott's, co. Cambridge, to Mrs. Eliz. Bertie, of Marlborough-buildings, relict of Peregrine B. esq. of Layton, Essex.

At Thruxton, Hants, Rev. Rob. Lowth, rector of Hinton-Ampner, Hants, and son of the late Bishop of London, to Miss Frances Harrington, fourth daughter of the Rev. Dr. H. rector of Thruxton.

22. Lieut. Henry Kent, of the royal navy, to Miss Hunter, only daughter of Lieut. Wm. H. of Greenwich-hospital, and niece to his Excellency John H. esq. governor-general of New South Wales.



23. William-Thomas Darby, esq. of Sunbury, Middlesex, to Miss Arabella Calcraft, second daughter of the late Lieut.-gen. C.

Mr. George Hope, of Bow, Middlesex, to Miss Houlditch, of Long Acre.

24. At Bangor, Rev. Dr. Owen, one of the canons of the cathedral church of Bangor, to Mrs. Griffith, widow of Rev. Richard G.

#### DEATHS.

1793. IN the workhouse belonging to the Dec. 27. parish of St. Mary-la-Bonne, in his 78th year, Lieut. John M'Culloch, a native of the North of Ireland. When very young, his father emigrated, with his whole family, to North America; and young M'C., as he grew up, was trained to the use of arms, and employed by Governor Tryon, with the celebrated Major Rogers, in various excursions against the Indians, as a provincial officer. The first employment (the writer of this article believes) Mr. M'C. had under the British Government was at the commencement of what has frequently been called "Braddock's War." In 1755, he was appointed commissary assistant of stores to the garrison of Oswego; but, on the 14th of August, 1756, that garrison surrendered to the French, and they were all carried prisoners to Quebec. The faithful services of this unfortunate gentleman are well attested by the late Major Kenneer, Capt. Carden, and Capt. Kempenfelt; all of whom signed a certificate for him, on a late application, preparatory to his getting into the invalids; one of which, particularly flattering as to the character of Mr. M'C. for nearly the last 40 years of his life, is here given verbatim:

"These are to certify that I knew Mr. John M'Culloch in the year 1755, and in 1756, in the station of assistant-commissary of stores at Oswego, where he bore an exceeding good character; and, ever since that period, have known him as lieutenant of the army, and always entertained a good opinion of him. Signed, G. A. KEMPENFELT,

Dec. 3, 1789."

A few circumstances relative to this gentleman's chequered life will, it is presumed, prove not uninteresting; and may be the happy beacon to others, in avoiding the distresses which he frequently suffered in his last moments, and particularly his miserable exit. And here it may not be improper to premise, that to his sagacity and love of his country we, in some measure, owe our successes in the reduction of Quebec, a few years subsequent to his imprisonment in that garrison. Mr. M'C., although a hero in the field, and, upon duty, no man more strict to the discipline of a soldier, possessed, in an eminent degree, every virtue of human kindness towards others in misfortune, regardless, oftentimes, of his own personal fortune and happiness, and even his own safety. His tenderness for his fellow-pri-

soners at Quebec, and his general passive and affable manners, wrought so forcibly on the commander of the garrison, that he was permitted to range about wherever he pleased, as well through the garrison as in its vicinity. This privilege gave Mr. M'C. an opportunity of surveying the rocks and fortifications above the town, which he reported to Gen. Shirley, with a view to reduce Quebec to the British arms. The French, however, began to think he had seen too much; and, Nov. 13, 1756, he was charged with being a spy, was closely confined, and underwent an examination before the governor; which examination lasted two days; but, on his pleading ignorance, and not knowing the French language, he was released from prison, put on board a ship of war, and sent to Brest, and from Brest to Dinant, and thence, Sept. 19, 1757, to England, by a cartel. After this, Mr. M'C. was recommended by Gen. Shirley to Gen. Wolfe, as a proper person to assist in the reduction of Quebec. The General took his memorandum in writing the morning before he left London, and Mr. M'C. was to have been in the expedition; but, by a mistake about the time of sailing, he was very unfortunately left behind. This much is certain: Gen. Wolfe made the attempt, first, according to a different plan, at Montmorency, where he was repulsed; and the second attempt agreeably to the plan of Mr. M'C. which proved successful.—Feb. 8, 1763, Mr. M'C. was appointed a lieutenant of marines, and served on board the Richmond, Capt. Elphinston, and was solely the cause of taking the *Felicité* French man of war. In a council held between the officers of the Richmond, Mr. M'C. alone insisted that the ship they saw was French; he knew her by a particular mark in her head: whilst the captain and every other officer suspected her to be the English *Arethusa*. The judgement and persuasion of Mr. M'C., however, prevailed; the ship was attacked and taken, and every degree of credit was given Mr. M'C. for his superior sagacity and courage on this occasion. See Mr. Reeworth's report of this action to Sir Joseph Yorke, then at the Hague. (*To be continued.*)

30. At Bath, after only two days illness, aged 54, Mrs. Molineux, relict of Crisp M. esq. of Garboldisham, formerly M. P. for the borough of King's Lynn.

Lately, in Capel-street, Dublin, aged 102, Mr. Owen O'Neill.

Guillotined in France, Armand Louis-Gontaud, *ci-devant* Duke de Biron, nephew of the late Marshal Biron, *ci-devant* General of the Republic, in Italy and La Vendée. He was better known in England by the title of Duke de Lauzun. He inherited the title of Biron from his uncle, the venerable veteran who so nobly accommodated the late Lord Rodney with 4000*l.* to enable him to quit Paris,



Paris, and to return to his own country to procure employment in the line of his profession during the late war. The Duke de Lauzun lived quite in the English style; his dress, his horses, his servants, were English; and, in person, he had very much the appearance of an Englishman. It was by English influence that his ancestor was raised to the rank of Duke. It was to the then Count de Lauzun that King James II. committed the care of his Queen and infant son, when he sent them off to France. The Count's conduct on the occasion was so pleasing to the King, that he requested Louis XIV. would reward him for it, by conferring upon him the ducal dignity, which that Monarch readily consented to do. As we respect the old maxim, "*de mortuis nil nisi bonum*," we shall say no more of the late Duke than that, unfortunately for himself, he was but too much in the habits of intimacy with the late Duke of Orleans. Had they never been friends, the Duke de Lauzun would not have died on a scaffold; he would have supported the throne of his lawful Sovereign; or, like a brave man, and a loyal subject, buried himself under its ruins.

Also, aged 25, Armand-Louis Philip Custine, jun. son of the late Gen. C. born at Paris, formerly minister plenipotentiary of Louis XVI. at Berlin, adjutant general of the army on the Rhine, convicted of manœuvres, conspiracies, &c. During the whole of his trial he exhibited an uncommon coolness. At the conclusion he avowed having been charged with secret commissions. Being pressed to explain himself, he said, that he was the bearer of that offer which had been made to the Duke of Brunswick of the command in chief of the armies of France; a negotiation to which he did not personally give any credit, but which he thought it his duty to fulfil in subordination to the commands of his superior officer, and that the Duke of Brunswick refused the proposal, except on the condition that three French provinces were previously delivered up to him.

In Carmarthenshire, Rev. Daniel James, master of the royal grammar-school in High Wycombe.

In the West of England, whither he went for the recovery of his health, Thomas Townley Parker, esq. of Cnerden, high sheriff for the county of Lancaster.

At Ockham, in Surrey, aged about 33, Rev. Mr. Charles Cropley, curate of Ockham, and son of the Rev. Mr. C. of West Ham, in Essex.

At Send, in Surrey, Mrs. Newman, wife of Mr. David N.

At Gately, co. Norfolk, the Rev. John Sparke, LL. D. vicar of Wollaston and Irchettler, co. Northampton.

At the house of Mr. Edward Pollexfen, at Wainfleet, co. Lincoln, where he had resided several years, and in the 69th year of

his age, Mr. Wm. Croft, formerly master of the Red Lion inn in Wainfleet.

At Lutterworth, co. Leicester, in his 91st year, John Cameron, who came out of Scotland at the rebellion in 1745, and resided in Lutterworth till his death.

At his house in Loughborough, advanced in years, John Allen, gent. who formerly carried on the business of a linen and woollen draper, at Nottingham, under the firm of Allen and Roe.

At Uppingham, co. Rutland, aged 73, Mr. Wm. Wortoff.

Aged 87, Mr. W. Butler, who had been parish-clerk of Weldon upwards of 53 years. He had formerly chosen 18 bearers to carry him to the grave, but outlived them all.

In a very advanced age, Mrs. Stretton, mother of Mr. S. of Leicester.

In his 16th year, Mr. B. Coombe, son of Rev. Dr. C.

Mrs. Anne Davis, late of Crutched-friars.

In Upper Seymour-str. the Hon. Charles de Ginkell, 2d son of the Earl of Athlone.

Jan. 1. Aged 76, Mr. Cornelius Hill, of Uppingham, co. Rutland.

Aged 41, Mrs. Cox, wife of Mr. C. grocer, of Leicester.

2. At Clapham Terrace, Mrs. Barclay, wife of Mr. R. B. of Southwark, and only sister to Messrs Richard, John and Joseph Gurney, of Norwich. We pay to her memory the mere tribute of justice, and not of flattery, when we say that her person was elegant and lovely, her temper sweet and serene, and her manners unaffected and gentle. Her style of conversation was so peculiarly impressive and judicious, that she never failed to charm by her vivacity, and instruct by her good sense. The affluence to which she was born afforded her the means of moving in a more gay and fashionable circle than that of the Friends, of whose society she was a distinguished ornament. Her talents and her virtues would have graced the most conspicuous situations. But she was led no less by the calls of duty, than the dictates of inclination, to confine herself to the sphere of domestic life, where she fulfilled, in the most amiable manner and with the most unabating attention, the duties of a kind mistress, a tender mother, and an affectionate wife. Her time was chiefly occupied in superintending the education of her children, of whom twelve survive, to lament her loss. Her charity was ever warm and active: her hand was as prompt to relieve misery, as her heart was compassionate to feel it. Often in the retired walks of private life, she unostentatiously dispensed the blessings of affluence, and, like the silent and concealed stream that fertilizes the fields, was unknown to those to whom her bounty was extended. Many of her children by their tender age are exempt from feeling her loss in a severe degree; but, as they grow up to riper years, they



they may all reap the common benefit of her example. The picture of her virtues ought to be presented to their view; and, as the youthful mind is best trained to goodness by contemplation of transcendent excellence, highly flattering will it be for them to know, that their own family can supply them with distinguished pattern of loveliness, gentleness, benevolence, and sense, that adorned the mind of their lamented mother.

At Eshing, Surrey, in child-bed, together with her infant, Mrs. Gill, wife of Henry Treater G. esq. to whom she was married Oct. 15, 1789.

At Great Farringdon, Berks, the Rev. Jn. Bradley, vicar of that place.

At Hull, Mr. Michael Jackson, one of the elder brethren of the Trinity-house there.

3. After a long illness, Henry Smith, esq. water-bailiff of the city of London.

At Snareston-hall, co. Leicester, in her 3d year, Mrs. Alicia-Dorothea Charnell, a maiden lady, and the last survivor of a name which has been of celebrity throughout that county from the Conquest; there being scarcely a church with any painted glass without the arms of this family (see vol. IX. p. 607). Anna-Maria Charnell, a younger sister of this lady, died Jan. 17, 1793 (LXIII. 94). The many good qualities of both will long be remembered with regret in the neighbourhood where they resided. Though the name is thus extinct, the family is continued by the marriage of an elder sister, Elizabetha-Catharina, who is still living, as is her husband, the Rev. Dudley Charles Ryder, second son of the Archbishop of Tuam. They have two daughters; of whom Katherine, the eldest, was married, in 1781, to Samuel Madden, esq. and has several sons and daughters. Anne, their second daughter, was living, and unmarried, 1791.

At his house called Belvidere, Narrow Wall, Lambeth, Mr. Thomas Bazing, timber-merchant.

4. At Woodford, in Essex, aged 71, Sam. Gardiner, esq. formerly a considerable stockbroker, and partner with Shergold in a lottery-office.

At his house in Lincoln's-inn-fields, Rob. Gosling, esq. of Fleet-street, banker, brother to Sir Francis, the late Alderman.

At Wainfleet, co. Lincoln, Mrs. Pollexton, wife of Mr. Edward P. of the Angel there.

Interred in Wells cathedral, aged upwards of 90, John Witherell, near 50 years one of the vicars choral of that cathedral.

5. At his house in Northampton, aged 76, Mr. Tresham Chapman, who ended a most useful life by an illness of a few days. He was a man of plain, unaffected manners, of sterling integrity, and great good sense. For many years he was a commissioner in many closures, understanding well the value of land. He was, for a great part of his life, a pensioner under the celebrated Mr. Parr,

of Wold, whose memory he dwelt on with tears of pious respect. Although a zealous member of the Established Church, yet he loved and respected truth, candour, and piety, wherever discovered. In face and size he much resembled the great and good Dr. Johnson. Few men ever lived more respected and useful; for the uniform integrity of his life; the humble piety of his conversation; the benevolent exertions for charitable purposes; and the advice, assistance, and direction, which he willingly bestowed on all who sought it.

At Woodthorpe, near Sheffield, John Parker, esq.

At Treveethyn church, in Monmouthshire, Mr. Perkins, of Pontipool. Just as the clergyman was reading the first verse of the 38th chapter of Isaiah, "Set thine house in order, for thou shalt die, and not live," he fell down in a fit of apoplexy, and every means made use of to recover him proved fruitless.

6. Mrs. Randell, wife of J. H. R. esq. of Peter's-hill.

John Chaldecott, esq. one of the firm of the Portsmouth and Hampshire bank.

Aged 84, Mrs. Drummond, of Lincoln, bookseller.

Advanced in years, Mrs. Cappe, of Lincoln, widow of Mr. John C.

7. After a painful illness, Mr. Daniel Sill, of Drapers-hall.

Guillotined at Paris, Nicholas Luckner, born at Kempf, in Bavaria, 72 years of age, settled at Strasburg, formerly a nobleman, employed in the Hanoverian army, a lieutenant-general, marshal of France, commander in chief of the armies of the Rhine and North. He was convicted of being the author and accomplice of a conspiracy which existed between the late King and his Ministers, several Generals of the French armies, and the external Enemies of France, tending to facilitate, by all possible means, the entrance of the leagued Powers on the French territory, and to favour the progress of their arms, by delivering up to them the forts, towns, and fortresses on the frontier. His two sons are in the service of the Prince of Denmark, and his daughter is married to a Danish nobleman. He had a large estate in Holstein.

At Scarborough, Anne, wife of John Huntress, parish-clerk. They had been married 51 years, and their joint age at the time of her death was 172.

In an advanced age, Rev. Zechariah Hubbard, 35 years pastor of a Dissenting congregation at Long Melford, Suffolk.

8. Dr. Ruffel, author of the History of Modern Europe.

At Wymondham, Nathaniel Watts, esq. many years a surveyor of the King's works in Antigua, and several other of the British West-India islands.

Mrs. Edwin, of the Hay-market theatre, widow of the late facetious comedian of that name.



name. The loss of her daughter, who died a short time ago, preyed upon her spirits, and hastened her dissolution.

At Portsmouth, Lieut. Erasmus C. Warren, of the 54th regiment.

9. In his 100th year, Edward Collins, of Salisbury. He retained all his faculties in great perfection to the last; and, till very lately, used frequently to walk to town from his residence, then at the turnpike-house on the London road.

In St. James's-street, John Short, esq. of Edlington, co. Lincoln. He has bequeathed his property, which is very considerable, to Lieut.-col. Hafford, of the royal dragoons, who is to take his name, and bear his arms.

At Croydon, Mrs. Mary Eliot.

At Stansted-Mountfitchet, co. Essex, Mrs. Grace Judson, widow of the Rev. Jonathan J. late vicar of that place.

10. At her house in Dean-street, Soho, aged 87, Mrs. Eliz. Denis, sister of the late Sir Peter D. bart.

After a lingering illness, Mr. Hutchinson, of Hammeringham, near Horncastle.

At the Duke of Norfolk's hospital, in Sheffield, John Hall, the old man who composed the sacred oratorios of the Redeemer, Resurrection, &c. which have been several times performed for his benefit.

At Sidney-college, Cambridge, the worthy and Rev. Mr. Basket. He was unfortunately shot dead by a gun going off in his own room.

At his house on the Upper Mall, Hammer-smith, after a lingering illness, at the age of 84, Sir Clifton Wintringham, bart. M. D. fellow of the Royal Colleges of Physicians in London and Paris, fellow of the Royal Society, physician-extraordinary 1759, physician-general to the Army, and physician in ordinary to his Majesty 1762. He was son of Clifton W, physician at York, who died March 12, 1748, and his widow Jan. 6, 1749. Their son was appointed chief physician to the Duke of Cumberland 1749. In him were united all those amiable virtues which adorn and dignify human nature. By a liberal education, and an intimate acquaintance with some of the most admired classic writers, he had acquired an elegant taste; and, by a long and successful practice as a physician, great skill and judgement in his profession. This appears by his edition of Dr. Mead's "*Monita & Præcepta Medica, per multis Annotationibus & Observationibus illustrata*;" by "*An experimental Inquiry concerning some Parts of the Animal Structure*," 1740; "*An Inquiry into the Exility of the Vessels of the Human Body*," 1743 (XIII. 224); and his two volumes, published in 1782 and 1791, intituled, "*De Morbis quibusdam Commentarii*," &c. (LII. 347; and LXI. 156). He also published, The Works of the late Clifton Wintringham [his father], Physician at York, now collated and published entire, with large Additions from the original Amendments," in 2

vols. 1752. In domestic life he was good-humoured, affable, and endearing; in conversation polite, lively, and entertaining; in friendship steady and affectionate. With regard to his political sentiments, he was a true Englishman, upon principles of loyalty and RATIONAL liberty. With respect to religion, he was, without bigotry or superstition, a sincere Christian. After this impartial count of his character, we shall only add that, as he lived universally beloved, he died sincerely lamented.

At his seat at Hemel Hempstead, in 1787th year, the Right Hon. Hugh Hume Campbell, Earl of Marchmont, Viscount Blaffonbury, Lord Polwarth, Red Braes, and Greenlaw, in the county of Berwick, and baronet. His Lordship, by his first marriage with Miss Anne Western, had issue Patrick, who died an infant; Anne, married to Sir John Paterfon, bart. of Eccle Berwickshire; Margaret, married to Colonel James Stuart; Diana, married Walter Scot, esq. of Harden. The Countess their mother dying in 1747, his Lordship married, the following year, Mary Crompton, by whom he had a son, Alexander, Lord Polwarth, born in July, 1755, married, in July 1772, Annabella, daughter of the Marchioness Grey, and was created in 1770, Baron Hume, in England; but dying without issue, the title of Baron Hume became extinct.—The Earl dying without leaving heirs-male of his body, all titles become extinct; but his estates descended to his three daughters, Lady Anne Paterfon, Lady Margaret Stuart, and Lady Diana Scot. This respectable Peer was the last of the who distinguished themselves in the House of Commons during the administration of Robert Walpole. He was chosen a member of that house in the same year with the late Lord Clatham and the first Lord Lyttelton, and soon became a conspicuous speaker. When Mr. Pulteney seceded, on the occasion of the Convention, in 1739, the Earl of Marchmont, then Lord Polwarth, led the Opposition; but, very soon after that, succession to the Scots earldom put an end for a time, to his parliamentary career. He was a formidable an opponent Sir Robert Walpole thought him, may be judged of by his saying "There were few things he more ardently wished than to see that young man at the head of his family." He lived long in the bits of the strictest intimacy and friendship with Lord Cobham, Sir Wm. Wyndham, Lord Bolingbroke, the Duchess of Marlborough, Mr. Pope, and other eminent persons of their time. The first placed his bust in the Temple of Worthies at Stowe, and to the two last he was executor. For his trouble the Poet left him a large-paper edition of Thuanus, and a portrait of Lord Bolingbroke, painted by Richardson. He was made first lord of police in Mr. Pelham's administration; and promoted to be keeper



of the great seal of Scotland in 1764, which he held till his death. He was chosen one of the sixteen Peers in the year 1750, and from that time till 1784, when he ceased to be one of the number, was a constant attendant on the House, taking an active part in all business of importance. In learning of all sorts, and extensive reading, he was exceeded by few, in parliamentary information perhaps by none; his only boast however was, "that he never gave a vote, or spoke from an interested motive, during all the years he sat in the two Houses." His library, said to contain one of the most valuable private collections of books, manuscripts, prints, and geography, in this country, it is supposed, will come into the possession of George Rose, esq. his executor; to whom, it is said, he has also left a very considerable fortune. There have been but three Scots Peers of his family; Sir Patrick Hume, who, after contending against the tyranny and oppression of James II. unsuccessfully, with the Earl of Argyle and others, went over to Holland, and returned with the Prince of Orange. His Highness, on his accession to the throne, created him Earl of Marchmont, and made him lord chancellor of Scotland, granting him, at the same time, the privilege of bearing the arms of Orange. The second Earl was ambassador at Denmark; Hugh, the third and last Earl.—Marchmont House, in the county of Berwick, called also The Mers, is an elegant structure, and is seated in the middle of the county, near to the town of Greenlaw, where the courts of justice are held.

At Croydon, aged 65, Mrs. Clark, daughter of Sir Joseph Hankey, knt.

11. At his house in Portugal-row, Lincoln's-inn-fields, Mr. John Skirrow, attorney at law.

At Park-place, Kennington, aged 77, Mrs. Grace Felton.

At her house at Petersham, aged 77, Carolina Campbell, Baroness Greenwich. This lady, who was the eldest of the five daughters of the celebrated John Duke of Argyle and Greenwich, by his second wife, was first married, 1742, to Francis late Earl of Dalkeith, by whom she was the mother of the present Duke of Buccleugh; and afterwards, 1755, to the late Hon. Charles Townsend, who died 1767, to whom she bore two sons, who both died some years ago. Of course her title, which stands limited to her issue male of the last marriage, becomes extinct. August 28, 1767, in consideration of her Ladyship's noble descent, and the extraordinary merits of her consort, the king granted to her the dignity of Baroness of Greenwich. The Duke her father died 1743. Her Ladyship was remarkable for activity and sprightliness. She took great delight in hortatory improvements, and used to work in her gardens with her own hands, had a com-

plete set of tools for herself, and, on these occasions, was always attended by one of her gardeners, to whom she gave directions, which, in point of scientific skill, would have done no discredit to a disciple of Linnaeus. She has left a daughter, who is married to a Mr. Wilson, an Irish gentleman. By her Ladyship's death the immense fortune of the Duke of Buccleugh will receive a considerable addition.

At Dorking, after a most lingering and painful illness, Rev. John Hunt, master of the academy at the end of Charles-street, St. James's-square.

At his house at Faversham, in Kent, aged 83, James Lawson, esq. Independent of very considerable landed property, he has left to the amount of upwards of 30,000*l.* in legacies, amongst which is one of 1000*l.* towards building a new steeple to the church in that town\*.

At Burbach, co. Leicester, aged 84, Mr. Thomas Harrison.

Aged 65, at his palace in Peterborough, after a long illness, which terminated in a paralytic stroke, the Right Rev. Dr. John Hinchcliffe, bishop of Peterborough and dean of Durham. This learned prelate and eloquent orator was born in 1731, at Westminster; admitted on the foundation there, 1746; elected thence to Trinity college, Cambridge, 1750, where he was admitted a scholar April 26, 1751; took the degree of B. A. in 1754, and was chosen a fellow of his college Oct. 2, 1755. In 1757 he commenced M. A.; and March 8, 1764, was elected head-master of Westminster-school (where he had been usher), in the room of Dr. Markham, which place he resigned in June following. In July, the same year, he was created D. D. His promotion afforded a strong instance of what may be done by merit alone. His father kept a livery-stable in Swallow-street. The son, after passing through the forms of Westminster school, went to Trinity college, Cambridge, where he had scarcely taken a degree before he was chosen, for his learning and integrity, to be companion of the duke of Grafton, during a tour of Europe. He attended the duke of Devonshire also on his travels; and afterwards accompanied Mr. Crew, of Crew-hall, Cheshire, whose sister he married. The duke of Grafton, during his administration, conferred on him the valuable vicarage of Greenwich, in Kent; and the same ministerial interest got him appointed chaplain in ordinary to the king,

\* Extract from notes of a tour through East Kent, Aug. 1780: "Faversham, a handsome new church, was re-built, something more than 20 years ago, by *Dance*, the architect." I doubt not, though it does not occur to my remembrance, but that this church wanted the munificence of Mr. Lawson."

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by whom he was promoted to the mastership of Trinity college, Cambridge, where he was installed March 3, 1768, on the death of the learned mathematician Dr. Smith. On obtaining this preferment he resigned Greenwich; and in October was elected one of the conservators of the river Cam, in the room of Dr. Law. Dec. 17, 1769, he was consecrated bishop of Peterborough, on the death of Dr. Lambe; and, lastly, Sept. 24, 1788, was promoted to the valuable deanry of Durham, for political reasons, to remove him from the mastership of Trinity college. His lordship was an admirable preacher, and had a remarkable mellow voice; his charges and his manner of delivery were much admired, and will be long remembered. By his liberal and manly conduct in the senate, he has endeared his name to Britons, having constantly and uniformly given his vote, on every bill brought before the House, in a way that reflected honour on the liberality of his sentiments; and whoever may be his successor, it can only be wished, "*Ne currente retro funis eat rota.*" He has left a widow, with two sons and three daughters, to bewail his loss.

12. At Brackley, Northamptonshire, aged 89, Mrs. Grey, widow of the Rev. and learned Dr. Richard Grey, archdeacon of Bedford, and sister to Mr. Thicknesse, the late learned master of St. Paul's school.

13. At Exeter, aged 80, Mrs. Elizabeth Weston, relict of Stephen W. esq. eldest son of Stephen, sometime bishop of Exeter. Mrs. E. Weston was the youngest daughter of William Oxenham, esq. of Oxenham. The last appearance of the bird, mentioned by Howell and Prince, is said to have been to Mrs. E. Weston's eldest brother on his death bed.

15. At the Mote, near Maidstone, after being safely delivered of a daughter (see p. 87), the Hon. Mrs. Toher, lady of John T. esq. and daughter of the late Lord Romney.

16. About eleven o'clock in the morning, in St. James's street, in his 57th year, Edward Gibbon, esq. the celebrated author of "*The History of the Decline and Fall of Roman Empire,*" and of some other publications, which will probably last as long as the English language. His "*History*" has been so frequently and so freely animadverted on in our preceding volumes, that we may here only briefly refer to our "*General Index.*" Of his other publications we hope to give an account hereafter. We believe he was the last of an antient and honourable family long resident in the Weald of Kent; and on this head can refer to a full account of his family, which his own authority enables us to call authentic. (*See a letter of Mr. Gibbon, in the present month, p. 5.*) He was born at Putney in 1737; and was sent at a very early age to the grammar-school at Kingston, from which he was re-

moved to Westminster school. On his leaving that seminary, he went to Lausanne, where he studied under the father of the present Mrs. Neckar, with whom he lived till his death on the most friendly terms. About 1768 he returned to England, and took possession of his paternal estates (which have been particularly noticed, LVIII. p. 700). Under the administration of his friend lord North, he was chosen a member of parliament, and appointed a lord of trade; and, upon his lordship's resignation, returned to Switzerland, where he proposed to have spent the remainder of his life in study and retirement. But, about three years since, he paid a visit to his friends in London; and, lately, gave a proof of the goodness of his heart in sacrificing every consideration, and quitting his elegant abode, solely to administer every consolation in his power to his dearest friend, who had lost his lady, one of the most amiable women in England (LXIII. 379, 477.) He had lately undergone the palliative operation for the hydrocele; but the immediate cause of his death was the gout in his stomach. His sufferings were short; for he enjoyed his usual flow of spirits, and conversed with as much gaiety as he writes, the night before his death, remarking that he thought there was a probability of his enjoying thirteen or fourteen more years of life; but had not been long in bed before he was seized with excruciating pains. He endeavoured to swallow some brandy, but in vain. He then made a signal for his valet to leave the room, and in a few minutes expired. On the 23d his remains were carried out of town to be deposited in the Mausoleum of Lord Sheffield's family in Sussex. At Sheffield Place he had passed a great part of his time, during the last 25 years, except while he was in Switzerland; and had there composed a considerable part of his immortal *History*. Mr. Gibbon possessed uncommon strength of memory, and a mind better stored with knowledge and anecdote than, perhaps, any man of the age. His conversation was lively and entertaining in a supreme degree, and will never be forgotten by his friends. He has left behind him, at his charming house at Lausanne, a library, which, though not very numerous in its contents, nor remarkable for the condition of the volumes, is, as may reasonably be supposed, one of the best that was ever selected by an individual; and which it was presumed that he had left either to lord Spencer or lord Sheffield: but he has given every thing indiscriminately to a young Swiss gentleman, to whom he was remarkably attached, and who accompanied him last year in a visit to this country. We are sorry to learn that Mr. Gibbon, so distinguished in the annals of literature, has not left any new work for publication; but hear that among his papers several sketches



re found of memoirs of his life and writings (in which are introduced the most eminent characters in Europe, and many interesting circumstances of the times), but in a very imperfect and unfinished state. It is hoped that his friend lord Sheffield, who is so well acquainted with every thought of this extraordinary person, and with every circumstance of his life, and is so capable of the work, will arrange, continue, and finish these memoirs, and gratify the publick with so interesting and curious an entertainment. Mr. Gibbon was of the Literary Club, which has lately lost two of its distinguished members, the very respectable bishop of Peterborough, and the not less celebrated Mr. Gibbon. This Club, originally founded by Sir Joshua Reynolds and Dr. Johnson, has now subsisted 30 years; and during the last 20 hath been deprived of the following eminent characters: Dr. Goldsmith, Mr. Samuel Dyer, Mr. Beauclerk, Mr. Garrick, Lord Ashburton, Dr. Johnson, Mr. T. Warton, Dr. Adam Smith, Bp. Shipley, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Bp. Hinchcliffe, and Mr. Gibbon.

16. Aged 60, Samuel Spalding, master mast-maker in his Majesty's dock-yard, at Woolwich. His death was occasioned by a violent contusion which he received on one of his feet, while he was superintending the removal of some masts to the water-side, to be put on board of a store-ship. He was not only skilful in his profession as a shipwright, having been appointed by the Navy-board, towards the conclusion of the last war, to inspect the building of the *Rose* and *Hind* frigates, and two sloops, at Sandgate, in Kent, which were built by contract; but was also well versed in mathematics, astronomy, and optics, the knowledge of which he acquired by study and application, without the assistance of instructors. He displayed much mechanical ingenuity in the construction of several philosophical machines, for the purpose of performing experiments, as one for electricity, a planetarium, globes, a microscope, and a camera obscura at the top of a building in his garden. Such was the universality of his genius, that he was a tolerable proficient in music, and made some of the instruments on which he played, particularly a finger-organ. He also constructed several models of ships. In short, his mind or his hands were constantly employed. His disposition was placid, and his manners inoffensive. He was much esteemed in the neighbourhood where he lived; and his death is regretted by all who knew him.

17. Aged 56, Mrs. Annè Trotter, mistress of St. Bride's charity-school.

20. Of a decline, Mrs. Bicknell, wife of Mr. Alexander Bicknell (author of the *Life of King Alfred*, and many other publications), who, by her good sense, and the amiableness of her manners, not only secured the affectionate regards of her husband, during an union of upwards of 20 years, but the esteem and respect of all that had the pleasure of her acquaintance.

At Basingbourn-hall, near Stanstead, co. Essex, in consequence of a fall from his horse about a month since, John viscount Mountstuart, eldest son of the earl of Bute, lord-lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Glamorgan, colonel of its militia, and representative in parliament for the borough of Cardiff in that county. He was born Sept. 25, 1768. On the 12th of October, 1792, he married Lady Elizabeth-Penelope Crichton, sole daughter and heiress to the present Earl of Dumfries, leaving issue by her one son, who succeeds to his titles, and who was born August 10, 1793. The character of lord Mountstuart will speak more energetically for itself than all the laboured language of eulogium. To remind either his relations, his friends, or his acquaintance, that his heart glowed with the virtues which were rendered irresistibly endearing by the brilliancy of his accomplishments, is unnecessary. This incontrovertible truth will long remain inscribed upon *their* breasts, in signatures of sorrow; sorrow to be removed only by the alleviating pleasure of remembering that he was an inestimable blessing to his family, and not solely a distinguished but a beneficial ornament to society. Here, therefore, the panegyric, to which the feelings of the writer are unequal might conclude; but a public tribute to exalted merit is absolutely needful as an *incentive* to the living. It is fit that, for the great purposes of imitation, the world should know, when losses of common magnitude arise, who *were* the personages whose actions have reflected back back upon the dignity of birth and rank more lustre than these last could possibly diffuse.

In Hoe-street, Walthamstow, aged 74, Mrs. Briscoe, wife of Mr. B. surgeon and apothecary of that place.

22. At his house in Doctors Commons, aged 71, Mark Holman, esq. senior proctor, and deputy register, of the diocese and archdeaconry of London.

24. At Stamford, co. Lincoln, Mr. Tatterfall, of the Inner Temple, London.

BILL of MORTALITY, from Dec. 31, 1793, to Jan. 24, 1794.

Christened.		Buried.	
Males	788	Males	960
Females	774	Females	876
Whereof have died under two years old		540	

Peck Loaf 2s. 5d.

Between	2 and 5	232	50 and 60	197
	5 and 10	75	60 and 70	152
	10 and 20	55	70 and 80	109
	20 and 30	113	80 and 90	40
	30 and 40	154	90 and 100	8
	40 and 50	279	101	2



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Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. redut.	3 per Ct. Consols.	Ditto 1726	4 per Ct. Consol. Ann.	Long Ann.	Short 1778-9	India Stock.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	New Navy.	Excheq. Bills.	3 per Ct. Scrip.	Mar. 31 1794.	June 30 1794.	Eng. Lot. Tickets.	Irish Lot. Tickets.	
27																			
28																			
29	Sunday																		
30	166 $\frac{3}{8}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{3}{8}$ a 74 $\frac{1}{4}$	88 $\frac{1}{8}$	21 $\frac{1}{8}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	209 $\frac{1}{2}$	208. pr.		73 $\frac{3}{8}$		9 $\frac{1}{4}$ dif.	65. pr.				16	4	6
31	166	73 $\frac{1}{4}$	73 $\frac{5}{8}$ a 74 $\frac{1}{4}$	88 $\frac{1}{8}$	21 $\frac{1}{8}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	209	21				9 $\frac{1}{8}$	9				16	4	6
1																			
2	165 $\frac{1}{2}$	73	73 $\frac{3}{8}$ a 74 $\frac{1}{4}$	87 $\frac{1}{4}$	21 $\frac{1}{8}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	209 $\frac{1}{2}$	22				9 $\frac{1}{4}$	11				16	4	6
3	165 $\frac{1}{2}$	73	73 $\frac{3}{8}$ a 74 $\frac{1}{4}$	87 $\frac{1}{4}$	21 $\frac{1}{8}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	209	22				9 $\frac{1}{4}$	12				16	5	6
4	165	72 $\frac{3}{8}$	73 $\frac{3}{8}$ a 74 $\frac{1}{4}$	87 $\frac{1}{4}$	21	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	208 $\frac{1}{4}$					9 $\frac{1}{8}$	12				16	5	6
5	Sunday																		
6																			
7	163 $\frac{3}{4}$	72 $\frac{3}{8}$	72 $\frac{5}{8}$ a 73 $\frac{1}{8}$	87	20 $\frac{7}{8}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	209	20				9 $\frac{1}{8}$	12				16	5	6
8	163 $\frac{3}{4}$	72	72 $\frac{5}{8}$ a 73 $\frac{1}{8}$	86 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	208 $\frac{1}{2}$	21				9 $\frac{1}{8}$	12				16	2	6
9	163 $\frac{3}{4}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{5}{8}$ a 73 $\frac{1}{8}$	86 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	208	23		71 $\frac{5}{8}$		9 $\frac{1}{8}$	9				16	3	6
10																			
11																			
12	Sunday																		
13	161 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{4}$	71 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 72	86 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	206 $\frac{1}{4}$	21				9 $\frac{1}{8}$	8				16	5	6
14		71 $\frac{1}{4}$	71 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 72	86 $\frac{1}{4}$	20	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	207 $\frac{1}{4}$	20				9 $\frac{1}{8}$	7				16	6	6
15		71	71 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 72	86 $\frac{1}{4}$	20	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	207	22				9 $\frac{1}{8}$	7				16	7	6
16		70 $\frac{3}{4}$	71 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 72	86	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	206 $\frac{1}{2}$	24				9 $\frac{1}{8}$	7				16	4	6
17	161 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{3}{4}$	71 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 72	85 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 $\frac{3}{8}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	205 $\frac{3}{4}$	22				10					16	3	6
18	159 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{3}{4}$																	
19	Sunday																		
20	159 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{3}{4}$	70 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 71 $\frac{1}{4}$	85 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	205 $\frac{1}{4}$	21				10	8				16	4	6
21	157 $\frac{1}{4}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 70 $\frac{1}{2}$	85	20 $\frac{1}{8}$	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	205 $\frac{1}{8}$	21				10 $\frac{1}{4}$	5				16	4	6
22	157 $\frac{1}{4}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 69	84 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	199 $\frac{1}{4}$	18				10 $\frac{1}{8}$					16	6	6
23	158 $\frac{1}{4}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 69	84 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	200 $\frac{1}{4}$	18				11					16	7	6
24	157 $\frac{1}{8}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 69	84 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	199 $\frac{1}{4}$	15				11 $\frac{3}{8}$					16	6	6
25																			
26	Sunday																		

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## For FEBRUARY, 1794.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Passage, Fleet-street; where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID. 1794.



## METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for February, 1794.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					
D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Feb. 1794.	D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Feb. 1794.
Jan.	0	0	0			Feb.	0	0	0		
27	32	32	31	28,78	snow	11	41	47	45	30,06	rain
28	30	34	33	29,30	cloudy	12	50	51	46	29,64	cloudy
29	33	36	34	,50		13	47	49	47	,86	
30	32	40	45	,70	fair	14	49	57	49	,65	
31	49	51	44	,74	cloudy	15	51	53	45	,50	
F. 1	48	49	42	,70	fair	16	47	52	46	,64	
2	45	50	43	,73		17	46	49	43	,71	rain
3	41	49	40	,92		18	44	45	39	,85	cloudy
4	37	43	39	30,12	fine	19	39	48	44	30,02	
5	39	46	40	,20	cloudy	20	45	51	53	29,78	
6	41	44	42	,00		21	53	56	50	,59	
7	39	44	40	,06		22	50	53	45	,80	
8	43	49	41	,16		23	46	54	48	,42	fair
9	43	52	42	,23		24	49	54	49	,52	showery
10	44	49	40	,12	fair	25	50	55		,67	showery

W. CARY, Optician, No. 182. near Norfolk-Street, Strand.

Days	Wind.	Barom.	Therm	Hygrom. feet in.	State of Weather in January, 1794.
1	S gentle	29,68	41	14	4-10 frost, sun, and pleasant
2	SSE calm	93	38		6-10 hoar frost, sun appears P.M.
3	S calm	30,18	37		7-10 hard frost, clear
4	E calm	18	38		9-10 hard frost, thaws P.M.
5	E calm	16	39		4-10 frost, clear, and sun
6	E calm	6	38		7-10 frost, sun, and pleasant
7	E calm	10	38		7-10 frost, no sun
8	E calm	20	36		9-10 frost, clear, and sun
9	SE calm	16	36		7-10 frost, sun, and pleasant
10	E calm	10	38		7-10 frost, sun, and pleasant
11	E calm	2	38		9-10 frost, sun, and pleasant
12	S calm	29,61	40		6-10 thaw, very dark day
13	W calm	85	42		4-10 clear, sun, and pleasant
14	S calm	79	45		1-10 clear, sun, and pleasant
15	W gentle	90	46		4-10 dark sky, clears up, sun
16	W calm	30,23	46		4-10 clouds, sun, and pleasant
17	W gentle	23	47		2-10 blue sky, sun, and pleasant
18	W gentle	23	47		4-10 gloomy all day
19	SW calm	38	47		3-10 clear, delightful day
20	SW calm	38	48		2-10 dark sky, sun, and pleasant, small showers
21	SW calm	38	48		3-10 mist, clears up
22	SSW calm	38	48		4-10 overcast, clears up, fine day
23	W brisk	29,73	47		7-10 rain, several showers of hail
24	W brisk	60	43		*7-10 blue sky, white clouds, stormy, now
25	NE stormy	28,23	39		snow till P.M. tempestuous
26	N brisk	29,7	36		fleet at intervals, snowy evening
27	N calm	28,96	37		frost, little snow
28	W brisk	29,10	38		thaws all day, freezes at night
29	SW calm	33	42		frost, snow, showers, thaw
30	SW moderate	37	41		clear sky, slight frost, thaws
31	S moderate	36	46		dark sky, tempestuous at night

\* The Hygrometer is of whipcord, 14 feet long, according to Dalton's Meteorological Observations. A fire being lighted in the room where it is placed, caused it to be discontinued till the end of the month, but will be resumed again in February.

7. After thawing all day, hard frost in the night; ice more than two inches thick. Thermometer out of doors at 9 in the morning 28°; afternoon, 56°—9. Ice from last night 2½ inches thick.—12. The most temperate and mild thaw ever remembered. The ice continues till the 15th.—17. The robin sang for the first time.—22. Sowing wheat in two places in the neighbourhood.



## Gentleman's Magazine:

For FEBRUARY, 1794.

BEING THE SECOND NUMBER OF VOL. LXIV. PART I.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 6.

THE lady who is styled Countess Dowager of Ormond, in the Obituary, p. 1218, of your last Supplement, was the widow of Walter Butler, Esq. the representative of the antient and illustrious house of Ormond, and lineally descended from a brother of the *first duke*. He inherited the great estates which, upon the attainder of the last duke, in the reign of George I. were granted to his grace's brother the Earl of Arran: but he never assumed any of the family titles, under the idea, probably, that they were all forfeited. But the act of attainder being an English one, and no such act having been made in Ireland, the Irish honours were not affected. And this case being clearly made out, John Butler\*, son of the late Walter and the lady above mentioned, sits now in the Irish house of Lords as Earl of Ormond and Ossory, the first of which titles was conferred on the family in 1327, and the latter in 1527.

Permit me to add to what M. E. mentions, in p. 1162, of a laudable charity at *Waterford*, that such a one has long existed in *Dublin*, and has been found so beneficial, that to render its good effects still more extensive and permanent, the

governors of this *charitable loan* were incorporated in 1788. They lend to indigent tradesmen, interest-free, from *two* to *five* pounds. And within the last 12 years upwards of 2500 persons have been assisted by them. There are, to my knowledge, similar institutions in several of the country towns in Ireland, some of which have been established upwards of 20 years. Yours, &c. P. M.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 14.

IT is in my power, from actual acquaintance with the late Bishop of Peterborough, from his school-years, to correct some material errors which have crept into your last Obituary, in your account of his lordship, Dr. Hinchliffe never travelled with the present Duke of Grafton as his companion; he met, and became acquainted with his grace, when he was travelling with the present Mr. Crewe, who had been his pupil, while he was usher at Westminster-school, and whose sister he afterwards married. It is as little true, that he travelled with any one, when he had scarcely taken a degree; for, after his first degree, he was seven years usher at Westminster-school. It was on his return from travelling with Mr. Crewe, that he was appointed head-master of Westminster school. Not long after his resignation of this appointment, on account

neighbourhood of Warrington.—25. Snow, with a tempestuous wind: the writer of this rode on horseback through the storm. After ceasing to snow (about nine o'clock), a dead calm for a few minutes, and brightness towards the West, whilst the North-eastern part of the hemisphere was covered with pitchy darkness, a hurricane with driving snow ensued. The decayed branches of trees on each side the road fell abundantly; a large tree lay torn up by the roots; several roofs of buildings were giving way; a load of straw overturned in the road. A coachman declared afterwards he expected his coach to have been overturned, the horses being forced out of the path by the roughness of the wind. My horse repeatedly refused to proceed. The tempest continued with increased violence about one hour.

Fall of rain this month, 1 inch 6-10ths. One earthen vessel, and two tin vessels, have been burst, containing water for evaporation.

Walton, near Liverpool.

\* The elegant and accomplished Lady Eleanor Butler, who resides at a beautiful cottage near Llangollen, in Denbighshire, called Plas Nwydd, is his sister. EDIT.

J. HOLT.



count of ill health, he became tutor to the present Duke of Devonshire, at home, for two years; but he did not, as you have mentioned, afterwards travel with him.

Yours, &c.

OXONIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Bath-Row, Worcester.*  
Feb. 14.

THE following letter of Dr. Johnson to a friend, upon the death of his wife, Mr. Boswell, in his biographical account of that truly great man. vol. I. p. 221, supposes to be, and laments as, lost. "The dreadful shock of separation," says he, "took place in the 8th; and he (Dr. Johnson) immediately dispatched a letter to his friend, the Rev. Dr. Taylor, which, as Taylor told me, expressed grief in the strongest manner he had ever read; *so that it is much to be regretted it has not been preserved.*"

I cannot help expressing a wish, that Mr. Boswell's sentiments respecting the fate of this letter had been more generally known, as I have no doubt but that he would have received copies of it from various hands. But, though it has hitherto eluded his researches, and the discovery of its existence will be made too late to obtain a place in the present edition of its author's life, that distinction, perhaps, may be conferred upon it hereafter in the next. Till it shall be wanting for that, or some other literary purposes, you will oblige me by assigning to it a place in the archives of the *Gentleman's Magazine*.

Yours, &c. WILL. FAULKNER.

*To the Rev. Dr. Taylor.*

Dear Sir, *March 17, 1752, O. S.*

Notwithstanding the warnings of philosophers, and the daily examples of losses and misfortunes which life forces upon us, such is the absorption of our thoughts in the business of the present day—such the resignation of our reason to empty hopes of future felicity;—or such our unwillingness to foresee what we dread, that every calamity comes suddenly upon us, and not only presses us as a burthen, but crushes as a blow.

There are evils which happen out of the common course of nature, against which it is no reproach not to be provided. A flash of lightning intercepts the traveller in his way. The concussion of an earthquake heaps the ruin of cities upon their inhabitants. But other miseries time brings, though silently, yet visibly forward, by its own lapse, which yet approaches unseen, because we turn our eyes away, and seize us unresisted, because we could not arm ourselves

against them, but by setting them before us.

That it is in vain to shrink from what cannot be avoided, and to hide that from ourselves which must sometimes be found, is a truth which we all know, but which all neglect, and perhaps none more than the speculative reasoner, whose thoughts are always from home, whose eye wanders over life, whose fancy dances after meteors of happiness kindled by itself, and who examines every thing rather than his own state.

Nothing is more evident than that the decays of age must terminate in death. Yet there is no man (says Tully) who does not believe that he may yet live another year; and there is none who does not, upon the same principle, hope another year for his parent or his friend; but the fallacy will be in time detected; the last year, the last day, will come; it has come, and is past.—"The life which made my own life pleasant is at an end, and the gates of death are shut upon my prospects."

The loss of a friend on whom the heart was fixed, to whom every wish and endeavour tended, is a state of desolation in which the mind looks abroad impatient of itself, and finds nothing but emptiness and horror. The blameless life—the artless tenderness—the pious simplicity—the modest resignation—the patient sickness, and the quiet death—are remembered only to add value to the loss—to aggravate regret for what cannot be amended—to deepen sorrow for what cannot be recalled.

These are the calamities by which Providence gradually disengages us from the love of life. Other evils fortitude may repel, or hope may mitigate; but irreparable privation leaves nothing to exercise resolution, or flatter expectation. The dead cannot return, and nothing is left us here but languishment and grief.

Yet such is the course of nature, that whoever lives long must outlive those whom he loves and honours. Such is the condition of our present existence, that life must one time lose its associations, and every inhabitant of the earth must walk downward to the grave alone and unregarded, without any partner of his joy or grief, without any interested witness of his misfortunes or success. Misfortunes indeed he may yet feel, for where is the bottom of the misery of man! But what is success to him who has none to enjoy it? Happiness is not found in self-contemplation;—it is perceived only when it is reflected from another.

We know little of the state of departed souls, because such knowledge is not necessary to a good life. Reason deserts us at the brink of the grave, and gives no farther intelligence. Revelation is not wholly silent. "There is joy in the angels of heaven over a sinner that repenteth." And surely this joy



joy is not incommunicable to souls disentangled from the body, and made like angels.

Let the hope, therefore, dictate what revelation does not confute—that the union of souls may still remain; and that we, who are struggling with sin, sorrow, and infirmities, may have our part in the attention and kindness of those who have finished their course, and are now receiving their reward.

These are the great occasions which force the mind to take refuge in religion. When we have no help in ourselves, what can remain but that we look up to a higher and a greater Power? and to what hope may we not raise our eyes and hearts, when we consider that the *greatest Power is the best*?

Surely there is no man who, thus afflicted, does not seek succour in the Gospel, which has brought life and immortality to light. The precepts of *Epicurus*, which teach us to endure what the laws of the universe make necessary, may silence but not content us. The dictates of *Zeno*, who commands us to look with indifference on abstract things, may dispose us to conceal our sorrow, but cannot assuage it. Real alleviation of the loss of friends, and rational tranquillity in the prospect of our own dissolution, can be received only from the promise of Him in whose hands are life and death, and from the assurances of another and better state, in which all tears will be wiped from our eyes, and the whole soul shall be filled with joy.—Philosophy may infuse stubbornness, but religion only can give patience.

SAM. JOHNSON.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 15.

**Y**OUR correspondent *Medicus Londinensis* appears to have accounted very satisfactorily for the origin of the fatal disease which hurried such numbers to the grave in Philadelphia. During the progress of so dreadful a calamity, all enquiry must necessarily cease as to the probable causes. However accurate *Medicus* may be in his statement, it is by no means the first appearance of a malignant yellow fever in Philadelphia, as the following relation will testify. My grandfather, in walking along some of the wharfs, was affected by a putrid smell, which, on enquiry, proved to proceed from a pile of stones used as ballast in a ship that had carried a very considerable number of passengers: the following day he was seized with all the symptoms of the most violent illness. The best advice was called in, and the physician pronounced it to be the yellow fever. All intercourse with the patient was forbidden, except what was absolutely necessary. The infection was so great, that three of the

family caught it; but they, as well as my grandfather, recovered. A person from the country, who called on business, died in three days. Two or three others lost their lives by this pernicious ballast; but, from what cause I know not, the contagion spread no farther. This occurrence happened many years since, and seems to prove that some cause must have existed to promote infection during the late calamity, that did not at the former period. Possibly one of those violent tempests, that are so common in Pennsylvania in the summer months, might have occurred. The putridity of the air must indeed be dreadful, that would not be purified by one of the north-west winds, which almost always blow with incredible violence for two or three days after a gust. While this wind prevails, the purity of the air is such, that imagination must supply the place of description. I have seen, at the hour of eleven in the morning, the planet Jupiter for three days successively; while the sun, in brilliancy beyond conception, darted its rays uninterrupted. To those who have trodden the paths of science, or travelled, this fact needs no asseveration: those who have not, I refer to the American papers, and thousands that have beheld it. Can putrid particles float in such an atmosphere? What I infer is, that no such storm happened during the months of August, September, and October. I do not assert that that was the case. There might have been slight ones, insufficient to accomplish the dispersion of the stagnated air, before a recurrence of still weather and violent heat. The accounts say, that hot and very dry weather prevailed, and that the mortality lessened when it was cool. I conjecture, therefore, that, for a considerable period, in confined situations, the air must have remained almost stationary; or how shall we account for the infection prevailing almost only in the city?

Fall-fevers, as they are commonly called, such as agues, miliary fevers, &c. prevail more at the close of the summer season than at any other period there, and this, no doubt, assisted. The havoc was astonishingly great, considering the neatness and regularity of the city. There are only two streets that are the least crooked. Water-street is exactly similar to Thames-street, wet, and irregularly built, inhabited by sailors, &c. That contagion should spread

in



in such a street, is not to be wondered at. The other crooked one is next to Water-street, and parallel in all its windings, as the houses are the same in both; with this difference, that the fronts in Front-street are generally three stories, while those in Water-street are five and six. The bank may be, in the whole length of the city, from fifteen to twenty feet in height. Though these streets are not straight, yet, in some parts, they are so for half a mile. Except Water-street, all the others are from fifty to sixty feet wide, and, from one end, the country beyond may be seen at the other. In three of the streets the houses extend, closely built, nearly three miles. This, at first view, makes strangers exclaim, How small is this city! you see quite the length and breadth at once: however, the way “seems lengthning as they go.” Perhaps there are few cities in the world better calculated to repel contagious diseases than Philadelphia; situated between the Delaware and the Schuylkil, which are, in the city, but two miles apart, and meet eight miles below it; the former scarcely less than a mile in width opposite the town, and at one hundred and sixty from the sea; the latter almost as wide as the Thames at London. Would one not suppose, that the current of air, constantly supplied fresh from the country by those vast bodies of water, must remove or prevent the stagnation that might prevail in a less advantageous situation?

I am rather surprized *Medicus* should call the Pennsylvanian “a climate similar to our own.” He surely wrote this passage inadvertently. The greatest degree of heat, in April 1787, in Philadelphia, was, by Fahrenheit, 90.5, of cold, 25.2. May, 80.1; cold, 34.1. June, 93.8; cold, 45. July, 96; cold, 45.7. August, 95; cold 50. September, 93.6; cold, 36.5. October, 80.3; cold, 26.3. November, 77.5; cold, 18.9. December, 57.9; cold, 16.2.—December, 1786, cold 3. below 0. January, 1787, 16.3 cold. February, 5, cold. March, 24. cold.

The heat and cold in London, 1787, was as follows, by Fahrenheit's: hot 50. cold 30. In January. —. February, 53; cold, 33. March, 54.5; — 37. April, 53.5, and 39. May, 66.5, and 39. June, 71. and 46. July, 74. and 52. August, 74. and 53. September, 68. and 48. October, 52. and 41. No-

vember, 37. and 31. December, 53. and 52.

The difference in climate, estimated as above, is very susceptible. It perhaps may be said, that this is deduced from one year only; but long experience in both countries hath convinced me, that the fact is as I have stated it. Has *Medicus* ever beheld the Delaware loaded with thousands of people, team drawing on a road perfect as one made through the snow in the adjacent country, and all this on ice; would he then have asserted the climates are parallel? Who has in England seen a river, a mile in breadth, one evening clear of ice, and vessels in motion; the next morning a mirror, polished with such exquisite skill, that *walking* on it is impossible; yet bearing hundreds skating! Such a scene I have beheld, and wondered at, in America. Or, by way of contrast, who, in England, has seen with the thermometer at 96, gasping for breath, surrounded by clouds piled one over the other, in grandeur not to be described, kept stationary by the contending quantities of lightning in each; while every second the darting fluid makes its escape in visible and irregular lines from one cloud to the other? Many an evening have I spent in viewing those wonderful contentions, and many a sleepless night have I passed in dreading the storm that always follows such storms, as, I will boldly assert, no Englishman, that hath not travelled, ever suffered under. The state of the weather, during this horrible calamity, was observed by D. Ritzenhouse, esq. and was as follows.

In August, 1793, the height of the thermometer was on the 5.90th—the 25.66th—4 days of rain. In September the thermometer's greatest height 89 lowest 70.—wet days one. October thermometer 80. and lowest 37 —3 wet days. November, till the 19th, thermometer highest 67.—lowest 41.—rain twice. From the above it appears, that there were only 10 rainy days in 10 months. Who can wonder that infection spread during such heat and drought? yet, of so great importance is cleanliness, that 7-8ths of the victims that fell were of that class who pay least attention to it. Let us, then, since to *prevent* is impossible, endeavour, by every possible means, in so great a city as London, to *avoid* the scourge—by cleanliness.

Yours, &c. J. P. MALCOLM



<i>Philadelphia</i> , 1787.	<i>London</i> , 1787.
January 7 days wet.	18 wet d.
February 3	16
March 6	18
April 3	14
May 14	13
June 9	11
July 5	22
August 11	16
September 6	17
October 4	20
November 5	13
December 0	20
<hr/>	
Total 73	198
	73
<hr/>	

Difference 125.

PERMETTEZ moi actuellement, Monsieur, de vous exprimer, dans ma propre langue, le plaisir que j'éprouve en lisant votre intéressant *Magazin*. Les différentes lettres et passages que j'y rencontre sur les affaires présentes, et surtout sur les malheurs qu'éprouve ma malheureuse patrie, sont tellement d'accord avec mes propres sentimens, que j'aspire sans cesse, au commencement de chaque mois, pour me procurer ma nouveau numero. Recevez mes remerciemens particuliers pour votre maniere de penser; elle est bien royale, j'en suis sûre, car, si vous étiez empreint du plus léger vernis de jacobinisme, les lettres dont je viens de parler ne pourroient être admises *aux honneurs de la séance* dans votre ouvrage, qui est tout à la fois le répertoire de *bonnête homme* et de *l'homme bonnête*.

Feb. 2. ANTAOΦIAOZ.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 9.  
WITH the pleasing idea that some animadversions, in p. 1027, of your *Magazine* for 1789, on the former volume of "*Biographia Britannica*," a work in which the strictest impartiality is an essential requisite, may have induced the Editor to have been "somewhat more moderate" in his late publication noticed by D. L. in p. 1164 of your last Supplement; a very few observations upon the fifth volume shall now be submitted to his consideration. In page 364 due attention should have been paid to a late edition of "*England's Heroical Epistles*, by Michael Drayton; with notes and illustrations: London 1788;" *octavo*. The Editor was Mr. Purdis, the present ingenious Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford.

In p. 372 the annotator should have known, that the eminently learned Gibson, who died Bishop of London, was the Editor of Drummond's "*Polemologia Middinia; cum Jacobi V. Regis Scotorum Cantilena rustica. Oxon. 1691;*" *quarto*. He should also have known, in p. 587, that the "new edition of Mr. Elsyng's Treatise of the Manner of holding Parliaments in England was published, in 1768," by the late learned and accurate Thomas Tyrwhitt, Esq. who was some time Clerk of the House of Commons.

Your correspondent from Adderbury, in p. 1177, col. 2, is egregiously mistaken as to the annotator on *Hudibras*; who was not Richard Grey, D.D. the Rector of Hinton in his neighbourhood, and the celebrated Hebraist; but Zachary Grey, L.L.D. the acute examiner of Neal's History of the Puritans, and author of various publications in defence of the Church of England, &c. &c. the smaller of which highly deserve to be collected together and reprinted.

VERITAS, p. 1194, should know that the William Gilpin, whom he mentions, published the life of his relation Bernard Gilpin in the year 1752; to which W. P. in p. 1081, 2, 3, ought undoubtedly to have referred.

P. S. Your correspondent, in p. 40, col. 1, of your last month's *Magazine*, may be referred to p. 317, col. 2, of your last volume; where the "small print" is noticed, and the artist is called Aldegrart.

P. 25, col. 1, l. 56, read "fig. 6."

The eighth line of T. Warton's sonnet, in p. 56, should close with the word "styl'd," which is here erroneously changed into "thought." See the last edition of his "*Poems*," in 1791, p. 107.

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. URBAN, Beverly, Feb. 13.  
IN compliance with the request of your correspondent "*Clericus*," in your last *Magazine*, I send you an account of "the Charity for the relief of the Widows, Orphans, and distressed Families of the Clergy, within the East-Riding of the County of York, and Town and County of Hull." This excellent institution was established in the year 1781, by the benevolent exertions of the late Rev. Thomas Constable, Rector of Sigglesworth, and afterwards Archdeacon of the said Riding: whose labours in behalf of the families of the Clergy have endeared his memory to all



all who know him. This Charity, from small beginnings, is now in a very flourishing situation; the distributions for the last year amounted to the sum of 145l. 13s. by which 7 widows, 7 daughters, and two sons of Clergymen were, relieved. R. R.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 14.

TO the notes of establishments for the widows of Clergymen, p. 40, may be added.

1. An hospital at Canterbury for six widows, founded by Mr. Cogan in the year 1656; and to them Dr. Aucher, a prebendary of that Cathedral, was, in 1696, a principal contributor\*.

2. A college founded near Winchester Cathedral for ten widows, by Bishop Morley, who died in 1684†.

3. A college near the close in Salisbury for ten widows, founded by Bishop Wren, who died in 1688‡.

4. A college for six widows, founded at Wigton, in Cumberland, anno 1785, by Thomas John Tomlinson, M. A. rector of Rothbury, in Northumberland§.

5. In the church-yard of Corwen, in Wales, is a building, founded by William Eyton, of Plâs Warren, in Shropshire, who, in 1709, left by a will a sum for the support of six widows of Clergy, of the county of Merioneth only, and for the erecting of six houses for them to live in. In consequence this building was finished, and lands, to the present amount of sixty pounds a year, bought, which is equally divided among the widows resident here||.

6. An hospital at Salisbury, founded by Bp. Ward for that diocese; and another at Ludlow, if I mistake not, for Hereford diocese.

Bishop Kennet, in *Advices to the Clergy of the Diocese of Peterborough*, in 1720, mentions, and boasts a little, of one charity, as it were, abounding in that diocese; *i. e.* some provision made, by way of perpetual annuities and pensions, to the daughters of clergymen within that diocese, who lived with good reputation, unmarried, to the age of fifty years, to enjoy the said charity during their virgin estate, and no longer. This singular charity was given by a pious grand-daughter of one of his

lordship's predecessors in that see, (Mr. Frances Towers,) and a purchase of lands, made with the money bequeathed, invested in such trustees as seemed to mark Bishop Kennet to have been very careful and faithful to the settlement and management of it.

In *Collæctanea Curiosa*, 8vo, 1788, vol. ii. No 9. is a letter written by Mr. White Kennet, about the year 1798 and sent, without a name, to Bishop Stillingfleet, at whose disposal, it was then said, Sir Thomas Winford Cocke 10,000l. was then left.

The *Monthly Review* for March 1783, p. 230, noticed its containing somewhat worthy of attention, and its consisting of hints for founding a college for the sons of the clergy.

Vol. LXIII. p. 1192, Mr. John Pilgrim was educated in the King's School belonging to Rochester Cathedral; and in the *History and Antiquities of Rochester*, at pages \*199, 200, is a sketch of his character, by a person, who, when he wrote it, was not aware of there being, at Clifton, any memorial of his friend.

Inscription 9, p. 41, with a little variation, is not uncommon. It is the second stanza of an epitaph in Wisbeich Church-yard on an infant. This is thought to be the original, and, according to Hacket, (*Collect. v. i. p. 229.*) was written by Samuel Wesley.

W. and D.

Mr. URBAN, Ottery, February 14.

THE monument described p. 17. by J. P. M. is very much like two of the same complexion in the church of Ottery St. Mary. Raldon and Prince, the once famous historians of Devonshire, tell us, that the horizontal figures under the cupola were Knights Templars. They certainly might have been the representatives of one of the orders, though the leg be not crossed: but, from every record on paper and information, from the situation of these emblems, and the scattered shields of Grandison, who, in some former century, was Bishop of Exeter, and enjoyed a rectory in, and lived within a mile of Ottery St. Mary, it may reasonably be supposed, that these are cenotaphs erected in honour of his father and mother. They are placed in parallel directions, and one is evidently the figure of a woman. No doubt but the arch which J. P. M. mentions, covers the representatives of such as was formerly persons of distinction.

S. F.

Mr.

\* Golling's Walk, Addenda p. 395.

† Godwin de Præfulibus, p. 244.

‡ Ibid. 365.

§ Nicholson and Burn's History of Westmoreland and Cumberland v. ii. 129, f.

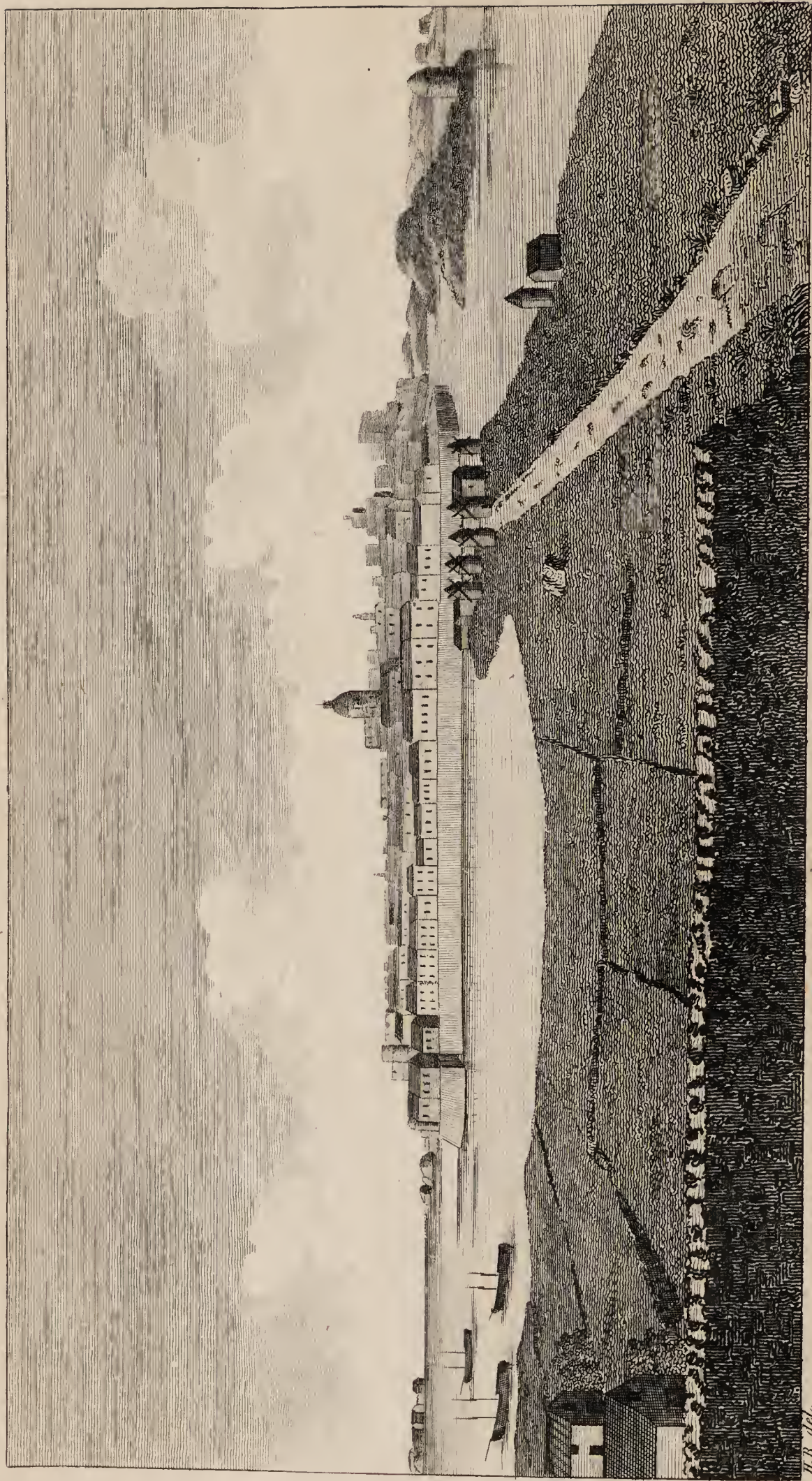
|| Pennant's Journey to Snowden, p. 62.







*Gent Mag Feb<sup>r</sup> 1794 Pl. I p. 105.*



*J.R. del.*

*Carte de St. Malo*



Mr. URBAN, Notts, Jan. 4.

THE inclosed view of St. Malo may probably be at this time acceptable to your readers. The sketch was taken from near the road going from Paramé to St. Malo in June 1758, when I was on that expedition, commanded by the Duke of Marlborough and Lord George Sackville. (See plate I.)

On this side of the town there did not appear to be any out-works, consequently not tenable for any length of time against a regular siege; a coup de main was the only mode of attack that was then likely to be attended with success; but, unfortunately, the scaling-ladders were too short for scaling the walls, which were said to be near forty feet high, and the cannon, which were to cover the attack, could not be brought up, from the badness of the roads, time enough to be of service. As the enemy were then collecting a force in the neighbourhood superior to our army, the design of attacking the town by land was given up; but a detachment was sent to St. Servand and Solidore, about half-a-mile South-east from St. Malo, where they burnt 100 sail of shipping, and destroyed a number of magazines filled with naval stores. The entrance of the harbour is defended by strong forts, and the navigation very difficult, from the number of rocks and little islands. At low water the sands are passable from St. Malo to St. Servand.

I do not find that it is a town of great antiquity; for, "it was but an abbey and country town when the bishoprick of Aleth was translated to it, upon the destruction of the city of that name, which happened in the year 1172. Queen Anne, of Bretagne, the royal consort of Charles VIII. and afterwards of Charles XII. of France, gave it great encouragement, and by her interest it was made a city or royal borough. Its Latin names are *Maclovium*, *Maclopolis*, and *Macloviopolis*, from the name of the first bishop and patron of Aleth, who, in that language, is called *Macutus*, *Macchutes*, and *Maclovius*."

We see that "St. Malo made no great figure till the reign of Louis XII. that is, till about the beginning of the sixteenth century. During the wars between Henry IV. of France, and the Partizans of the League, the inhabitants of St. Malo, apprehending that their governor intended to declare for the king, and admit his troops into the town, found means to surprize the castle, and,

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having murdered the governor, and divided among them his treasures, which were very considerable, openly espoused the interest of the League, and demolished the castles of some of the Royalists in the neighbourhood: yet, they would not receive a garrison into the town, but, on the contrary, kept the castle in their own hands till the end of the war, which, notwithstanding their industry and circumspection, was prejudicial to their trade. This revolution happened in the year 1590." In 1594, the king's arms being attended with great success, and the far greater part of the kingdom having submitted to him, the Maloins, seeing the affairs of the League in a desperate situation, resolved to abandon a ruined party, and be reconciled to the king; for this purpose, they sent deputies to wait on his majesty, who surrendered the town to him, on condition "that they should not be obliged to receive a garrison; that there should be no enquiry made concerning the murder of their late governor, the seizure of his treasures, the surprize of the castle, or the injury done to the gentlemen in the neighbourhood, whose houses they had demolished; that they should have the privilege of trading to the same extent as before the civil wars, and be allowed to cast so many pieces of cannon as they should think necessary for the protection of their trade."

During the war which broke out soon after the year 1688, the privateers of St. Malo greatly distressed the trade of the Allies.

"On the 13th of November 1693, king William sent out a fleet of 12 men of war, from 70 to 80 guns each, 4 bomb-vessels, 12 brigantines, and several smaller vessels, under the command of commodore Benbow, who was afterwards admiral. The contrivance of firing mortars from ships at sea was then a new invention, having been first used, about twelve years before, by one Renaud, a young Frenchman, who had never seen an action. To increase the effects of the bomb-vessels that were sent with the fleet on this occasion, a new galliot, of about 300 tons burthen, was so contrived as to be itself one great bomb, capable of being discharged wherever she should float. In the hold of this galliot, next the keel, were stowed 100 barrels of powder; and, as the effect of powder is always in proportion to the resistance, this layer was covered with a flooring of thick timber, which was perforated in several places, to admit the train that was to communicate the fire. Upon the

top



On of this floor were laid 300 carcases, consisting of grenades, cannon-bullets, chain-shot, great bars of iron, and an incredible variety of other combustible matter, which produced a fire that, according to the report of the French at that time, could not be quenched but by hot water. With this machine, which from its office was called the Infernal, the fleet set sail from Guernsey, the public being utterly ignorant of its destination. At four o'clock in the afternoon of the 16th of November, they anchored before one of the entrances into the harbour of the city, called Quince-Fort. About eleven at night they came within cannon-shot of the town, and bombarded it till four in the morning of the 17th, when they were obliged to warp out, for fear of being aground. On the 17th and 18th the vessels went in again, and the bombardment was renewed; but still they were obliged to return before the tide was out. On the 19th some of the sailors went ashore on the Island Sezconlere, burnt a convent, and on the same day preparations were made for striking the great blow, by playing off the Infernal; an engineer being put on-board, carried her under full sail to the foot of the wall where she was to be fixed, notwithstanding all the fire of the place against him; but it happened that the wind, suddenly veering, forced him off before the vessel could be secured, and drove her upon a rock, within pistol-shot of the place where she was to have been moored. All possible attempts were made to get clear of this rock, but without effect; and the engineer, finding that the vessel had received damage from the shock, and began to open, set fire to the train and left her. The sea-water that broke in prevented some of her carcases from taking fire; but the vessel soon after blew up, with an explosion that shook the city like an earthquake, uncovered above 300 houses, threw down the greatest part of the wall towards the sea, and broke all the glass, china, and earthenware, for three leagues round. The consternation of the people was so great, that a small number of troops might have taken possession of the place without resistance. As it was, they demolished Quince-fort, carried off eighty prisoners, and frightened most of the people out of the town.

"The combined fleet of England and Holland was again sent to visit St. Malo in the year 1695. It failed on the 23d of June; and on the 4th of July lord Berkeley, who commanded it, came before the place, and immediately began to bombard Quince-fort to the Westward, and a battery raised by the French on point Denbour to the Eastward, between which is the channel or entrance into the harbour. The first service was performed by colonel Richards, who had three English, and two Dutch bomb-

vessels under his command; and the latter was entirely committed to the Dutch, who employed therein four bomb-ketches for many hours. On the 5th, every thing was ready for the attack of the town: lord Berkeley gave the signal about four o'clock in the morning, and upon this captain Benbow hoisted the flame coloured flag on-board the Charles galley. Immediately after, the English and Dutch frigates, appointed to guard the bomb-vessels, entered the channel, and came to an anchor within a mile and half of the town, having colonel Richards and the bomb-vessels in a line before them; and the bombardment began about six. All this time the enemy fired very warmly from the shore, from the batteries of the great and little Bay, and from the island of Danbour, from Fort Vauban, Fort Royal, Fort Quince, &c. their galleys and boats taking also the opportunities of the tides, and rowing sometimes so near as to gall the line of bomb-vessels. Yet, in spite of this interruption, about eight o'clock, a great fire broke out in the East part of the town, and vast clouds of smoke were seen ascending in several places. Lord Berkeley, and the other admirals, came in their boats to encourage the seamen, and expressed much satisfaction as to the manner in which the attack was disposed. An English and Dutch fireship set on fire the wooden fort on Quince-rock, which burnt for two hours; and about four in the afternoon a great fire broke out in the West part of the town.

"By seven in the evening the bomb-vessels had spent their cargo of 900 bombs and carcases, and therefore the signal was made to put to sea.

"The whole enterprize was executed by six English and four Dutch men of war, nine galliots, fourteen flat-bottomed boats, and two brigantines. The loss sustained on the side of the assailants was sixty men killed and wounded by the fire of the French; a bomb-vessel called the Terrible, so shattered, that it was necessary to set it on fire; two boats and three or four barks sunk. The bombardment lasted somewhat more than eleven hours, with all the success that could possibly be expected, a great part of the place being burnt, and the French reduced to the necessity of blowing up several houses to prevent the destruction of the whole."

The last expedition against St. Malo was in the year 1758, as before mentioned.

Yours, &c. H. R.

Mr. URBAN, *Hockley, near Coventry,*  
January 18.

THE satisfaction which I feel in endeavouring (in the circumstances already mentioned, p. 8,) to be useful as a Clergyman, is much greater than any that



that I could derive from enjoying the highest station in the Church, without contributing any thing to its dignity and support.

From the ease and retirement of a college, from that leisure from the distraction of secular business which is happily afforded to most (and perhaps ought to be afforded to all) the clergy, we ought undoubtedly to expect the cause of Literature and Religion to be chiefly promoted. A person employed in pursuits connected with the cares of the world, and engaged of necessity in a sordid intercourse with many who have no esteem for literature and science, nor scarce an idea beyond that of making money, and who of course estimate a man's merit according to their notions of what is valuable, that is, according to the *weight* of gold and silver of which he is possessed\*; if in such a situation he pursues his studies, he does it under many and great disadvantages. Happy are those of the clergy who, with a taste for science and learning, and sensible of their important situation, (I mean as ministers of Christ,) can attend, without these interruptions, to the proper business of their stations.

The labours, therefore, of those who are not blessed with this literary ease, but who can pursue their studies under the circumstances above-mentioned, have a claim for much candour from those who read them.—Under these circumstances then has been written the work of mine above-mentioned, as well, likewise, as some others composed by me. Of their merit I cannot speak, if indeed it became me to do so. It is, however, no way improper to solicit the candour of the publick, by thus relating those particulars which appear, perhaps not unjustly, to demand it.

I have just been referring to the Charge of Bishop Horsley, in his Tracts in controversy with Dr. Priestley. I cannot, now I have my pen in my hand, put an

end to this letter without soliciting permission of the learned Prelate to offer a few remarks upon it. I must confess, then, that I have never read the passages in the beginning of this Charge, which appear to contain some improper reflections upon the clergy, without great and serious pain. It has been thought by many, and those too out of our church as well as many in it, that the observations of the bishop to which I allude must be peculiarly hurtful to the feelings of the clergy; a circumstance which, however, I am well assured, the bishop did not intend. If the private clergy were not men of splendid talents, and of great literary attainments, it could not be expected that, when they became elevated into higher situations, they could all of a sudden become distinguished as scholars, and qualified to defend the church against the artful and various attacks “of the stubborn infidels.” Besides this, most of our dignified clergy, for a long period of time, have eminently distinguished themselves in science long before they obtained advancement in the church.—If, too, the private clergy be not assiduous in preserving that honourable distinction in literature which they have always held, the higher stations in the church would soon be filled with those who would be unqualified to discharge the duties incumbent upon them.—There are not two courses of study for the dignified and undignified clergy; and the latter situation must be filled by every one before he be raised to the former.

Upon this subject, Mr. Urban, I trust that you will allow me to take up a little more room in your valuable repository, by inserting the following quotation, which relates to this subject, from Dr. Kippis's “*Observations on the late Contests in the Royal Society*,” especially as many may not have seen it, to whom it cannot fail of being acceptable.

“I cannot forbear,” says the Doctor, “going something out of my way, to plead the cause of the beneficed and inferior clergy. Bingham, who deserved so well of the Church by his ‘*Origines Ecclesiasticæ*,’ never rose to be higher than a Parish Priest. Mr. Jackson gave most of his publications to the world when he was only Rector of Rostington, and never was advanced to any preferment that could be entitled a Dignity. The great Dr. Samuel Clarke produced all his valuable works whilst in the full exercise of parochial duties; nor did he ever become

a Dg-

\* In this age every thing is reduced to the standard of wealth. By this we not only measure the consideration that we pay to individuals, but also the power and safety of empires.

“*Hæc verè sunt aurea secula!*”

“Shade of Lycurgus! is it then a fable that you led your Spartans to virtue, security, and glory, by institutions proscribing wealth?” See *An Essay on the martial Character of Nations*, p. 7.



a Dignitary of the Church of England, unless his having been a chaplain to Queen Anne is understood to confer that appellation. I mention not John Hales of Eaton, and Joseph Mede; for, though the provision that was made for them was very small, and inadequate to their merit, they had the advantages of a learned retirement.

“Not to pursue instances of this kind, another thing deserves to be mentioned, which is, that, with regard to those dignitaries of the church who have been the most illustrious for their writings in the cause of religion and literature, they were not raised to their high and opulent stations that they might have leisure for such productions, but had their honours and emoluments conferred upon them for the services they had done when they were only Parish Priests. John Boys, one of the Translators of the Bible, did not obtain a Prebend of Ely from the hands of Bishop Andrews till he had gone through all his labours. Cave had published the greater number of his works before he was installed a Canon of Windsor. Castell had finished his ‘*Lexicon Heptaglotton*’ when he became a Prebendary of Canterbury. Bishop Bull, whose name has been so much celebrated in the theological controversy in which Dr. Horsley hath taken a distinguished part, composed most of his learned productions, and, among the rest, his Defence of the Nicene Faith, whilst he was Rector of Saddington St. Mary, in Gloucestershire, and amidst an uncommonly assiduous discharge of his pastoral functions. To come to our own times, Jortin, the glory of the Church of England divines in the present century, was not drawn out of obscurity till very late in life. All his valuable works, excepting those which were printed after his decease, were published when he had attained no higher a preferment than the living of St. Dunstan’s in the East. Warburton was only Rector of Burnt Broughton, in Lincolnshire, when he wrote his Alliance between Church and State, a great part of his Divine Legation of Moses, and many of his other performances. And it was at Thurstaston, in Leicestershire, that the Bishop of Worcester (Dr. Hurd) laid the foundation of his honours and his fame, in his beautiful criticisms on Horace, and his admirable Dialogues. If I am not mistaken, the Lectures on Hebrew Poetry, which are beyond all praise, had appeared before the author of them, the present Diocesan of London, had become a Prebendary of Durham. With regard to Dr. Horsley himself, he will not, I suppose, deny that he was known in the scientific world when he was only minister of Newington Butts\*.”

To these observations, and to those

which I have been making, I wish, with the Bishop’s permission, to add, that between the passages in the first part of his Charge upon which I have been commenting, and some others towards the latter end, there appears a great inconsistency. At the 65th and the following pages he recommends a manly course of study to “novitiates in our order,” which of course he not only wishes but expects,—nay, which he knows those among the younger clergy, who are possessed of a single spark of honourable ambition, will readily and cheerfully adopt; or at least a plan equivalent to it both in labour and utility.—This plan will fit them for something more than merely “to discharge the plain duty of catechists\*,” however useful, however honourable, it most certainly is, to discharge this office in a proper and able manner.—At this period of the Christian æra, when inspiration no longer subsists, when attacks are being frequently made, not only upon the discipline, but even upon the doctrines of our religion, something more is necessary for every clergyman, who would wish to fill his station with credit to himself, and with proper advantage to the church, than the mere discharge of the above duties.—Without that erudition which can defend the church against its adversaries, how low, how humble, must every minister appear, not only to his opponents, but to the whole world. Without that science which will give him dignity as a scholar, the learned among the laity can hold him in no high estimation. But the clergy not only possess that learning which alone can enable a man to interpret the sacred writings, and defend the doctrines of our church; they also take the lead in every thing in which science and literature are at all concerned.—As scholars, they hold the foremost rank; and may I never see the day, when they will lose that honourable and truly noble distinction!

Another benefit too, and that of by no means a small or trivial account, which arises from a clergyman’s possessing an extent of science and learning, is the putting to shame the idle and mercenary herd of hirelings, who, without any education for the church, have found means, through *friends*, to obtain ordination, and who thus dare to take upon themselves the office of a priest, merely

\* See Dr. Kippis’s *Observations on the late Contests*, &c. p. 148.

\* See the Bishop’s Charge, in *Tracts in Controversy with Dr. Priestley*, p. 4.



for the sake of plundering the sanctuary \*. The learned Prelate, to whom I am taking the liberty of addressing these remarks, knows, — nay, he not only knows but acknowledges, that the abilities and learning of the private clergy qualify them not only to instruct the laity in the principles and duties of religion, but to take the lead in defending the church against the attacks of its most able and skilful adversaries. He knows, and acknowledges, that they can not only do this, and that the qualifications of deep erudition and extensive science, which the clergy of the church of England are known to possess, enable them likewise, not only to take the lead in repelling the daring attacks of the heretic and infidel, but advance them to the first seat in science and literature. Take this acknowledgement of the bishop in his own words:

“ An extensive erudition in Pagan as well as Christian antiquity, joined with a critical understanding of the sacred text, is that which hath so long enabled the clergy of the Church of England to take the lead among Protestants as the apologists of the apostolic faith and discipline; and to baffle the united strength of their adversaries of all denominations. God forbid, that, through an indolence which would be unpardonable, we should ever lose the superiority which we have so long maintained! The acquisition of learning is indeed laborious, but the fruit is sweet. The private satisfaction that it must give to every minister of the Church of England, to understand, that his engagements to the Establishment are perfectly consistent with his higher obligations to God and Christ, is alone sufficient to repay the labour of the studies, which afford this comfortable conviction, and contribute to its daily growth. But private satisfaction is not the end of our pursuits. The nobler end is public edification†.”

I cannot conclude this letter without repeating, (and it deserves here to be repeated,) that upon the credit of the private clergy must depend that of the bishops, and of every higher order in the church. As the higher must necessarily be taken from the lower orders, if these are qualified only to discharge ‘the plain duty of catechists,’ the others, though

advanced into a superior station, must remain unqualified for every higher effort; since the merely being made an archdeacon, a bishop, or archbishop, cannot convey any more learning, or any more abilities, than the person was possessed of before his advancement. If, therefore, any indolence should seize upon the private clergy; if they should lose that honourable ambition which has hitherto rendered them so distinguished as divines and scholars; if they should abate of that love of labour and of science, which has hitherto made them explore every region of literature, both sacred and profane; if this should ever be the case, farewell to that high rank which they at present hold, and adieu to that deserved reputation which the bishops and every higher order now maintain for learning and ability, as well as for those yet greater qualifications of a regard to the interests of virtue and religion, and of unwearied care and activity for the interests and advantage of the Church of England.

I hope the learned Prelate will not accuse me of any want of respect towards him, in thus offering these remarks on the passages in his Charge above alluded to. Highly and justly as he is respected for his talents and abilities, there is no one that pays him a sincerer tribute of applause than does the writer of this letter. And this I do upon more accounts than one. As I am hurt at seeing the Church disgraced by any illiterate and unworthy character; so do I receive no small degree of pride and satisfaction from seeing its clergy distinguish themselves by their learning, and take the lead in things pertaining to science and literature. If Bishop Horsley particularly, among many others, did not share my respect upon this account, as well as upon that of his exalted situation, the whole feelings and affections of my heart would suffer an entire change;—I should no longer be struck with that which confers more true and genuine glory than all the evanescent and perishing honours and distinctions which this world can bestow. The Bishop will pardon my feelings;—he will pardon my pride, if I cannot avoid feeling hurt, when the private or undignified clergy are unjustly reflected upon \*. If I am hurt upon

\* For observations upon this subject, if any be curious to know my opinions respecting it somewhat at large, he may consult my “*Sermons and Tracts upon various Subjects; literary, critical, and political; and my Appeal to the Public on the Subject of Politics.*”

† See *Tracts*, &c. p. 71.

\* What too shews the injustice of one part of the clergy reflecting upon another, what adds to their real dignity and honour,



their account, I am equally hurt on account of the higher orders in the church, the bishops and archbishops;—I am hurt upon account of the church itself. For upon their credit (the credit of the private clergy) must depend not only the credit and respectability of the higher clergy of every denomination, (for all these must arise from, and must first fill, the lower stations in the Church;) but the credit and dignity of the Church of England itself must be every way injured by any thing that affects these its numerous and highly distinguished members. Yours, &c. R. LICKORISH.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 23.

THE following illustrations of some of the local expressions, p. 1083, may not, perhaps, be unacceptable; and the instances, which I have subjoined of their usage by our great poets of elder days, may serve to evince the utility of such collections in critical inquiries, if, indeed, the thing requires any proof. To the authenticity of your correspondent's list, as far as it relates to Somerset, I can, and gladly do, bear testimony.

DON and DOFF are well known to be contracted from *do on* and *do off*. From *don* is also formed the substantive *donnings*. *Doff* occurs frequently in Shakespeare and Spenser, and twice in Milton.

"I praise thy resolution: *doff* these links." Sampf. Agon.

"Nature in awe to him

"Had *dofft* her gawdey trim."

Ode on the Nativity, lin. 33.

JEMMIES. *Hinges*. Grose, in his Provincial Glossary, gives *Jimmers*, and a North-country word, in the same sense. In Somerset, I believe, the more common pronunciation to be *jimmels*, perhaps from the French *jumelle*, a twin, *gemellus*.

To MOOCH, to *play truant*. Otherwise *mich*, or *meech*. Somers. "Shall the blessed son of heaven prove a *micher*\*, and eat black-berries." Shakespeare, Hen. IV. Part I. Act 2. Grose has "*michers*, thieves, pilferers, Norf."

honour, is, that many eminent prelates have risen to their exalted situations in the church, who were descended from those who occupied subordinate ranks and the lower stations in life. This, it must be added, redounds equally to the honour of the great and every way illustrious personage, to whom it belongs to appoint to high places in the Church.

\* A *micher* is an idler.

TYPOGR.

MOILED, *troubled, fatigued*. Most likely from *moile*, or *mayle*, the antient mode of writing; and the present West country mode of pronouncing the name of that laborious animal, the mule.

NESH is used by Chaucer, I think, though I cannot now point out the particular passage; but I am certain, that I have met with it in some old author of note.

PLOUGH, for a waggon and horses, comes probably from *plaustrum*, or rather from the Italian, *plastro*; the diphthong *au* being sounded by the Italians like the English *ou*.

SCUTE, a reward. Bp. Fleetwood mentions a French gold coin, named a *scute*, of the value of 3s. 4d. current in England in 1427. See Chronicon Preciosum.

TIDY, *neat, decent*. Dol Tear-sheet calls Falstaff, "thou whoreson little *tydie* Bartholomew Boar-pig." Hen. IV. p. ii, Act 2.

TINE, to light. As, *tine the candle*. Thus Milton,

—————"as late the clouds  
"Jostling, or pushed with winds, rude in  
"their shock,

"*Tine* the slant light'ning."——

Par. lo. B. X. l. 332.

TINE, to shut. Verstegan gives, "*betined*, hedged about," in his list of old English words; and adds, "We use yet in some parts of England to say *tyning* for hedging." Antiquities, ed. 4to. 1634. p. 210. In Somerset an inclosed field is frequently called a *tinig*, in opposition to a down or open common.

TWILY. Perhaps a corruption of *toily*.—Certainly; for *toil* is always pronounced by the Western rustics *twile*; spoil, *spwile*, &c.

TUTT-WORK. From the French *tout*.—This is, probably, the true etymology; at least, it coincides with the notion which I have always entertained of its derivation; and it may be remarked, that such of our old provincial words as are not Saxon come for the most part from the French. There are very few among them, I believe, which are mere barbarous inventions, devoid of any signification; as some authors are fond of representing them. Many, doubtless, are so corrupted, that it is difficult, if not impossible, to trace them to their genuine original; but, to say that such an original does not, or did not, exist, is not only to draw an undue



inference, but also to make an assertion in itself extremely improbable.

Yours, &c. R. P.

Mr. URBAN, Stepney, Sept. 21.

I SHOULD esteem myself happy were the following observations upon the monument of Sir Henry Colet, in Stepney church, to add to the information or satisfaction of Mr. Malcolm, or any of your readers. Nothing but his extreme modesty could have induced him to hesitate, or advance that as a conjecture, which may be nearly proved to a positive certainty. That the monument in question was originally of pure Gothic architecture, and that the Grecian or Roman order is of modern date, may be gathered from the *intrinsic evidences*. The monument appears to have exhibited a specimen of finished and most elegant workmanship. The architrave was decorated after the Gothic style, with light ornaments, which were easily destroyed by the hand of Time, or the still ruder hand of Man. In the year 1605 it might possibly have been reinstated in its original style, as requiring but slight reparation. It should seem that, in the year 1697, it underwent those alterations and repairs which are the subject of Mr. M's conjecture, and which betray the ignorance and *bungling* skill of the workman who undertook them; he had not only introduced the Tuscan order, but *patched* it to the *Gothic* in a rude and unworkmanlike manner. There are marks still to be seen of *three* columns, which supported the roof of the recess, and which rested on the tombstone. These appear to have been of light structure, and probably were broken and decayed. Should Mr. M. take the trouble to revisit the monument, he may clearly see the fragments on inspecting the ceiling of the recess. Had he been fortunate enough to discover this, he would have probably decided on the date of the slab which covers the tomb, that it was placed in the year 1697, as there are no vestiges of its being a support to the original Gothic columns. Besides that, the form and mouldings of the stone establish beyond doubt its modern date. In the year 1783 were added pediments to the Gothic columns which support the *chimney-piece*, and which the ignorance of the former workman in his repairs had omitted. At that period it was fresh painted, and received a new capital, which had been broken. It is

much to be lamented that the Mercers' Company have not restored the Gothic style, whether it may be imputed to a principle of *œconomy* or want of taste. This motley combination certainly offends the eye of the Antiquary and professional man. Mr. M. is pleased to remark, "that the tomb has been so frequently repaired, as the inscriptions inform us, that one can scarcely conjecture why it has happened that it required so much attention." In the interval of nearly a century, it might be reasonably expected to require reparations in its ornaments. And it must be but a testimony of common gratitude to keep in repair and preservation the monument of a man, to whose descendant the Mercers' Company owe so many obligations. On the side of the tomb were inscribed the armorial bearings of the family, or some devices, where are to be seen the three blank spaces. The brass nails are still discernible. J. T.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 30.

YOUR valuable Miscellany has just presented the publick with the ramble of a gentleman, who seems to have some taste for Natural History: his remarks were made in the South of England; and, with your permission, I will communicate, through the same channel, a short account of a similar excursion in the North.

Being in Westmorland last summer, I undertook a journey to Kent-sands, in search of natural curiosities, in the company of a friend whose taste is congenial to my own. The scenery of the country, and manners of its inhabitants, have been described by abler pens than mine; for which reason it will be proper to confine the following observations to the fossils, plants, and animals, that came under our notice.

We set off from Kendal on the first of August, on foot; which mode of travelling a judicious Naturalist will always prefer, because it affords him the best opportunity of pursuing his favourite study.

Kendal Fell is a hill which does not rise more than 160 yards above the river Kent in the highest part. The superior strata, to a great depth, consist of compact limestone, being that variety called *flint-stone*, as it emits a disagreeable smell when rubbed against a hard body. Its colour is grey, its fracture rough, and its specific gravity 2.723. It abounds with petrifications, principally



principally of the bivalve kind, which are very frequently mutilated. This vast mass of calcareous matter terminates an extensive field of the same, occupying the valley to the South. In this part it rests on an elevated ridge of the grey variety of the *shistus fuscus*, which is the common stone of the country to the North, and even takes place immediately on the East side of the river, where no limestone appears parallel to the hill; but the natural rock is never seen in the low grounds excepting by those who sink deep wells; for, it is buried beneath a thick covering of sand and pebbles, that forms the bed of the Kent, and extends up the declivities on both sides of it to a height far exceeding the limits of the present channel. The West side of the Fell is steep, frequently perpendicular; and the great quantity of limestone rubbish collected at the bottom of the precipice is covered with underwood, and has been famous since the time of Ray for a number of uncommon plants. I can add to the list already to be found in botanical works an early and undescribed variety of the *cynosurus cæruleus*, differing in the following particulars from that noticed by Mr. Lightfoot. It grows in the dry chinks of the rocks, flowers in the beginning of April, and never exceeds six or eight inches in height. The *tevite*, a kind of linnet, builds its nest on the summit, either among loose stones, or under the stunted junipers, which spread their branches over the massy surface of this barren soil, and heighten the picture of sterility by their starved appearance. The dottrel, *charadrius morinellus*, also pays a short visit to this uninviting spot at the first coming of the swallow, in its passage from the sea-coast to the interior mountains, where it spends the summer, and lingers a few days on its return to winter-quarters about the end of September.

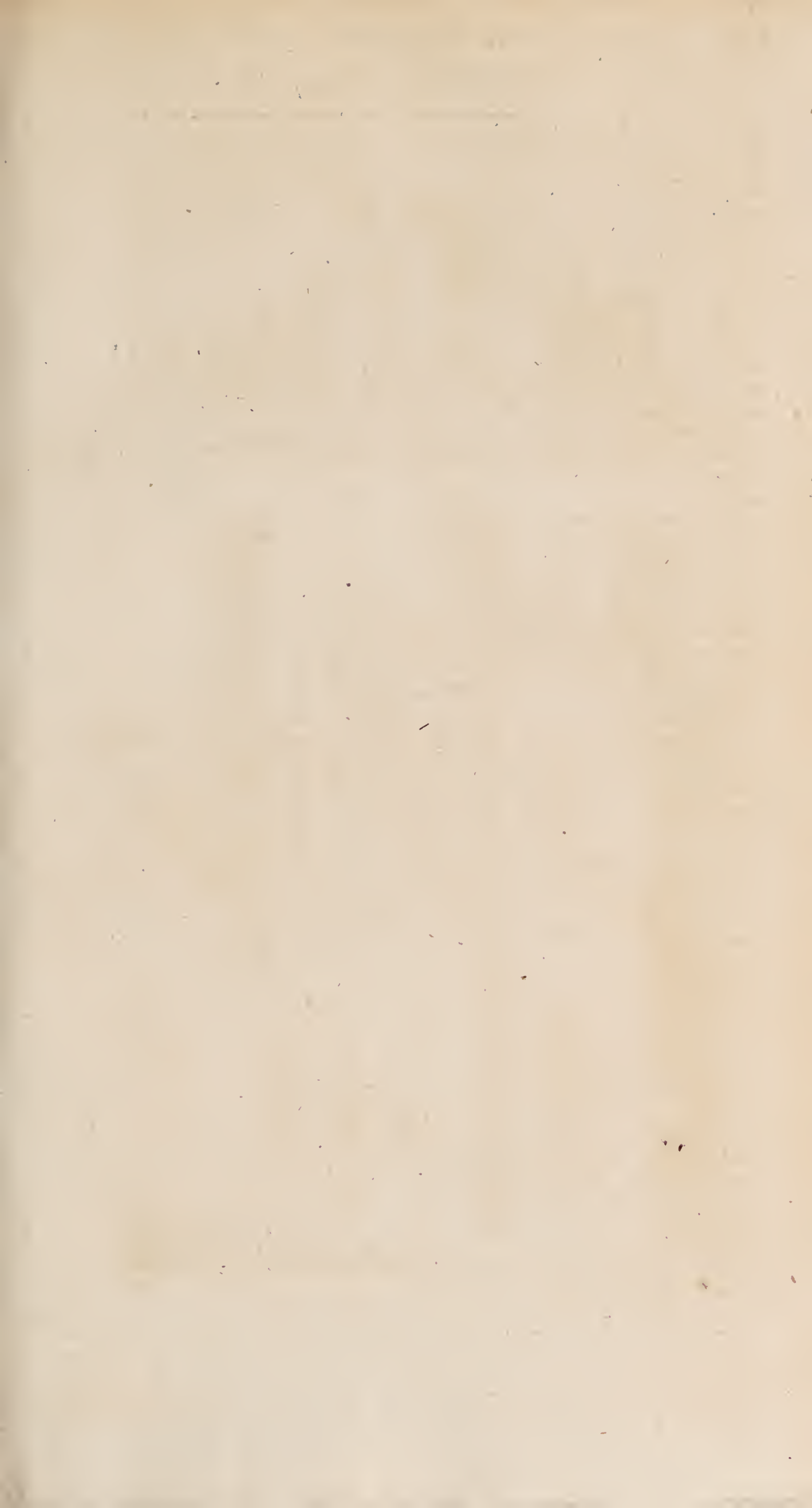
At one o'clock in the afternoon, we directed our course Southwards along the banks of the Kent; and, after walking a little more than two miles, reached Haws-bridge, where the whole body of the current forces its way through a deep and narrow chasm in the limestone rock. Here the petrifications are, generally speaking, *entrochites*; in which circumstance these strata differ from those we had examined before. Near the bridge we found a complete but small specimen of *helmintholithus hamonites*, imbedded in a fragment of stone.

The botany of the wood on the West side of the river is various; but I shall only mention the *melampyrum sylvaticum*, *viburnum opulus*, and *agaricus chantarellus*, out of the great profusion of plants afforded by this luxuriant place. Fahrenheit's thermometer stood in the shade, a little after 3 P. M. at 67°; and, at the same time, we found the temperature of a very fine spring to be 46.5°.

Between 4 and 5 o'clock we entered Leven's Park on the East side of Kent; the great quantity of wood in this delightful pleasure-ground has invited to its shades a variety of small birds, amongst which all the species of *Parus* were observed, the *Biarmicus* excepted; and the *Motacilla Regulus* was also plentiful, though an uncommon bird in this part of Westmorland. The banks of the river, as far as we had yet traversed them, were frequented by the pied fly-catcher, *Murcicapa Alricapilla*, a bird that is far from being uncommon in the hilly parts of the North, though hardly known in the south of England. It leads its young, as soon as they are fledged, to the sides of brooks and rivulets, where they find shelter under the spreading leaves of the *tussilago petasites*; its food does not consist altogether of insects; for, the gizzard of one I dissected contained a number of minute seeds mixed with small stones.

The following description was taken from a young cock bird: weight 13 dwts. length from the tip of the bill to the origin of the tail  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches; breadth  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches; upper part of the head glossy-black; neck surrounded with a broad white ring; the limits of the black and white very well defined; base of the bill flattened, but not so conspicuously broad as in the *m. griseola*; exterior feathers of the tail white tipped with brown; inner web of the quill feathers dirty white; coverts of the wings black with light brown edges: legs *fuscous*, not black; under part of the body of a dirty white, feathers being black tipped with white. The water ouzel, *Sturnus cinclus*, occurred frequently in the course of our walk. All the springs between Haws-bridge and this place cover the withered vegetables in their respective channels with a calcareous crust; the water of these fountains is undoubtedly impregnated with lime, suspended in it by an excess of carbonic acid; this gas escaping, when it comes into contact with the external air, leaves the earthy matter to subside,

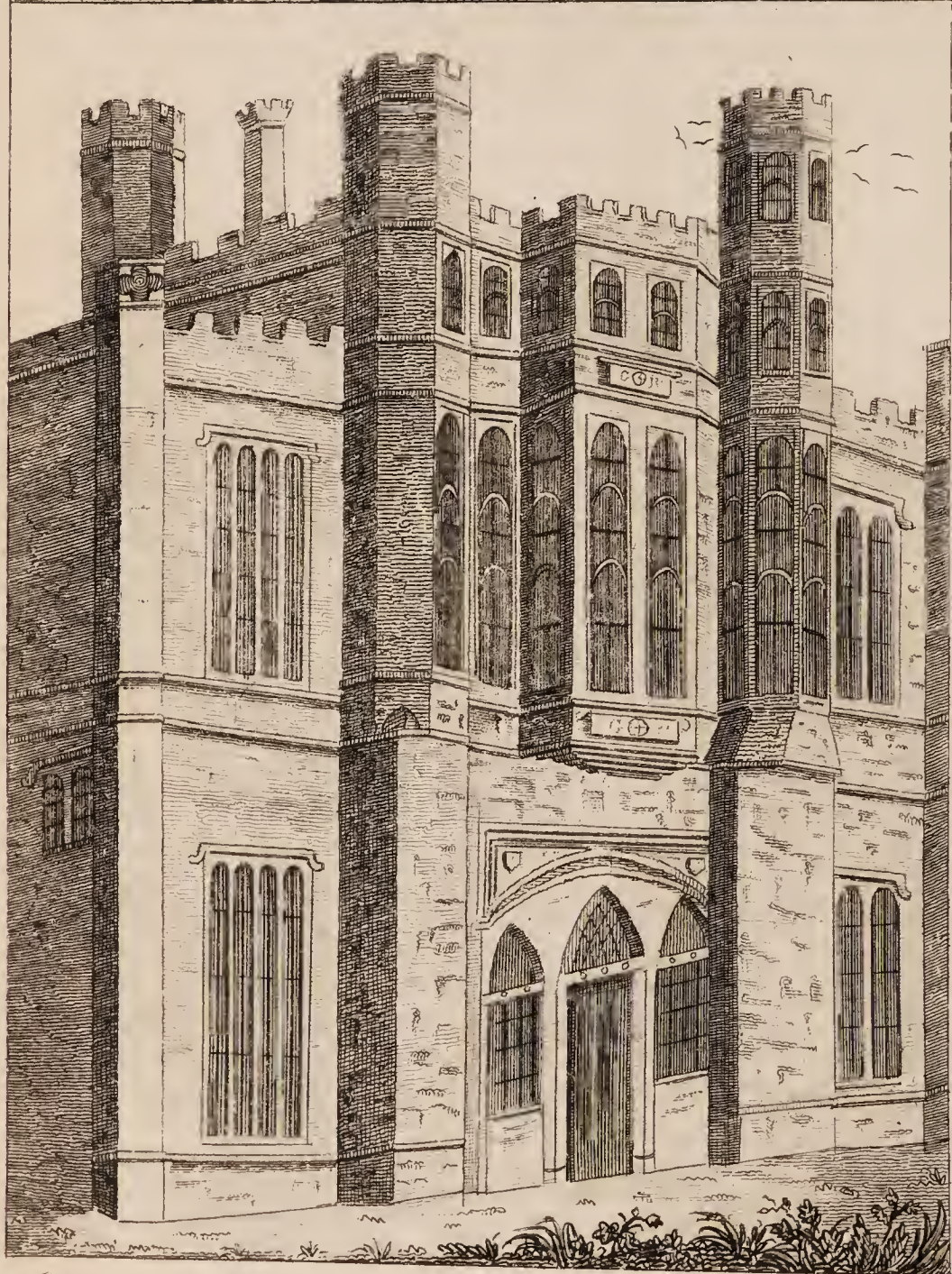






*Bishopsteignton Church*

*Gent Mag. Feb'y 1794. Pl II p 110.*



*Gateway of Sir John Throckmorton's House p 117.*



subside, and form the incrustation in question; which incloses sticks, dead moss and straws cementing them into masses, vulgarly, but improperly, called petrifications; for, the substance here alluded to is a calcareous *tophus*. Water thus charged with lime has a brisker taste than what has been rendered soft by exposure to the atmosphere in the river, and generally is preferred for culinary purposes; which seems to invalidate an opinion, entertained by very able physicians, of particular obstructions being occasioned by stony particles received into the system, together with the fluid in question; but this beverage, so suspicious in appearance, is innocent in its effects; for, the stone and gravel are, at least, as uncommon here as in any part of the kingdom; nor do we perceive the smallest symptom of those unseemly tumours of the throat which prevail in the Alps and other mountainous districts.

Before quitting the park, we came to high-water-mark; for, the tides reach thus far into the country at the time of spring-floods, the distance from the sea being not less than twenty miles; consequently this part of the river is not more than eighteen or twenty yards above low-water-mark, which is a very gentle ascent when compared with that we had been examining; for, the Kent falls nearly fifty yards, by means of streams and cascades, in the space of less than five miles between Kendal and Levens. The watery inhabitants of this limpid current may be thus enumerated: the fresh-water muscle, *Mytilus Cygneus*; the cray-fish, *Cancer Asellus*; the samlet, *Salmo*; the trout, *S. Fario*; the salmon, *S. Salar*; the eel, *Muræna Anguilla*; the bull-head, *Cottus Gobio*; the pink, *Cyprinus Phoxinus*; the loach, *Cobitis Tænia*. About high-water-mark are found the flounder, *Pleuronectes Flessus*; and smelt, *Salmo Eperlanus*. The otter may be added, without much impropriety, to the catalogue, the common enemy of the finny tribe.

(To be concluded in a future number.)

SIR, *Oxton House, Dec. 19.*

I IN your Magazine of last month, I perceive that I am called on by a correspondent to answer queries that he hath put relative to the round tower at Teignmouth, and which he conceives, from its form, might have been one of those curious buildings to be met with in Scotland and Ireland, whose use hath

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hitherto baffled all the investigations of antiquaries. I should have been very glad, by any appearances besides the exterior figure, indicative of such an appropriation as your querist has conceived, to have confirmed his ingenious conjecture: but such are not to be found!—The tower in question is (at present at least) nothing but a shell, including a staircase; nor is there the least vestige remaining (if it ever hath been appropriated to such purposes) of its having been a “watchtower, a belfry, or a penitentiary residence of devotees.” These conical slender towers seem to be peculiar to Scotland and Ireland, in which last kingdom they are frequent; a circumstance that confines them to a distinct people, which, whether they be Irish or Scotch, appear hence to have had one common origin, and that unconnected with the British;—for, if it had been a species of architecture known to them, and introduced into those countries by the Britons who fled from the iron rod of the Romans, we might yet expect to find some similar remains extant in Cornwall, Wales, or Bretagne, of which I know not that any discovery hath been made. There is a tower (exactly alike the one I sketched at Teignmouth) in the neighbouring parish of Bishopsteignton, of which, as I have my pen in hand, I will give you a description, considering it as great a curiosity as the other. I send you also inclosed a drawing (*Pl. II. fig. 1.*) which will better illustrate the building. The style of architecture (as may be seen by comparing them together) is correspondent (in regard to the towers) to that at Teignmouth. This, however, at Bishopsteignton is enriched by a doorway at the western end of the church, which, in ascertaining the antiquity of the one, demonstrates the truth of the hypothesis which I had formed of the other. At a first glance the antiquary will pronounce, from the turn of the arch, this edifice to have been erected by the Saxons or Normans. The style of architecture in use by both nations, they had borrowed from the Romans their predecessors; the round arch was common to them all, and it is only by the progressive enrichments made on it, and on the columns that support it, that any conjecture of the least certainty can be established; hence particular data are acknowledged, as will enable the antiquarian to draw such reasonable inferences as may not be far wide of the truth; and, if I apply

them



them to this doorway in the church of Bishopsteignton, I shall ingenuously own that I may be under the necessity of abating somewhat of the antiquity in the date of its erection, which, by my foregoing expressions, I might seem to have no doubt of. For, if simplicity was the characteristic of the Saxon style, if its arches were in general supported by solid massy columns, if on those arches the ornaments (if any) were confined to foliage, lozenge-work, and chevrons; in short, if plainness and solidity constitute the predominant features, then is not the arch at Bishopsteignton Saxon.

There is a degree of elegance, especially in the supporting pillars, which is not consistent with the infancy of the arts in those ruder times: the Norman artist improved upon the works of his predecessors, specimens of which he had every where before his eyes. The spirit of emulation hath in every age possessed the mind of man; it stimulates him to the attainment of superior excellence; and it is to this energetic influence that in every successive period there hath been a proportionate advancement to perfection. Thus the Normans improved upon the simplicity of the Saxon decoration; though still retaining the peculiar mouldings, the turn, and the carvings of foliage, they gave additional beauties. Their pillars were no longer of a massy clumsiness, they were no longer plain and unornamented; they rose of a more slender form, were overspread with elegant reticulations, or had grooves chiselled on them, fluted, and in spiral windings. Such, with a profusion of ornaments on their capitals, and a vast variety of foliage and wavy undulations on the cornice of the arch, are to be seen on the western doorway of the church at Bishopsteignton; on which part, it is to be observed, the artist was more particularly lavish of his decorations.

Ere I have done with these remarks, I must not omit noticing, that the windows in the church, over this doorway, are Gothic, which (without we suppose that these were superadded at a later period) will necessarily still farther detract from its antiquity.

The Gothic style was introduced about the latter end of the 11th, and the beginning of the 12th, century, and was at first blended with the Norman in the same building; a strange heterogeneous mixture! But then the arch was not of the acute point which it afterwards assumed, nor did it possess any ramifications which

are distinguishing characters of the absolute Gothic: the arch, however, in these windows is very acute, and the mullions have a tendency to a ramified disposition; circumstances, which seem to warrant the supposition of their being a later erection than the doorway; and I have little doubt but that they have been added long since the time of Henry the First, when this blending of the Norman with the Gothic began; besides, it is evident that the towers are not Gothic; and, as the doorway is professedly Saxon or Norman, it may, without much difficulty, be allowed to be coeval with them; and that, therefore, the windows are a superstructure of a posterior age. From the consequence of the place, as well as from the sweetness of its situation, lying near the river Teign, we find that in the fourteenth century it was a residence of the Bishops of Exeter; hence its name. At that time there was a famous sanctuary here, which, says an old writer, none durst violate, though it protected many wicked people, as others of that nature did through corruption; and, upon that account, John de Grandison, a noble Burgundian, and Bishop of this diocese in the reign of Edward the Third, built a fine house here, that his successors (for so are the words of his will) might have a place to lay their heads, if at any time their temporalities should be seized into the king's hands: but his benevolent designs were all frustrated; for, his successors have lost not only this house, but the major part of the revenues which in the time of Grandison belonged to the bishoprick. The imputation of this waste rests chiefly upon Voysey, who possessed the see about the latter end of the 16th century, and who alienated fourteen manors out of twenty-two; for, in those days, spiritual lords could as freely sell and dispose of their temporal property as secular lords; and the circumstance of Babington, the successor of Voysey, passing away the manor of Crediton about the year 1595, possibly gave occasion for the enactment of a statute which prohibits ecclesiastics from alienating the revenues of the church.

There are a few remains of this palace, which are seen in the back-ground of the sketch beyond the church, consisting of a wall, with a window or two all overgrown with ivy. Yours, &c. J. S.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 3.  
IN the village of Tiffington, in the county of Derby, a place remarkable for



For fine springs of water, it has been a custom, time immemorial, on every Holy Thursday, to decorate the wells with boughs of trees, garlands of tulips, and other flowers, placed in various fancied devices; and, after prayers for the day at the church, for the parson and singers to pray and sing psalms at the wells. I should be glad to be informed, by any of your correspondents, what was the original of this custom, whether it is not handed down to us from the Druids, and whether they know of any other custom of the like kind in the kingdom.

Near the above village is a piece of barren upland, which hath been pared and burned, and the ashes left in hillocks unspreed, out of most of them willow-trees have spontaneously grown. There is not a willow-tree within two miles of the place. Please to give your opinion, if you think the trees are produced from seeds carried by the birds, or how otherwise.

John Bradshaw, president upon the trial of king Charles, was the youngest of three sons of his father, a gentleman of a good estate, and an antient family, seated at Marple, in Cheshire, near the North part of the county of Derby. He was bred to the law: there is an anecdote of him, which I heard my mother relate (who was allied to the family), of some verses made by him in his youth, prophetic of what happened; they are as follow:

Harry shall hire his father's land,  
And Tom shall be at his command;  
But I, poor Jack, will do that,  
That all the world shall wonder at.  
Yours, &c. F. J.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 4.

BAYLE, in his Dictionary, mentions a monumental inscription in the church of Holme Pierrepont, Nottinghamshire, to the memory of Oldham the poet. I was at Holme last summer, and saw the remains of this inscription on a tablet broken into several pieces, and most probably it will never be repaired. May not this be worth noticing in the Gentleman's Magazine, as, a few years hence, it is possible, even the broken parcels that are left may be destroyed or lost? Yours, &c. B. T.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 6.

IN your valuable Magazine for November 1782, is a letter with the signature of K. Z. in which, amongst other articles of antiquity, is the following

epitaph, taken, as says the writer, from a stone in the church of March Baldon, in Oxfordshire:

"Here under lieth burried the body of the Reverend Father John Bridges, late bishop of Oxford, who departed this life the 26th day of March, A. D. 1618."

I shall esteem myself obliged to K. Z. or any other of your correspondents, to tell me if the bishop abovementioned was related, and in what degree, to the family of the late duke of Chandos; or, if not, whether any of the bishop's family are now living.

Yours, &c. PUBLICOLA.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 7.

I Mean not the smallest offence to INDAGATOR, when I beg him to read the Pleasures of Imagination again. I do it only because the passages, which would lessen his displeasure at "the total omission of future happiness," in that poem, are too numerous to cite. From the perusal of the whole he would find, that

"Never the sound of that devoted lyre  
Was wanting, whether on the rosy mead  
When Summer smiles, to warn the melting  
heart

Of Luxury's allurements, whether firm  
Against the torrent, and the stubborn hill,  
To urge free Virtue's step; and to her side  
Summon that strong Divinity of Soul [height  
Which conquers Chance and Fate, or, on the  
The jail assigned her, haply to proclaim  
Her triumph, on her brow to place the crown  
Of uncorrupted Praise, through future worlds  
To follow her interminated way,  
And bless Heaven's image in the heart of  
man." Pl. of Im. Book I.

He will find the author in many places

above the painted shapes,  
That fleeting move o'er this terrestrial scene  
Look up; beyond the adamantine gates  
Of death expatiate, as his birth-right claim  
Inheritance in all the works of God, &c.  
Ibid. Book II.

As the observation of Mr. Walker, that "the immortality of the soul is scarcely once hinted throughout the whole Poem," was sanctioned by Dr. Johnson as a *very proper censure*; I would request those, who have been prejudiced by it against Aken-side, to read Addison's papers (in the Spectator), or the Pleasures of Imagination. If that excellent man, who never missed a proper opportunity of giving glory to God, has not expatiated more largely (in treating the same subject) on those topics which Aken-side is accused of passing



ing over, I trust the acquittal of the latter will be unanimous and honourable.

With regard to the maxim of "*de mortuis nil nisi bonum*," much might be said upon the degree of attention due to it in a professed biographical work; but not one word would be to the purpose in the present case. Looking to the object of your pleasant and useful Miscellany, I venture still to think that the communication of anecdotes, that do honour to the dead or the living, is more satisfactory to yourself and your readers than the remembrances of their failings. The former sooth the mind, and excite to imitation—the latter "unhinge the harmony" of your correspondents, and fill up, in uninteresting (and sometimes *ungentle*) controversy, that space that would be more worthily allotted to *better* communications.

Under this impression I have made this (my last) notice of INDAGATOR's remarks as short as possible; and beg your insertion of it, upon the promise of not troubling you again,

Yours, &c. \* \*

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 10.

NOT having sufficient interest with the Great, to whom I might address the following; I request the favour of you to give it a place in your useful publication, in which it may come to the knowledge of those in whose power it may be to promote the proposed alteration.

In a treatise lately published on the duties of Regimental Surgeons, Administration is cautioned against bestowing on them commissions as military officers.—I am persuaded, from reason and observation, that it is wrong, because their education is more extensive than falls to the share of other officers; they hereby acquire a liberality of sentiment that distinguish them. Their knowledge of languages enables them to be acquainted with all the stratagems of war, both in ancient and modern history. I could mention several instances of surgeons advanced to considerable rank in the army, but shall at present only mention General John Crawford, who distinguished himself at Bellisle in a late war, both by his judgement as an officer, and such conduct to the inhabitants as gained him personally the thanks of the king of France. Every regiment can easily spare the duty of a subaltern officer; and I would wish that every surgeon would quit his profession when he has risen to

the command of a company; a view of such preferment might induce men of letters, and of a proper education in their profession, to accept of being regimental surgeons; whereas their trifling pay, and stationary situation, with the sight of all other officers gradually advancing, must be a constant mortification to a man of spirit; their knowledge, too, in physic will better qualify them to observe whether the men are properly attended and supplied with necessaries.

S. A.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 12.

AS many County Histories come under your inspection, in which you frequently point out improvements, I beg leave to recommend to your attention what appears to me a valuable improvement, in some of the parishes in the New History of Cumberland.

Under *Brampton* is the following extract from the register:

"Since 1754, there have been 456 marriages; by licence 133; men who wrote their own names, 363; women, 185."

Under *Kirkland* is the following:

"Since 1754, 112 marriages at Kirkland; men, who have wrote their own names, 106; women, 66. At Culgaith (a chapel under Kirkland) since 1758, when the chapel was consecrated, 40 marriages; men wrote their own names, 36; women, 25. Since 1754, married at Kirkland by licence, 32; at Kulgaith, since 1758, 9.

Were this mode adopted in every parish in every County History (which, I presume, might easily be done when any extracts are made), some conclusions might be drawn of the respective *opulence* and *literature* of different parts of the kingdom. To see this plan of the Rev. W. Richardson (whose signature these two extracts bear) generally pursued would be a gratification to many, besides

Yours, STATISTICAL.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 13.

IN answer to your correspondent H. p. 843, who enquires after the etymology of the word *Shrub*, as a liquor, it seems extremely probable that we must have recourse to the ORIENTAL LANGUAGES for its derivation.

First, then, the mother-language, the HEBREW, furnishes us with שֵׁבַע *Shav-raub*, *astus*, *locus aridus*. The same word, with the same meaning, flows, with a little idiomatical variation, through the three daughter-languages, the CHALDEE, SYRIAC, and SAMARITAN.

The



The other two daughter-tongues, the ARABIC and ETHIOPIC, approach much nearer to the case in point.

In the ARABIC we have شرب *sha-raba*, he drank, or thirsted. Thence is deduced شراب *sharaub*, quicquid bibitur, vinum, syrupus.

The ETHIOPIC supplies us with ሰረብ, ሠረብ, *saraba sorpsit, propinavit*; and, what has a striking similitude of sound to the English word, ሰረብ *serúb*, or *srub*, *scriptus, haustus, portio aquæ quantum una vice effunditur.*

Nor this alone, but a multiplicity of other instances also, which appear equally obscure, would receive equal light if traced up to the same remote sources. Hence appears the great importance of those majestic and venerable languages, the fountain head, whence all our literature and all our knowledge flow, and, compared with which, the Roman, Greek, and other European tongues are but the offspring of yesterday.

If these well-intended observations of a young man self-taught in those languages can afford your correspondent any satisfaction, they are much at his service, and the writer will be very far from deeming the few moments which they cost him employed in vain.

In reference to p. 1091, the Hebrew word כִּדְרוֹן, according to Buxtorf and Castellus, signifies *armatura scutum clypeus*, as well as *lancea hasta.*

Yours, &c. SELIM.

Mr. URBAN, Fladbury, Dec. 10.

I Inclose a rough, but not *unfaithful*, sketch of a very venerable, turreted, gateway, belonging to the house of Sir John Throckmorton, at Coughton, in Warwickshire. Plate II. fig. 2.

The edifice is, with some probability, reported to have once made a part of Wesham abbey, and to have been removed thence, by Sir George Throckmorton, at the dissolution. The drawing I send will make a particular description unnecessary: but, to such as wish for farther information concerning this curious old edifice, the history of Evesham abbey and borough, now publishing, will be no unwelcome instructor. With respect to its removal from Evesham, there are many plausible arguments to be adduced on both sides of

the question. The authority for it is pretty good. I have frequently myself heard a gentleman of great veracity in Evesham report, that he had this information from the mouth of Sir Robert T. the late possessor. The style of its architecture is certainly antient enough, though it is by no means so easy to determine on the exact date of this species of building as on that of churches, &c. Among the records of Evesham abbey, I find a memorandum that tends somewhat to confirm the assertion. A licence is there said to have been obtained from king Edward (the First, I presume, as there is nothing farther specified,) for enlarging and building battlements and turrets on a very handsome gate of the abbey. There is a motto over the entrance, but it does not at all, I think, tend to decide the question. It is from Psalm cxxvii: *Nisi Dominus edificaverit domum, &c.* in modern characters, and as applicable to a private dwelling as to an ecclesiastical structure. The Throckmorton arms, inserted on two parts of the front, are of differently coloured stone, yet apparently fixed on of late years. Dugdale, in his Warwickshire, mentions this gateway; but says not a word of its removal from Evesham. He only observes, "that it was built by Sir George Throckmorton, who intended that the rest of the house should be finished in the same style." But the rest of the edifice, as may be seen by the two side-buildings, which the drawing includes, are a very awkward imitation, if any, of the venerable style of the tower. The additions under the arch are, confessedly, of very modern date. Sir George lived at the time of the dissolution: but surely Dugdale would have noticed the remarkable circumstance of the removal, had it been indisputably true. In the chancel of Coughton church (which, for its painted glass, certainly from the above abbey, I should recommend to the particular notice of every antiquary) is a plate of brass, inscribed to the memory of dame Elizabeth Throckmorton, the last abbess of Denve; (Queere, where?) and aunt to Sir George Throckmorton, who died 1547.

I have thrown the above circumstances, *pro* and *con.* rather promiscuously together, that some one of your deeper antiquarian readers may decide from them, and from the general appearance of the structure, whether or not



not there appears to be any truth in the report of its removal. It is a slight, and probably accidental, addition to this probability, that it is built of exactly the same kind of stone with the remaining fragments of Evesham abbey. W. T.

*The following letter breathes sentiments so noble, so generous, so dignified, so honourable to human nature, that we insert it with peculiar satisfaction. It was addressed to Marshal Broglio, and accompanied some medals and a valuable diamond, which his Royal Highness had received as presents from the Empress of Russia. The noble use to which they were to be applied will appear from the letter.*

“My Dear Marshal,

“MY heart is so deeply affected by the dreadful condition to which my worthy companions in fidelity and misfortune are reduced, and I experience such delay in obtaining the aids which the Regent has not ceased one moment to solicit, that I do not hesitate to put into your hands the last resource which I hold from the generosity of the Empress of Russia. I need not point out to you the use which you are to make of the money arising from the sale of the medals and the diamond: I leave that entirely to your own wisdom; but you know, that, in the present arduous circumstances, the most unfortunate and the most destitute objects are the dearest to my heart. I have already mentioned to you, my dear Marshal, my own personal embarrassments, which are great in the extreme; but I will never reckon myself for any thing, when there is a question of satisfying the most pressing wants of my heart; I have therefore given Mons. D’Uvergne 300 Louis d’Ors, to be delivered to you, to answer the most pressing calls, so that you may have time to make the most of the medals and the diamond.

“I am certain that I do honour to the gifts of the Empress, by converting them to so sacred a use; at the same time, I would have it known, my dear Marshal, to be my intention, that this slender relief should pass for nothing; that it is not to be taken in part of payment of what may be due and payable at Dusseldorf, nor in any degree interfere with the just demand which you made at the time when we hoped that the loan in Holland would have succeeded.

“Should I happen not to procure the assistance which I solicit with more ardour than ever, and should I then find myself destitute of all means for enabling me to repair whither soever the service of the king may require, I will still have a precious resource in the hearts of the French gentry; with such a support the road to honour will always be open to me. Lose not a moment, my dear Marshal, to apply this trifling aid; I shall be too richly rewarded, if it can relieve a part of those excellent Frenchmen to whom my whole existence is devoted. Receive, my dear Marshal, the assurance of all my sentiments of confidence and friendship. CHA. PHILIP.

“P. S. My sons had a sword, which was a present from my unfortunate brother; they send it to you, to be disposed of for the same purpose; they request, that in return you will give them one of yours, to lead them with more certainty to the paths of honour which you have so faithfully and so gloriously pursued.”

*The following is the part of the Marshal’s answer that relates to the sword.*

“Such are the wishes which the emigrants of this district, and certainly of all the other districts, form for your Royal Highness, and for the Princes your sons, who shew themselves worthy of you, my lord, by the sacrifice which they make of a sword, to which the hand that gave it imparted an inexpressible value. They do me too much honour in wishing to receive one from me: but I obey your orders, and commission the prince de Revel to present them with mine. It can possess no other value than that which it derives from the cry of *Vive le Roi* engraved upon the blade, and which is more deeply engraved upon my heart.”

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 14.

HAVING of late been very highly amused by the perusal of a MS volume of Miscellanies in Prose and Verse, written in the last century by a Royalist of eminence, who was some years imprisoned at Exeter; I am extremely desirous of learning (if possible) the Author’s name and history; in quest of which I have searched several contemporary histories, but hitherto in vain.

His initials are W. S.; and the volume is introduced by an admirable admonitory letter, addressed, “To my Sonne G. S, or any of my children, who



who shall happen to see this Manuscript, the fruit of my solitude whilst under restraint."

One part of this Miscellany contains a tragedy under the title of Jephtha; with a note, "This is the rude copy, as sudden invention writ it; which therefore is no measure of the abilities or of the design of the Author."

The rest of the Poetry consists of translations and imitations of passages in Scripture. In one of them, written in Exeter gaol 1651, being "A Paraphrase on Psalm cxxxvii, with some Enlargement, alluding to the present dangerous Schismes of Presbeterie and Independencye;" the Author observes, that "it may justly be affirmed that the Presbeterians of that age were the nurseries of all the many heresies then in England; and also, that they held the king by the hair whilst the Independents cut off his head."

His imprisonment was of considerable duration; for, the following resolves are dated Jan. 27, 1653:

"To forbear eating of fleshe every Lent if health and place afford me convenience.

"To fast every Good Friday till six att night.

"To forbear wine that day and Sater-day following, and all strong drinckes."

"To receive the Communion constantly upon Easter-day, and att Christmas-day, and att the least four times a yeare, if I can have meanes and opportunitye.

"To dedicate that day I am dischargd as a day of thanksgiving all my life to God for his mercyes; which I must observe once a yeare.

"To fast the first Wednesday every month, and for God's assistance—untill hee hath heard mee."

Then follow severall regulations for his conduct on fast-days; and a large collection of texts of Scripture, "warranting and enjoining respect and obedience to the sacred person and commands of Kings;" and of others, "shewing the singular sanctity of the Church more than other houses."

That he had at one time very serious apprehensions of being executed appears by the following passages:

"As I told the Lieutenant of the Tower when I was to be tryed, States desire but to keepe downe whome they contemne for their unworthines, but to cutt off whom they apprehend for their magnanimitye, and envye for their constancye.

"What I am resolved to say to the Judges at my entrance into my tryall.

"In trialls of life and death lett judges,

like Elohim, remember mercye; foe cast the severe eye of justice vpon the fact as that they looke with the eye of compassion vpon the malefactor; wresting the fauour of law to the fauour of life. And although it is said, *melius ut pereat unus, quam unitas*: yett, whilst you are pronouncing iudgement on another, remember that your owne iudgement hangs ouer your head. *Nuper eram iudex; jam iudicis ante tribunal subsistens paucos, judi or ipso modo.* In this cause therefore iudge aright, for you shall bee sure to find a righteous Judge, before whome you know not how soone you may bee iudged yourselues.

"If they pass sentence of death, I say:

"My Lords, Nature hath passed alreadye sentence vpon you alsoe. It can bee noe long time, I perceave by your grey haire, before you and I enter into a new controversie before God, the supreme Judge of heauen and earth, concerning the righteousness of this sentence.

"I am not sorry that I am passing out of this life, that I may not see the evils are comming vpon my country through your disobedience to God and your Prince.

"Upon the scaffold, to the officer:

"Tell your Moeke-state, that I am now about to suffer vnder their iudgement; but they shall vndergoe a more greivous and more iust iudgement of God. Yee establishe to yourselues thrones and dominions by shedding the blood of honest and innocent men: but what account will yee make thereof before God in the day of iudgement?"

It does not appear to what Nobleman this spirited letter was addressed:

"My Lord,

"Had you byn as kind to mee as your freindly letters and protestations of freindship when personally we conferd last gave mee presumption to expect, I had then esteemed you prætious to mee; but if I have discover'd all but flatterye, and your pretences of loue to bee a cloake to your designe of depriving mee of what (though I am not foe impious to wish it) Providence may possibly cast vpon mee, thereby to better your selfe and posteritye: My Lorde, I thinke it time to tell you (though in prison) I am not, nor cannot bee, insensible of your indirect dealings; and that I shall not bee sparing when God shall give mee libertie, to acquaint you further of your error; alwayes limiting my selfe within the bounds of respect to that person whom you can with noe lesse honour to your selfe, considering whose wife thee is, call daughter, then I doe sister. My Lord, it is sufficient I have found you unfaithfull to mee, and that I accordingly have a value for you: the freindship I have left for you is only this, that you may by Providence be endued with a moche vertue as the king hath given you honour. And soe I rest."

The



The more I peruse this curious MS. the more, Mr. Urban, is my curiosity excited to know the author. Many of the leaves are filled with moral sentences selected from various writers, with a view evidently to comfort the transcriber in his afflictions.

We know not when his imprisonment ceased; but he appears to have afterwards taken an active part in effecting the Restoration; the most considerable of the Prose Essays being "A Discourse of Duelling, according to the unjustifiable Custom of this Age; by a true Lover of Honour;" with a remark that "it is a fowle coppie, not to bee approved." This was written after his release; for, about the middle of it, he writes,

"Here I am interrupted by the general affairs, wherein it is now my turn to act my part; wherefore, I shall only name the authors I am to go through, and transcribe a part of the paper with which I am to conclude (lest that paper should be lost), and so rest till God gives me leisure and opportunity to make an end. This 3d of Feb. 1660. Brussels in Brabant."

A former part had been written "at Dixmeude." M. GREEN.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 5.  
SIR WILLIAM JONES, in a Discourse delivered to the newly-instituted Asiatic Society, Feb. 24, 1785, has this remarkable expression:

"One of the most sagacious men in this age, who continues, I hope, to improve and adorn it, SAMUEL JOHNSON, remarked in my hearing, that, if Newton had flourished in antient Greece, he would have been worshiped as a divinity. How zealously then would he be adored in Hindostan, if his incomparable writings could be read and comprehended by the *Pendits* of Cashmeir or Benares!"

Yours, &c.

M. G.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 11.  
IT is to be lamented, that your valuable Miscellany, so well calculated for the exercise of literary talents, should ever become the vehicle of private resentment or ill-nature. The manner in which an ingenious and amiable lady is treated in your publication of last month, has probably excited the indignation of most of your readers; certainly, of all those who are at all acquainted with her character, with the respectability of her situation in life, the liberality of her mind, and the excellent qualities of her heart. Independently of these considerations, such

language as Mr. Boswell's, when used to a female, must be thought highly indelicate and disgusting. His attempts at witticism are here too improperly applied to suffer us to smile at them, as we might do on other occasions. If this gentleman considers Miss Seward's presumption in estimating the character of Dr. Johnson so heinous as to deserve scriptural reproof, his conscience must be a little wounded when he reflects on the decisiveness with which he himself has appreciated the character of Milton. In the most defective parts of the latter, there is generally something that commands our admiration and respect; his whole conduct, however erroneous in some instances, appears to have been guided by an adherence to certain fixed principles, which he embraced with the most serious conviction of their truth; while the best and most striking qualities of the latter are frequently debased with a mixture of unmanly irresolution and inconsistency. Yours, M—s.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 13.

I HASTILY perused Mr. Boswell's principal corrections and additions to the first edition of his Life of Dr. Johnson this morning; and was, I assure you, very much surprized to find that a person, who ever professes the most scrupulous attention to exactness, should blunder so egregiously in the eleventh page of that work, that a schoolboy of the fifth form would blush at making a similar mistake.

Give me leave to state the passage to which I allude:

"P. 345, after l. 9. read—Speaking of Homer, whom he venerated as the prince of poets, Johnson remarked, that the advice given to Diomed by his father, when he sent him to the Trojan war, was the noblest exhortation that could be instanced in any heathen writer, and comprized in a single line; αἰὲν ἀριστεῖν, καὶ εὐπειροχὸν ἐμμεναι ἀλλῶν. which, if I recollect well, is translated by Dr. Clarke thus: *semper appetere præstantissima, et omnibus aliis antecellere.*"

I beg pardon, both of you and your readers, for troubling you with animadversions upon this ridiculous specimen of ignorance and absurdity; and shall only observe,

First, There exists not, nor do I believe there ever did exist, in any Greek author, such a word as εὐπειροχόν.

Secondly, Boswell should be reminded (to use his own words in his last illiberal epistle to the all-accomplished

Anna









T. Prout del. et sc.

Fig. 2. p. 121.

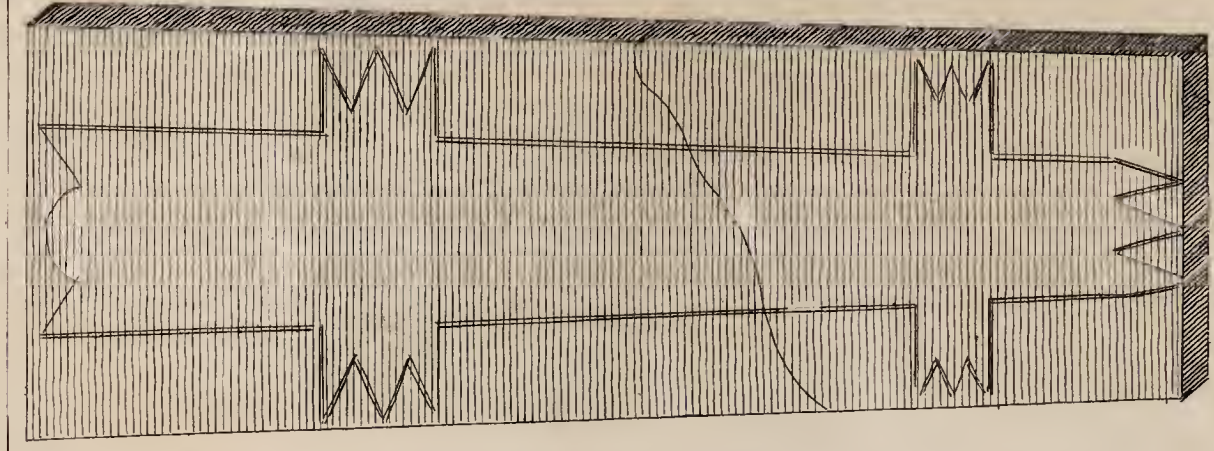


Fig. 3. p. 123.

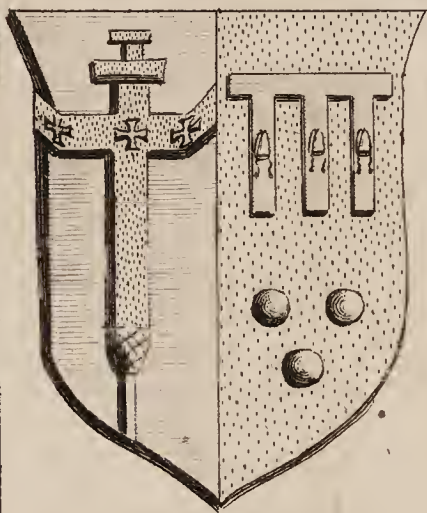








*Fig. 1. 2. Views from the Castle of LISMORE, Co. Waterford. P. 201.*



*Fig 3. 4 Carvings from Maidstone. p. 202.*

*Fig. 5. P. 202.*

WÆSLE:PA·BOZ  
 E·THCA·V·F  
 S·AP·IE·PA·V·OI

*Fig. 6. Inscription from DIBGATE HOUSE, KENT. p. 204.*



Anna Seward), that "it would not be any disadvantage to him if he should sometimes distrust the accuracy of his memory (*I seriously protest I mean no more!*);" for, he will, upon investigation, probably discover that Dr. Clarke, in his translation of the line abovementioned, does not employ the faulty expression *semper appetere præstantissima*: his words are, *ut semper fortissimè rem gererem*, et superior virtute essem aliis.

Thirdly, The advice was *not* given to Diomed by his father Tydeus, but by Hippolochus to his son Glaucus.

Lastly, As Tydeus was slain by Melanippus in the Theban war, it was *impossible* for him to have delivered these instructions to his son at the time when the latter accompanied the other Grecians in their expedition against Troy. Whereas it is apparent, from the discourse of Glaucus, that Hippolochus was alive when his offspring came to assist Priam and his house; and Glaucus most expressly says,

Πέμπε δὲ μ' εἰς Τροίην, καὶ μοι μαλα πῶλλ' αἰὲν, &c. &c. [ἐπέτελλεν,

Trusting to your well-known impartiality, Mr. Urban, for an insertion of this letter, I shall, for the present, conclude with advising Mr. Boswell not to assume to himself too much consequence, although he be allowedly an indefatigable, and, in general, a very faithful, biographer: for, as well might a little cock-boat, that sedulously follows a majestic first-rate, which, in the language of Milton, has

"All her bravery on, and tackle trim,  
Sails filled, and streamers waving,  
Courtèd by all the winds that hold them play,  
An amber scent of odorous perfume  
Her harbinger,"——

be expected to attract attention to itself by no other act than by thus *riding in the triumph, and partaking the gale*; as a conceited retailer of another's words and deeds be supposed to merit a fame superior, or even equal, to that of a celebrated lady, who is not only an excellent judge of poetry, but is also an admirable authoress in prose and verse.

Διοχρηστοστανίον.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 2.

FAR from entering into, or inflaming, the controversy between Miss Seward and Mr. Boswell, which I think has already gone to a ridiculous

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extent\*; I cannot but endeavour to rectify a mistake into which Miss S. has fallen, though it has escaped the notice of Mr. B. in his answer to Miss S's attack. Vol. LXIII. p. 1100, she speaks of Dr. Johnson as one "who first appeared before the world in the character of a poet, and who, in that line of writing, though some of his poetical compositions are very fine, has been excelled by several of his contemporaries."

I should have thought that Miss Seward's acquaintance with Dr. Johnson and his works would have prevented her from advancing a position which the better-informed part of the world will reject as spurious. I allude to the former part of the paragraph quoted: the latter may withstand enquiry.

Dr. Johnson's first work was his translation of Lobo's Voyage to Abyssinia; which appeared in the year 1733. Johnson was then on a visit to Mr. Hector, who had been his schoolfellow, and was a surgeon at Birmingham. His last work, the Lives of the Poets, was completed in 1781. His *Vanity of Human Wishes* was published in January, 1749. The bulwark of his literary fame does not exist in his poetry; which, perhaps, would have been better, had it been more ornamented with a little of that poetical luxuriance which we meet with in his prose. The few things in poetry (comparatively speaking) which have appeared in his name, do not establish his reputation.

But, Sir, I fear I have forgotten myself. Perhaps Miss S. means to insinuate that *the verses*, which *she* says were written by Johnson, at the *age of three years, on a Duck*, first marked him for a poet. Hence *she* may infer, that *he* first appeared to the world as a poet.

I am rather surprized also at her calling herself a *defenceless female*, particularly after a long and elaborate letter, written in answer to Mr. Boswell's, whom she attacks with a degree of censorial authority little becoming a female.

Yours, &c. MASTIGOPHOROS.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 3.

HAVING lately visited the very curious cellars of Gerard's Inn Hall, so accurately described by a London Antiquary in vol. LIV. p. 733; I send you a drawing (*plate III. fig. 1*), which,

\* We heartily hope that this will be the last letter we may receive on a subject which it is now certainly proper to terminate. EDITOR

I flatter



I flatter myself, will convey to your readers an exact idea of the place.

Yours, &c.

T. P.

Mr. URBAN, *W—b—b, Feb. 3.*

THE reliques noted LXI. p. 401, and LXII. p. 21, are perhaps more common than your correspondents are aware of; for, I also have in my possession a silver heart precisely of the form and size of that engraved LXII. p. 21, with the following inscription upon the outside of the lid of it, viz. *In this breast my hart doth rest*; and under the inscription is engraved a small heart. The manner of spelling the words *breast* and *heart* discovers it to be of some antiquity. In the inside also of both parts of the silver heart is a kind of double cross.—If this additional instance of the existence of more than one of these little curiosities can be of any sort of use to A. C. in his researches after their origin, I shall be happy in the communication of it.

F. E.

Mr. URBAN, *Villers-street, Feb. 6.*

THE following letter, which I have just received from my old and valuable friend Captain Project, is of too miscellaneous a nature for the Medical Spectator; but it is, at the same time, of too much importance to be withheld from the publick. I shall, therefore, beg leave to communicate it through the channel of the Gentleman's Magazine, which embraces every object that is either useful to literature, or beneficial to mankind.

THE MEDICAL SPECTATOR.

*A Proposal for rendering Admission into Theatres, and other crowded Places of Public Amusement, perfectly safe and commodious. By the celebrated Captain PROJECT, one of the Members of the Medico-Spectatorial Club.*

*"Festina lente."*

THE late fatal disaster at the Theatre-royal in the Hay-market is an object of universal distress and concern, there being few persons who have not, at some period or other, been more or less exposed to the same danger. But I am not addressing you, Sir, with vain and fruitless lamentations upon this melancholy occasion: I mean to offer a proposal to those who are more immediately concerned in the regulation of public places; which, if adopted, will in future prevent the pos-

sibility of a similar accident, let the crowd be ever so great, or ever so eager for admission. I do not, however, mean to confine myself to the Little Theatre in the Hay-market, the door of which is too near the street, and the descent too rapid, to admit of any modification consistent with safety to the publick. But, where there is a considerable length of passage or lobby from the street to the principal door, nothing surely can be more easy than to render admission perfectly commodious and secure.

My plan is this:

Let the passage or lobby be divided into three or more compartments by as many strong and substantial doors, in the centre of each of which there ought to be a smaller door capable of admitting two persons with ease. These smaller doors should stand open, that those persons who come first may be able to get to the innermost door without hindrance or inconvenience; but, whenever that portion or division of the lobby betwixt the innermost door and the next to it is filled, a regular door-keeper should shut and bolt the small door. And now the second division of the lobby will begin gradually to fill by those who are rather later in their arrival. And, as each division fills, the small doors ought to be successively shut.

Let notice be given in the play-bills, and other advertisements, that the innermost door will open precisely at the usual time of admission, and the other great doors successively in such a number of minutes after as shall be found by experience sufficient to admit those of the first division or platoon to get into the house without hurry or danger. Now, it is evident that those only can be admitted during the first ten, fifteen, or twenty minutes, who have fairly purchased the privilege by coming as early as they generally now do to the innermost door. I calculate that in ten, fifteen, or twenty minutes, those of the first division may be seated in the house; and in still less time that those of the second will have taken the places in the first division which the others had just left; those behind will occupy the second compartment; and so on, from one division to another, there will be a regular and progressive advancement without danger or material obstruction.

I can foresee one objection only to this mode of admission. It may be suggested that, supposing a lady, or any other



other person, in the first or second division should be taken ill, or wish on any account to get again into the street, and return home, such person will be imprisoned. This, however, is an inconvenience to which almost every person is at present obliged to submit when once the crowd assembles. But, by the proposal which I am now offering to your consideration, this difficulty will be completely removed; for, the door-keeper to each compartment of the lobby will be able with ease to accommodate the publick upon such an occasion; and there is little doubt but that he would find his account in doing it.

The advantages, over and above those of personal ease and safety, will be many. The publick will thus be relieved from the incessant nuisance and importunity of the orange-women and the bill of the play; the emolument of which I shall now suppose to be a perquisite belonging to the door-keeper or his wife. The pickpockets in every division would often find themselves in a very awkward situation. Those who are real lovers of the Drama, and who are willing to wait with the greatest patience and perseverance, will thus be sure of accommodation without danger, by early attendance; and so will all the others, till the house is completely filled.

One thing farther occurs to me. The innermost door should not be suffered to open wide all at once; because, such is the nature of mankind, Sir (and I speak it from experience), that, unless they are prevented, they *will* trample upon one another. I propose, therefore, that each half of the door shall be extended only so far as to form with the other a convenient angle in the middle; and now, a sliding window-shutter on each side of the door should immediately be drawn open, and discover the receivers of money and tickets in their boxes. And here, Sir, would be what in my younger days we used to denominate the Straits of Thermopylæ; through which I have often passed at the hazard of my life, in the days of Garrick, after a full hour's laborious struggling. If each person that passes through this door pays his money there, he will meet with no farther obstruction; and the house will certainly be filled in much less time than it can be done according to the present mode of admission.

I have no doubt, Sir, but the pro-

prietors of the theatre would soon be re-imburfed for the expence of these different doors and additional attendants; because numbers, who dread the crowding to a play, would, under this management, be tempted to partake of that rational amusement.

Should this proposal be adopted, the only reward expected, beside that arising from the consciousness of having done good, will be (when it is perfectly safe for an old man) a general order for admission into any part of the house for one lady and your old friend

CAPTAIN PROJECT.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 7.

THE outline which accompanies this (*plate III. fig. 3*) I sketched on the Flat Holm in September, 1780. It was discovered some time before, by removing the earth in the garden, North-east of the house. Such a monument, in such a situation, arrested my attention, and the present delineation was immediately taken. Permit me to preserve it in the *Gentleman's Magazine*.

This tomb, which has no literal inscription, and in which is the fissure represented in the sketch, probably covered the remains of the pious Gwalch, one of the primitive members of the church of Landaff. His disciple Bar-rauch gave name to the island of Barry, or rather Barr-eye, on the neighbouring coast of the principality. The island also gave name to the noble family of Barry in Ireland. This information Giraldus gives us on the authority of an antient monument in Landaff. I rather suppose it is extracted from *Historia Landavensis*, as no such monument has been noticed by any other author I have read or heard of. At what time this Gwalch lived, I will not pretend precisely to determine; but it was, I think, between the year 490 and the descent of the prowling Danes. During the predation of these inhuman adventurers, their indefatigable inquisitiveness, and insatiable avarice, made this, or the adjacent island Reoric, the most unlikely spot in Great Britain for the good Gwalch to rest quiet in his grave; which, doubtless, was his motive for preferring the unhallowed earth of this then uninhabited isle to the venerable cemetery of St. Dubricius, sanctified by Germanus and Lupus, the great champions of Christianity against the Pelagian heresy.

Maurice de Berkley, 10 Edward II. built,



built, or meant to have built, a priory on the Fla. Holm. Certain it is, that he alienated lands in the parish of Portbury for this purpose. Maurice died A. C. 1326; but we hear nothing of his priory. I suppose Sir Thomas Berkeley, who succeeded him, set aside this grant, and perhaps founded with it that chantry in the chapel of St. Catharine, Bedminster, which Sir Thomas endowed with lands in Portbury, for a priest to say mass for the soul of his father and mother.

If any of your correspondents can give farther information relative to Maurice priory, it will be thankfully received.

If the figure of the cross be not uncommon, at what time was it in use?

Yours, &c. T. B.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 1.

"THE most deplorable circumstance which distinguishes this Revolution from others is, that, when its original object was in a great measure obtained, order, tranquillity, and submission to law, did not return. One revolution has been grafted on another; new alterations have been imagined, and executed by men more violent, and means more bloody, than the former; the populace, stimulated by unprincipled leaders, have committed all the excesses of revolted Negroes, or of slaves who have burst from the galleys. At this moment, four years after the first insurrection, instead of the blessings of freedom, the unhappy people of France are, under the name of a Republick, suffering more intolerable oppressions than they ever did under the most despotic of their monarchs and are, at the same time, exposed to the attacks of external enemies, whose number is daily increasing by the imprudent conduct of their new governors."

Such is the account given of the French Revolution by Dr. Moore, in the second volume of his Journal, during his residence in France till the middle of December, 1792, p. 449; and a very just one it is.

"Of all the evils which have attended this extraordinary revolution, the most important to mankind in general perhaps is, that it weakens the indignation which every liberal mind naturally feels for despotism, and inclines them to submit to the awful tranquillity of methodized oppression, rather than risk such scenes of anarchy

and carnage as have been of late exhibited in this country. Yet it ought to be remembered, that despotism, though less savage, is more hopeless than anarchy, which contains within itself the seeds of its own destruction; whereas the pillars of despotism, being artfully arranged for the support of each other, may stand for ages. Were it not for this circumstance, and if there were no choice but to live under arbitrary government, or to be exposed to the unrestrained ravages and cruelties of a frantic populace, perhaps the former would be preferred as the less evil. For, in spite of the vitiating tendency of unlimited power on the human heart, History affords instances of perhaps one in a dozen of princes whose power was unlimited, and who yet preserved the virtues of humanity; whereas a mob is always furious, brutal, and cruel. But Heaven has not confined mankind to the miserable alternative; nor is every nation possessed of the impetuosity of the French, which, at the first sensation of freedom, has hurried them headlong into excesses without any rational object; like the lunatick, who, having spoken the language of moderation, and announced a peaceable disposition, makes use of his liberty in attacking every body around, and fighting furiously, till his strength being exhausted, he is again brought back to his fetters."

How far it is to be adopted as an example by other nations, let other nations judge for themselves. Our own countrymen, Mr. Urban, have made the trial of a republican form of government. When they thought the oppressions and expences of a monarchy could no longer be borne, and the tyranny of kings was at its height, they thought the best remedy was to pass sentence on the reigning sovereign by what a certain faction called a fair trial in a legal court. The nation found itself growing happier, richer, and more powerful, under a republican form, at the head of which was what the Romans would have called a dictator, and perhaps not have submitted to quite so long as the English did; for, even this man, with all his talents and abilities, was not elected by the voice of the nation at large. After he had governed about five years, Providence saw fit to depose him in a natural way. His son prudently resigned the power which he was totally unfit to have been heir to; and, after the parliament and council of state, called by the



the Protector, had governed 11 months, the unanimous voice of the nation called him and restored the heir of the very monarch whom they had beheaded. When his brother and hereditary successor discovered the old inherent tendencies to profligacy and arbitrary power, they deposed him and his issue, and called in his daughter's husband, a Protestant, whom they chose king to rule over them, and in whose family the succession has continued ever since to the present moment.

Thus has every civil war and every revolution in Great Britain terminated in the re-establishment and confirmation of MONARCHY. Does not this strongly mark the character and inclination of our countrymen? If any discontented spirits wish to exchange the present well-tempered constitution and limited monarchy, do they not deserve to feel the severities of republicanism, such as the French now suffer them, at an excess beyond what Sparta, Athens, or Rome, suffered in their democratic form, or any nation of Europe, Asia, or Africa, under their most arbitrary and bloody despots?

Admitting for a moment that the republican form of government should at length be established in France, will the sober part of the nation reflect without horror on the rivers of blood which were wantonly waded through for its establishment?

Q. Q.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 4.  
**W**HEN I read the Report which you have transmitted to posterity respecting the intended improvements in the approach to the city by Temple Bar and Snow-hill, I think posterity are under the greatest obligations to you for recording the infatuation of the citizens of London in the close of the 18th century. Innumerable are the adulations offered to them as the first traders of the globe; and one would imagine they supposed the kingdom of Great Britain a mine of gold. When one sees grave citizens and men of consequence, aldermen, deputies, common-council-men, constituting a committee, set their hands to a representation, that the parliament of Great Britain ought to vote 66,000*l.* to accommodate one city and its customers, one is naturally led to enquire what ideas these commissioners have of the wealth of individuals or the publick. When one

hears of a report in circulation, that, if Parliament in their wisdom decline the expence for prudential reasons, an exertion will be made to raise the sum by private contribution, what must one think of the public weal? There are who represent the nation on the eve of a bankruptcy from the expences of a war entered into on the most chimerical prospects. There are who affirm that this nation is equal to the expence of a second campaign, without any additional taxes or burthens, from savings which, whether they can ever be saved again, is of very little consequence to a people surcharged with a national debt. There are who esteem 60 or 100,000*l.* a flea-bite, when it is to give a clear passage to noblemen to receive their dividends, &c. &c. and to their wives to spend their pin-money in Fleet-street or Cheapside, while the wives of citizens, and the citizens themselves, will have a freer passage to the fashions of Pall-mall, the *promenade* of Bond-street, and the follies and vices of St. James's. For Heaven's sake, Mr. Urban, where is the consistency of our old friend John Bull, or where is the end to his inconsistencies? When will the illusion of self-love end? Is it possible there can be found reasoning men, aldermen or others, who will hold out such a speculation? Can the projector of it be so little acquainted with the profit and loss of trade, retail or wholesale, to tempt his friends to risk their subscription to such a bubble? I shall be charged with prejudging it. But does not the plan speak for itself? or has John Bull faith to remove churches and houses by way of experiment to the removal of mountains? I may be thought to write with the severity of Old Square Toes; but I feel as a Briton the shocking inexpediency of squandering on fanciful improvements public or private wealth, which the present situation of national affairs demands.

A COUNTRY PUTT AT THE  
EAST END OF THE CITY.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 5.  
**A**S it is generally understood that the French have owed much of their success during the present war to the excellence of their artillery, I should be obliged if you would insert the following extracts from Young's Travels, that it may be more generally known to whom they are obliged for the greatest improvement



improvement that has been discovered in the art of making cannon since their first invention.

P. 90. Messrs. Epivent had the goodness to attend me in a water expedition, to view the establishment of Mr. Wilkinson, for boring cannon in an island in the Loire, below Nantes. Until that well-known English manufacturer arrived, the French knew nothing of the art of casting cannon solid, and then boring them. Mr. Wilkinson's machinery for boring four cannon is now at work, moved by tide wheels; but they have erected a steam engine, with a new apparatus for boring seven more."

P. 155. "It is the feat (Montienis) of one, Mons. Weekainson's establishments for casting and boring cannon. The French say, that this active Englishman is brother-in-law to Dr. Priestley, and therefore a friend of mankind; and that he taught them to bore cannon, in order to give liberty to America. The establishment is very considerable: there are from 500 to 600 men employed, besides colliers: five steam-engines that are employed for giving the blasts, and for boring, and a new one building."

Allow me to embrace this opportunity of thanking you for the extreme satisfaction which your labours of late have in particular afforded. I have been a constant reader almost from the time I began to read, and admire the excellence of your principles. In the late important crisis, your conduct demands the fervent approbation of every Englishman. *Tempted*, I doubt not but you were, as well as others; but, whilst so many authors of periodical publications "sold themselves to iniquity," you have uniformly shewn yourself a steady and zealous friend to the King and Constitution. With sincere wishes that you may long enjoy your well-earned popularity in health and happiness, I am

Yours, &c.

A. B.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 3.

THE lines concluding "Thoughts on new and old Principles of Political Obedience," vol. LXIII. p. 1114, are from Ovid Met. XII. 88—90.

Is not the gateway at Old Ford misplaced near *Bow*? and how are the two gateways with different arches expressed in p. 1161?

Hinckleienis, p. 1164, must have found in p. 813, a sort of answer to his inquiry after the History of Coventry.

P. 1178. Mr. Simco gives the epitaph of Mr. Morton, author of the Natural History of Northamptonshire, as well as of his family, viz. his wife, his son, and his son's wife, and her second husband, rector of the same church of

Great Oxendon. What Mr. S. calls "a round Roman tower, curious, at the end of the *spire*," Mr. Bridges, vol. II. p. 82, more properly calls "a large stair projecting into the churchyard from the West end of the tower, which has a plain pinnacle at each corner, and a pyramidal spire."

I wish your correspondent, G. B. p. 1189, would give you his authority for the *Asgod*. *AFgod* is the Saxon term for an *idol*; and I suspect this name was given to the *image* of Woden, including the dragon at his feet, and not to the dragon alone. But let G. B. tell his own story.

As I am always concerned to see your Miscellany deformed with incorrectness; let me correct three press errors in page 7. col. a. l. 7. *Nova*; l. 10. *Fabricii*; l. 11. *Latinitatis*.

P. 9. a. l. 30. Where, in the print, is the *shield* and city dagger alluded to? and "a *restored* column" should be *columna rostrata*, or, if we must have a Latin English word, *rostrated* column.

Only two of the medallions of the three gallant heroes are mentioned; the other is inscribed "Capt. W. Bayne, aged 50," as properly noticed, vol. LXIII. p. 763.

P. 110. Do not the lines 750-1 of *Eneid* VI. as generally printed, imply that the souls were first to lose all remembrance of their past life, and then wish to begin a new existence?

P. 18. I am at a loss to find the difference between the clouted shoes of the modern peasantry and that found in the old wall at Tiverton.

I wish your correspondent *Antiquarius*, p. 19, would point out the precise situation of the *triangular* building near Ashby-de-la-Zouch castle.

Is it not from your Miscellany that I learn that Lady Wortley Montague's Letters, p. 35, were attributed to Dr. Seddon, minister of the English church at Amsterdam?

R. P. p. 40, will find Aldegraff's print of the execution of Manlius' son by a *Maiden* mentioned in Watson's Description of that Machine, Hist. of Halifax, p. 214—239, and Camden's Brit. III. 36, and Gent. Mag. LXIII, 317, where you have misprinted the name Aldegrarr.

The objections to machines in manufactories, now arising afresh in the petitions from several towns just presented to Parliament against them, may be answered in Dr. Wendeborn's View of England, vol. LXI. p. 256. D. H.

Mr,



Mr. URBAN, *Feb. 3.*  
 PLEASE to make my acknowledgements to E. for his candid review of my account of Coventry, from notes taken above 30 years ago, and not as should seem improved by the splenetic view in a thorough wet day last autumn. The letters on the shield, p. 163, were intended for one of your plates, but by some accident not inserted; and the picture of Godiva on horseback *was* certainly in the Council house as well as one in the hall. Such liberality in correcting the errors of others, joined to the spirit of minute inquiry, bespeak your correspondent a judicious antiquary, from whom I hope you will soon hear. The present diocesan may, perhaps, think that, as the *proper episcopal* church at Coventry is no more, he is under no obligation to contribute to the repair of any other there. R. G.

Mr. URBAN, *Bristol, Feb. 4.*  
 GIVE me leave to inform Veritas (LXIII. 1194), that a glow-worm is as often to be seen on the ground as in a hedge, though he wonders so much that Q. H. saw one on the ground. He must have been very little in the country, or he would have seen it.

In answer to a Constant Reader (LXIII. 985, 1192), "rodine with Duke Humphry" is to go without one's dinner. Duke Humphry was ordered to be executed before he had his dinner; therefore, if you dined with the duke, you were likely to have none.

Your inserting these few remarks will greatly oblige your constant reader S. N.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb. 6.*  
 AN anonymous correspondent, p. 30, your last month's Magazine, has thought fit to make an attack, as violent as it is unprovoked, on the Proposals for the British Settlement; an institution in the success of which I am nearly concerned. I shall, therefore, crave your indulgence for a column or two to be devoted to a reply. Not that I think the performance either demands or merits any answer; but I conceive it a favourable occasion afforded me of endeavouring farther to recommend to public notice, through your extensive and very respectable circulation, a plan it is equally my duty and my inclination to promote. I am the more induced to trouble you on this occasion from the circumstance of the perpetual warfare that has been carried on for the

destruction of this design, that had for its object benefits to mankind beyond calculation, and that, in the means it adopts, has the sanction and applause, not only of the wisest and best-informed, but almost of the whole mass of mankind where the plan has been made known. Strange and incredible is the assertion, were it not confirmed by irresistible facts; and it will be my duty, a serious and a solemn duty, to bring the actors in this scene before the judgement of their country.

Your correspondent is not ignorant of the nature of the calumny that has been made the instrument of so much mischief; and has not failed himself to dwell on a string, the discordant tones of which seem to vibrate in unison with the temper of his own mind. If any thing could give weight to his insinuation (for, though sheltered under a signature of initials only, he has not thought it prudent to venture beyond insinuation), it would be, that his feeble efforts may join with others, so as, possibly, to produce a momentum and effect from their combined force.

Let me, however, Sir, inform your correspondent, that the party, whose cause he so generously espouses, have abandoned their post, and retired from the field, adding to a disgraceful contest a more disgraceful defeat.

He tells you, Sir, that he met with the Proposals by accident in Leicestershire; he was not applied to on the business; his aid not asked; but he saw wherewithal to excite his wrath; his anger was roused; his courage became too big for restraint; and, with more than Quixotic zeal, he resolved to signalize himself a volunteer in this mighty achievement in demolishing that infant fabrick which almost every other man ardently wishes to rear.

In attacking the very principles of a plan that has every possible confirmation both in reason and experience, I shall enquire what are this gentleman's pretensions to that superior acumen of thought, and solidity of judgement, that entitle him to oppose the general opinion of mankind; and, in seeking to throw an imputation on its credit, I may enquire whether party-spirit and private rancour are not sufficiently apparent to divest his inuendos of force.

To assume a consequence, an *anonymous writer* boasts that he generally knows and is generally known; and, under his own inscrutable signature, pretumes



presumes to question the existence of a number of gentlemen who have given their names to the world, finely illustrating the universality of his acquaintance by confessing that, of a public committee, there is not one whom he knows or to whom he is known; and with what characteristic *modesty* this *masked adventurer* asks, "who are *they*!" He invites the charge of misanthropy, his conscience plainly accusing him. He says that he detests only the *name*, as possibly touching him too close.

He sets up Mr. Howard's plan of solitary confinement as opposed to this. I will not deny but, as he wishes our penal laws more severe, he may contemplate with great delight, unhappy wretches immured in dreary cells; but I beg leave to call your readers attention to the true nature of this plan, which, so far from being directly opposite, is *not in the least* opposed to Mr. Howard's. He, by solitary confinement, merely sought to remove an existing evil, the horrid effects of indiscriminate and unguarded association and profligacy in gaols. All these are fully obviated in our plan; in addition to which, positive advantages are provided by express and carefully-framed regulations, to derive a good from example and social intercourse far beyond what solitude can ever effect. Thus your correspondent errs by confounding every distinction between a well-governed society and the orgies of unhappy wretches drowning their miseries in debauchery, riot, and feigned mirth; and, because Mr. Howard's plan is opposed to the one, he thinks it opposed to the other also. Such are his *powers* of discrimination, or such his *candeur* of representation, of which to give him the chief merit I am unable to decide.

Your correspondent, objecting to the plan of the British Settlement as visionary, and merely theoretical, advances an *apborism* that would do honour to the most unintelligible sages of the mystic schools: "Man," says my *learned* antagonist, "is that kind of animal which will not submit to philosophical principles." I do not know that submission is ever required to philosophical or to any other principles: laws, not principles, are the objects of obedience. Human laws are, indeed, founded on principles. All principles are properly philosophical; for, they are the exposition and developement of the nature, primary powers, and relations, of beings.

Nature has imposed her laws on all beings, therefore on man; and them man must obey. The ascertaining those laws is the work of philosophy; the declaration of them reduces them to principles in moral science. But to these, with profound penetration, your correspondent has discovered "man is that kind of animal *which will not submit.*" I intreat him, Sir, to instruct us a little farther; what *other kind of* animal is better versed in philosophy, and more submissive to its principles, than man? And, since man is so refractory a being that he will not submit to *philosophical* principles, that is, to the *laws of his nature*, to what *other kind of* principles does he submit? what *unphilosophical* principles, and what *unnatural* laws, are they which regulate civil society, and govern the human race?

(*To be continued.*)

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 10.

YOU may give Three Stars or Eusebia's compliments, which you please, to Mr. Malcolm, and acquaint him, I should have answered his obliging reply to my query (concerning the lady buried at Stepney) sooner; but I have been hunting the ballad stalls for the old song without success; though all the old women are well acquainted with it; my memory is not good enough to give any *fianzas* of it as a specimen, so the story shall be at Mr. M's service in humble prose. A gentleman, benighted in travelling, is sheltered in a cottage, where the good wife is in labour; he draws the horoscope of the infant, and finds it destined to be his future bride; this his pride revolting against, he pretends compassion to the circumstances of the parents, who are easily induced to part with one child from a numerous brood to a rich man, who promises to provide so much better for it than they can: he carries it off with an intention to destroy it. but, not being hardened enough to imbrue his hands in its blood, he leaves it in some lonely forest, to, at least, as certain destruction; here some shepherd or cottager finds it, takes it home to his wife, who nurses it with great tenderness, as has been ever usual in these stories, from the time of Romulus and Remus. She grows up in all the bloom of beauty. Again her future spouse is drawn by his stars to this spot; stricken with her charms, but hearing her history, from her supposed father, is again enraged,

and







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and meditates her death; covering his design with pretended love, gets her a second time into his hands; again melted by her tears and petitions, throws his ring into a river they were near, vowing to destroy her if ever she appeared before him without that ring. After several adventures, she gets into service as a cook in a family. Here, gutting a large fish, to her great astonishment she finds this ring, which she carefully keeps; and, not long after, he comes; threatens; but, on seeing the ring, finds it in vain to resist destiny; and, her planet having now the full ascendancy, they form a very happy conjunction. I do not know, Mr. Urban, whether you will think this old woman's tale worth inserting. I have endeavoured to relate it as concisely as I could.

And now, if you will indulge my garrulity with a little more room, I will once more plead on a more important subject; a plan I have had in my mind for some years, but have endeavoured in vain to excite attention to. I mean a Sunday school for chimney-sweepers. On the death of Mr. Crompton, it is mentioned in your last Supplement how much benefit results from Sunday-schools in general; which the publick are now fully convinced of. Why should then the poor climbing boys be left in total ignorance, more than, perhaps, any description of children? because, amongst the *very* poor, some will teach their little ones they were made by a God who will love them if good, or punish them if the contrary; whilst *these* are taken at a very early age from their parents, or rather, we may say generally, have never known parental love, dropped upon the parish, and, that we may enjoy the comfort of warmth in our houses, doomed to labour, filth, and ignorance. I am sensible their condition has been much meliorated by the exertions of the worthy Hanway and Mr. Andrews in their behalf; yet, when they outgrow their occupation, how can we expect honesty, or any regard to human or divine laws, when no seed has been sown, except perhaps by the wicked one? Some, it may be, know not otherwise of a God than having learned to curse by his name.

The expence of such schools would be very small; no object to our charitable and opulent metropolis. Suppose every Ward in the city maintained one,

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the small contribution of a shilling a house would more than do. A room hired, which might be a comfortable lodging for some elderly man come to decay, half a chaldron of coals for firing, and a small allowance to him for his trouble, would not amount to more than 10l. a year. Two or three benches, and a few such cheap books as they teach in those schools, is an expence not worth mentioning. As to their making much proficiency in reading, I neither lay so much stress upon, nor expect, as their learning to distinguish good from evil, the Sabbath from a common day (yet more necessary since it has been abolished in a neighbouring kingdom), and being habituated to the public worship, or, rather, having a sense impressed upon them that it is their absolute duty to worship the Divine Being. If it is objected, that they are not fit to appear in the House of God, I believe every master is now obliged to have them cleansed once a week; and such schools as these would more effectually convince the publick it was done, and be a great means of conducing to the bodily health of these poor children: or suppose, if it were thought more decent, a cheap uniform was adopted; a coarse shirt, jacket, and trowsers, of the coarsest and cheapest materials (stockings needless), a pair of shoes to be kept at the school. This dress would not amount to above 10s. a boy, and would last the year. I should conjecture the largest Ward would not furnish 20 children: the smaller neighbouring Wards might join together. Each large out-parish could afford one of these schools with or without the cloathing. I know some master chimney-sweepers dress their boys very decent on Sundays: in particular, one whom I employ, who takes his to church, and told me he wished he could read himself, as then he could instruct his boy, who, he said, was a sprightly lad, and would take any thing he was taught; would be happy if there was a Sunday-school to receive him. But all masters are not like him.

In your Index Indicatorius for January, Clericus speaks of an Essay, which he thinks would be very useful to the world if it could be printed cheap. This brings to my remembrance the circumstance of Bishop Sherlock's excellent letter on the Earthquakes which so much alarmed this city in the year

1749-50,



1749-50, the price of which was 6d. But two worthy stationers, I think Vertue and Goadby, the latter of whom is still alive, printed and sold them at a penny apiece, which induced numbers to purchase them to give away; and I do not know whether the rapid sale did not almost reimburse them. Might not something similar be done by this Essay?

Yours, &c.

EUSEBIA.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 10.

IN your Magazine for October is a letter signed J. M. (whether written by John Milner the priest, or Joe Miller the jester, is indifferent to me), containing some reflections on Dr. Geddes. The illiberality and malignity of these reflections are as singular as the liberality and benevolence of the man against whom they are directed; a man who is an ornament and an honour to this age and nation, and whom I am proud to call my friend.

Your correspondent congratulates himself on the opportunity your widely-diffused Magazine affords him of taking a man by the button: did Dr. Geddes care a button for his impotent attack, it would afford him an equal opportunity of taking J. M. by the nose.

Had I not reason, from the time that has elapsed since the publication of those reflections, and from considering the importance of the labours in which Dr. Geddes is engaged, to conclude that he intends to treat his feeble adversary with contempt,—I should not have presumed to take up arms, in defence of one who is so much more able to wield them for himself! Were I not well acquainted with the benignity of his disposition, I should fear this reproof:

Non tali auxilio, neque defensoribus istis,  
Tempus eget.

Your correspondent insinuates that, it is unbecoming the gravity of the translator and restorer of the sacred text to employ his pen on such light subjects as the Vervet, and other compositions ascribed to Dr. Geddes. But it is the indispensable duty of a clergyman to oppose vice and irreligion by such means as he deems most likely to prove successful. He will warn the persecutors and oppressors of mankind by the serious and awful denunciation of divine vengeance; but try to correct the foibles of superstition by the gentle rebuke of ridicule. *Ridiculum acris fortius ac melius.*—*Nec scutica dignum horribili sectare flagello.*—The foibles

I allude to are the idle ceremonies of the Romish church. To correct these gentle means are best. Who would break a butterfly upon a wheel! Who would discharge a cannon at cobwebs when he may brush them off with a feather!

Dr. Geddes is censured, by your correspondent, for diverting so much of his attention, from the translation of the Scripture, to literary pursuits of a more trivial kind. In answer to this charge I am bound to testify, that Dr. Geddes was left in so weak a state by a fever as not to be able, for a long time, to bear the fatigue of his usual studies. During this period he published some pamphlets, which to a cynic may seem too jocose.

—quoniam ridentem dicere verum  
Quid vetat?

Your correspondent appears to think it strange, that Dr. Geddes, whom he calls a Roman Catholic, should write so pointed a satire on the ceremonies of the Church of Rome; and then, by way of prejudicing the Catholics against his writings, declares that he is not a Roman Catholic, both by his own confession and that of the Roman Catholics themselves. Hence it appears, that your correspondent is in possession of the bed of Procrustes; and can either stretch the Doctor to the stature of a Papist, or cut him down to that of a Protestant. In short, he seems to *transubstantiate* him at pleasure.

Your correspondent is much displeased with Dr. Geddes for ridiculing two of the doctrines of the Church of Rome, namely, prayers for the dead, and indulgences. He probably means diges, which are paid for; and indulgences, which are sometimes prostituted to base purposes. These, he confesses, are two of their favourite opinions, and no wonder; by the first they may fill their pockets; by the latter they may gratify their inclinations.

Your correspondent says, that attacking the favourite opinions of mankind is not the way to draw money out of their pockets; in short, he seems quite surprised at finding a *priest* who is not a *pick-pocket*.

The way to draw money out of the pockets of mankind is to flatter them in their favourite opinions; to flatter the rich widow, that, by saying a certain number of masses, you can release her husband from purgatory. “Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites!



crites! for, ye devour widows' houses, and for a pretence make long prayer; therefore ye shall receive the greater damnation."

If Dr. Geddes has expressed his disapprobation of dirges, and the abuse of indulgences, so has he attacked the infallibility of the Pope, and made a side-thrust at image-worship. In his letter to the Bishop of Centuriæ he proves, that one Pope explains the Scripture in a manner contrary to another. This decides the question of infallibility. Yet these are the living judges of controversies whom your correspondent J. M. upbraids Dr. Geddes for rejecting. Such *living judges* have sometimes set up their own opinions above the Scripture, and thus endeavoured to make the word of the *living God* a *dead letter*. In the publication above alluded to, Dr. Geddes gives an account of a dispute which formerly existed concerning this opinion, that it is better not to leave unfrequented a single brothel in the city than refuse to adore the images of Jesus Christ and his mother. This opinion the French bishops condemned; but Pope Adrian gravely defends it, as being taken from the work of a principal doctor, and declares that no orthodox Christian dares to reject or dispute his authority.—*Risum teneatis?* This doctrine, of its being more innocent to frequent brothels than to refuse to worship images, being sanctioned by the Pope, must of course be another favourite opinion with those who believe in his infallibility. The Almighty forbids the worshiping of idols, and denounces the most dreadful punishment against those who are guilty of it. The Pope commands it; and his followers, if consistent, must do the same. "*Thus have they made the commandment of God of none effect by their tradition.* Ye hypocrites, well did Esaias prophesy of you, saying, This people draweth nigh unto me with their mouth, and honoureth me with their lips; but their heart is far from me. *But in vain they do worship me, teaching for doctrines the commandments of men.*"

Image-worship is certainly a favourite opinion with the Popes; but the only image they worship in sincerity and in truth, is the same which the Jews worshiped on Mount Horeb,—*the golden calf*. Had they lived in the time of Moses, they would have saved him the trouble of grinding the calf to powder, as they swallow the largest pieces they can procure without difficulty.—What Sallust said of Rome, long ago, holds

equally good at present: *Omnia Romæ venalia prostant.*

It would exceed the limits I have allotted to myself on this occasion, to enumerate the various arts and allurements employed by the Popes, in order to gain absolute dominion over mankind, or to recount their crimes; their dispensing with the oaths of princes, and absolving subjects from their allegiance; their fomenting wars and bloodshed, and their promoting intolerance and persecution. It is only doing them justice to assert in general terms:

—Hi nil inausum,

Nil intentatum scelerisve dolive relinquunt.

We cannot be sufficiently grateful to Providence, when we contemplate the former unbounded sway, and the present humiliated condition, of the Whore of Babylon. How is she fallen! fallen from her high estate! she who used to bind the nations in chains, and tread on the necks of kings! The king of Naples now refuses her the annual homage of the white palfrey, the emperor refuses to hold her stirrup, and the Catholic king to kiss her great toe. France, long polluted with her abominations, renounces all intercourse with her. And John Bull resolved to take a lawful wife, and become an honest man; but she still teases him, and wishes to keep up an adulterous connexion.

It would not be worth while to waste so much time about that usurping and domineering high-priest, the Pope, who is now compelled to hide his diminished head, did not his jesuitical agents in this kingdom, by their dark and insidious manœuvres, provoke the discussion. When they strive, by unjust means, to extend the limits of his empire again, and to restore his usurpation, we are under the necessity of reminding them, that his day is past; otherwise the most distant allusion to the decline of his power would look like trampling on a fallen enemy.

It is well known that Dr. Geddes, who is eminently qualified for the task, by his profound knowledge of the Hebrew and other languages, long ago formed a design of translating the holy Scriptures, for the use of his countrymen in general, and of the Catholics in particular, because they were in particular in want of a good version. In this arduous undertaking he was encouraged by Kennicott and Lowth, which is a strong recommendation to Protestants; and patronized by Lord Petre, which



which is a strong recommendation to Catholics. But the mist of prejudice was soon raised; and a prohibition issued, against his work, by bigots, who prefer the gratification of their own temporal ambition to the eternal welfare of the flock committed to their charge. But what wonder that shepherds who are hirelings, and appointed by an alien, should have little regard for the flock? What wonder that the representatives of a Pope should try to prevent the people from reading the Scripture in their own tongue, when the most superficial knowledge of the Scriptures must prove fatal to their cause?

It would be unnatural in any description of men but Papists to abuse the lenity of the Legislature, which had just removed some of the restrictions under which they had laboured, by acting the part of the unjust steward, and treating those over whom they had authority with unusual rigour; but Dr. Geddes justly observes, in his letter to the Bishop of Centurizæ, that from Papists he looks for neither justice nor charity.—It is well worth the consideration of Britons, whether they will permit the Pope to restrain the English Catholics from reading whatever translation of the Scriptures they prefer in their own tongue; whether they will permit the Pope to deprive a valuable citizen of his property, the fruit of many years laborious toil and intense study; whether they will permit the Pope to throw an impediment in the way of literature and its dependent professions; whether they will permit the Pope to erect a court of star-chamber, or a court of inquisition, in this kingdom, to restrain the liberty of the press, and to exercise that worst of all tyrannies, an arbitrary power over the consciences of mankind.—Till he can convince the world that he has a right to be something more than the Bishop of Rome, let him issue his despotic mandates, his *brutum fulmen*, from the Vatican: there let him bluster and look big;

—illâ se jactet in aulâ.

If it should be urged, that the prohibition in question originates, not with the Pope, but with his delegates, the titular bishop, those shadows of a shade, worthy to be his vicegerents in this kingdom, it is no extenuation of the audacious insult; for, if his agents attempt such despotism, what may we expect from himself?

*Quid domini facient, audent cum talia fures.*

Since his Holiness has lost all his influence in France, he redoubles his efforts by means of his emissaries, to recover the ascendancy which he once had in England. Like the restless and insatiable ocean, he strives to gain on one shore what he loses on another; but, I trust, he will be disappointed. His power, which once, like the raging tide, threatened desolation to the world, is now at so low an ebb, that the addresses published in his behalf, in the pastoral letters, appear to proceed from one of the favourite opinions of the Church of Rome above alluded to, namely, *praying for the dead*.

Here it may be remarked by some, that, if this opinion is well-founded, the old maxim, *De mortuis nil nisi bonum*, ought to be remembered; but some late proceedings force us to revive the subject, and, when Popery is the subject in question, we must dispense with the observance of that adage, or be silent.

But, if the present age has produced a bigoted Pope, bigoted apostolic vicars, and bigoted priests, it has also produced a Geddes, a Berington, a Wilks, a Potts, and a Throckmorton; thanks be to Providence! which sends no evil without some remedy, no poison without some antidote. If even these men, liberal and enlightened as they are, have not escaped censure,

*The bigot's censure is extorted praise.*

Taught by their precepts, and urged by their examples, a great number of English Catholics have begun to exercise their reason, and to suspect such of the doctrines of the Church of Rome as are not founded on the holy Scriptures. *Hinc illa lacrymæ*; it is this that makes the serpent writhe; it is this that torments him. Dr. Geddes wishes to promote the reading of the Scripture, by presenting a faithful translation of it; for which purpose he has spent many years in correcting numerous errors, which are to be found in all the translations hitherto made, and even in the text itself. He recommends to the Catholics to choose their own bishops, and allows the validity of the ordination of ours, which the Papists deny. He maintains that the Bishop of Rome has no power in this kingdom of divine institution, either spiritual or temporal. These are unpardonable offences at the court of Rome.

Your correspondent says, we can no more



more deny that the translation of Ververt is by Dr. Geddes than the different answers which have appeared to the Encyclical Letters of the Superiors of the Roman Catholic Clergy, which are all in the same strain as Ververt, in one of which he ridicules praying to saints, in another he condemns celibacy, in another he acknowledges his having joined with the Dissenters in trying to obtain relief from the Test Act.—In regard to the apostolic vicars, as they have the presumption to call themselves, if any material time was spent by Dr. Geddes in answering their manifesto, it was well spent. They have dared to do what the Pope, in the zenith of his power, dared not to do, at some periods, even when our forefathers professed his religion; and Dr. Geddes informs us, in his Letter to the Bishop of Centuriæ, that in France, before the Revolution, and when the French nation professed the Catholic religion, the Pope's bulls have often been burnt by the hands of the common hangman, because they were introduced into the kingdom without the consent of the government. If Dr. Geddes ridicules praying to saints, it is only with a view to recommend praying to the Creator of Saints; if he condemns celibacy, it is with a view of preventing Abelards from intriguing with Eloïsas; it is with a view of preventing vice, promoting virtue, promoting population, promoting obedience to the first great command of God. If he strove to obtain relief from intolerance, he strove to do good to mankind in general, even to the very Papists who abuse him.

Dr. Geddes claims a right of pointing out the flagrant usurpations of ambitious Popes, and the various infringements committed by them on the rights of mankind. He thinks it sufficient, and more than sufficient, to allow the Pope those privileges which were allowed to his predecessor Saint Peter. In this opinion most Englishmen will agree with him.

J. M. next alludes to Dr. Geddes's poem on the French revolution, and to his congratulating the clergy of France on the confiscation of ecclesiastical property. Here J. M. is guilty of a gross misrepresentation. What Dr. Geddes congratulated the French clergy on was their being blessed with a golden mediocrity, with a competency; which was before unknown to too many of them, as it is at present to too many of our own clergy; and a competency they

would still have enjoyed, had not some wolves in sheeps cloathing persuaded a weak monarch to violate his most solemn engagements, in order to restore them to that extravagant wealth and power which they had before usurped.

Dr. Geddes is censured by J. M. for calling on the tyrants of the universe to tremble at the revolution in France.—Happy would it have been for these tyrants, and thrice happy for their miserable subjects, if they had taken warning. The earth would not then have been glutted with the blood of her sons, sacrificed to the boundless ambition of their oppressors. But, alas! they were deaf to his admonitions: *Quos Deus vult perdere, prius dementat.*

In regard to the Norfolk tale, *Honi soit qui mal y pense.* Dr. Geddes, in the simplicity of his heart, shielded by conscious innocence, has not expressed himself with so much caution as an hypocritical monk or jesuit would have done, and thereby gives some seeming advantage to malice, which is ever on the watch. But the greatest blemish in that and his other writings, in the estimation of a rank Papist, is the spirit of universal benevolence and philanthropy which they breathe. On this the bigot looks with a malignant eye, as Satan looked on Paradise. When I consider that this unparalleled liberality emanates from the breast of one bred a Papist, I cannot help fancying that I hear the apostolic vicars, and their coadjutor J. M. repeating the words of the fiend:

—————if athen his Providence  
Out of our evil seek to bring forth good,  
Our labour must be to pervert that end,  
And out of good still to find means of evil.  
(*To be continued.*)

Mr. URBAN, *Carlisle, Feb. 3.*

I FLATTER myself I have given, in your last Magazine, a very rational and distinct explanation of those experiments which Dr. Priestley hath lately published with so much ostentation; and which have led him into the mistake, that atmospherical air may be made simply from fire and water. I hope in this to be equally successful in accounting for the deposition of water and an acid in those experiments which he hath republished from the Philosophical Transactions. I mean the water and the acid which is sometimes found in the glasses after the combustion of pure and inflammable airs; a phenomenon which has



has been a dreadful stumbling-block to all our modern aërial philosophers and experimentallists.

In forming the artificial pure air of chemists, an acid and an earth are indispensably necessary; these, being exposed to great heat, gradually imbibe a quantity of fire. That acids have a stronger attraction for fire than other bodies is evident from a knowledge of the formation of sulphur and phosphorus. During the operation, the fire is gradually attracted by the acid; and, when we recollect that the acid is in a liquid state, we must know that it is already united to a quantity of water. In proportion as the acid attracts fire, it loses its attraction for the earth, and at last acquires so high a saturation of fire, that in conjunction with the water it forms a permanent vapour or air.

The earth seems principally to be necessary for fixing the acid till the fire saturate it, together with the water which it necessarily contains, into the permanent vapour called pure air. But even the acids by long exposure to heat may be formed into air without earth; a fact which hath been long since shewn by Dr. Priestley, a justly-celebrated experimentallist, to whom, upon every proper occasion, I am always ready and happy to refer, notwithstanding the unfair advantages which he seems inclined to take over me, by sinking my name when he adopts my conclusions and explanations. But in this formation of air, by the exposure of acids to a long-continued heat, there is only a very small part of the acid aërialised. The electric spark, which is the most intense application of fire, answers the best. But in these experiments where are the earths to decompose the acids?

The inflammable air is a much higher saturation of fire so as to have been denominated phlogiston, and like the pure air has fire for its basis, a fact which is obvious from the effect of the vapour of water when passed through iron, which it robs of its phlogiston, or rather its concentrated fire, forming it into inflammable air; and this is a fact which I am also ready to acknowledge hath been well explained by Dr. Priestley; but, for a still more happy and more intelligible explanation, I must refer the reader to the twelfth Number of the *Medical Spectator*, in which the subject is treated both with brevity and precision. Now, fire is set loose like all other chemical bodies in the ratio of its fixation

or concentration. And in the state of inflammable air it is so strongly fixed that a lighted taper or flame cannot set it loose; but a lighted taper or flame can set loose the fixed fire of pure air. Now, in the explosion or combustion of these two airs when combined, the phenomenon is to be thus explained: actual fire being applied, the fixed or aërialised fire of the pure air is first set loose, and immediately acts upon the fire of the inflammable air, which is all, or the greatest part of it, set at liberty, and dispersed in the explosion, and the water, which formed the menstruum or basis to both airs, is deposited together with the acid of the pure air. But the discovery of this acid in the residuum depends upon some particular circumstances. If the explosion be very great, it is apt to escape. And, if there be a greater proportion of inflammable than pure air in the process (which I have fully shewn to be the agent in setting free the fire of the inflammable air), part of it will not be burnt, or in other words part of its fire will not be set at liberty, and the acid in the residuum will unite with it in its compound state, or in the state of inflammable air, and will form with it what has been called phlogisticated air; but this phlogisticated air is different from that of the atmosphere, or what is left in that state when the pure air has part of its fire taken from it. The difference is exactly similar to that betwixt the pure air of the atmosphere and the artificial pure air or dephlogisticated nitrous air, as it has been called, of chemists.

That the fire of the pure air is first set loose when combustible bodies burn in it, is owing to different causes; first to its being a looser concentration of fire than inflammable air or other combustible bodies. Secondly, I suppose its acid assists in penetrating and setting loose the fixed fire, as is observed in the well-known experiment of setting fire to the volatile and essential oils by the agency of the nitrous acid; and, thirdly, when the fire is applied, the water by expanding may assist in breaking the bond of union in the aërial compound.

But, if these two airs be so united that the burning and explosion is conducted in a very gentle manner, they will only be imperfectly burned, and a great part of the pure air will be left in its aërial state, either as fixed air or the aërial acid (having parted with its fixed fire that neutralised the acid, but still retaining enough



enough to keep it in an ærial form) or as phlogisticated air, retaining so much of the fire as to keep its ærial form, and have its acid neutralized.

I have elsewhere shewn how water, or as I call it the water of composition, is necessary to the ærial compound. I have compared it to the water of composition necessary in the chrysalisation of salts. Indeed water seems to enter into the composition of almost all compound bodies. But, to give my readers an idea of its presence in the ærial composition, I will compare it to water when saturating itself in its condensed state in common salt. So in pure air it saturates itself with fire in a fixed state. And as in the different salts water will take up different impregnations or proportions, according to the quantity or the kind of the salt; so the ærial water will take up different proportions, according to the quality or the kind of fixed fire, as inflammable or pure air. But the union or the composition is of such a nature that all the bodies are necessary to the ærial form; for, if any of the three be taken away, the ærial form is lost, and condensation takes place.

Then, since it clearly appears that an acid is in the residuum when pure and inflammable airs are burned, or that there is fixed air or phlogisticated air if burned slowly, then, according to these experiments which were supposed to be the great supports of Mr. Lavoisier's Theory, even according to them it must fall to the ground. For, according to the last experiments by Messrs. Fourcroy, Vanquelin, and Sequin, the combustion being slowly performed, there was a quantity of both fixed air and phlogisticated air, as well as water, in the residuum. And as the purest, pure, and inflammable airs were made use of, these airs must therefore have been generated in the process. Now, as there was no charcoal in that process, how came fixed air to be produced? And as the same airs, when more quickly burned, leave no fixed air in the residuum, these experiments are in direct opposition to Mr. Lavoisier's Theory, and likewise shew the futility of the late experiments upon the decomposition of fixed air forming charcoal, which have been given in the Philosophical Transactions.

Let us now enquire how far it will agree with Dr. Priestley's theory or explanation. The Doctor says, that the pure air attracts the phlogiston of the inflammable air, and forms with it either

the nitrous acid, fixed air, or phlogisticated air. The water he supposes, after me, (though he has never acknowledged this,) to be the basis of the airs. But that the nitrous acid, fixed air, and phlogisticated air, should all be formed of the same bodies, (phlogiston, and pure air) is surely too gross an absurdity. Nay, he says in this very pamphlet, published on the 16th of November last, that the nitrous acid, nitrous air, fixed air, phlogisticated air, alkaline air, and probably all the other kinds of airs with which we are acquainted, except the dephlogisticated and inflammable, are all composed of dephlogisticated air and phlogiston. To what new absurdities, Mr. Urban, will our modern ærial philosophers be carried! Let such doctrines be handed down to future ages as the splendid chemical discoveries of the latter part of the 18th century! I will not debase my hitherto-neglected philosophy, by condescending to refute, it is surely sufficient barely to mention, them.

After such flights as these, it is impossible to say what an ærial chemist may arrive at. To smooth over such manifest nonsense, Dr. Priestley brings in the word ARRANGEMENT, a new term in chemical attraction; but these different arrangements are supposed to take place under the very self-same process, viz. combustion; and with the self-same bodies. The doctrine of chemical attraction, which, I believe, was never once disputed, supposes that different bodies have an attraction or affinity for each other, and that these bodies have a point of neutralization, or saturation; as, for instance, the nitrous acid, and an alkali, in the composition called nitre; but, agreeable to the *bocus* *pocus* of the present moment, they may form all the different bodies in nature by a charm, called ARRANGEMENT.

Dr. Priestley proceeds upon no confirmed data, but only adopts the fanciful conjecture of the present hour; and such are the theories of our modern chemists. The Doctor has made experiment upon experiment, so as to fill many large volumes; and his opinions, taken from these experiments, have been continually changing. Still in the dark, he can see no object distinctly, and this has induced him to follow an imagination unimpressed with the first rudiments of chemistry; and his name gives authority to every absurd conjecture. But, let us carry the doctrine of



Dr. Priestley's phlogiston (under the supposition that it is not fixed fire, but an element) into the phenomena which we observe in experiments, just mentioning a few of them; for, I will venture to assert, that they all shew the same contradiction in his doctrine. And I could bring a thousand other examples, as I have before done. At present we will be satisfied with the most obvious, which cannot be mistaken. In forming nitre into air, agreeable to the Doctor, the alkali must attract the phlogiston of the nitrous acid, decomposing it into pure air, and which alkali has no attraction for it. If he will deign to look at the table of elective attractions, which has been handed down to us undisputed, he will see that the nitrous acid, and phlogiston, have the greatest attraction for each other of any bodies in nature. But, after getting all the air we can from the nitre, if we add fresh nitrous acid to the alkaline residuum, we can go on making pure air, the acid not attracting phlogiston from the alkaline residuum, (which it is supposed to have attracted from the alkali in the first process): the Doctor, however, knows that the nitrous acid, in the formation of nitrous air, will attract phlogiston from metals, notwithstanding their earths have so strong an attraction for phlogiston. But I have, in my former publications shewn, from the doctor's own experiments, that the alkali makes a part of the pure air; but, in adding nitrous acid to metallic bodies, nitrous air is formed; and then going on with the process, by exposing them to heat, pure air is formed; then, if it took phlogiston from the remaining nitrous acid, the metallic earth should be again reduced; but it still remains earth, except the earth of mercury, which will become metallized by fire alone. But, as the Doctor himself says, by adding fresh nitrous acid, you may go on with the process till the earth is all consumed, forming the purest air, and no nitrous air, then I would ask what has become of the phlogiston of the acid? If the nitrous acid is added to the volatile oils, or the volatile alkali, they will generate what Dr. Priestley calls dephlogisticated nitrous air, when exposed to heat; then the volatile oils, and volatile alkali, must, like the fixed alkali and earth, become fixed in the process, decomposing the nitrous acid of its phlogiston; and the acid is to have no attraction for the alkaline salts or oils: an attraction

which I think hardly any man in his senses will pretend to dispute.

Mr. Lavoisier who supposes pure air to be the acidifying principle, makes it form not only the mineral acids in his doctrine, but water, which has not the smallest acidity, although agreeable to his theories, there is five times the weight of pure air to that of inflammable air to form water. But Dr. Priestley says these two airs form the nitrous acid in the proportion of twice the bulk of inflammable air to the pure air. He has adopted my idea of phlogiston, being an alkaline principle; indeed, it is clear, for I formed alkaline air into inflammable air by heat alone. Then pure air, which is not the least acescent, not acting in the slightest manner upon the vegetable juices or alkalies, ought, with twice its bulk of inflammable air, i.e. the alkaline principle, to form the strongest acid in nature, viz. the nitrous; and when formed, require such a large proportion of alkali to neutralize it. Such, Mr. Urban are the absurd doctrines deducible from the arguments and explanations which our modern chemists have given of their own experiments.

Now, in forming this inflammable alkaline air, and pure air, into the nitrous acid, an immense quantity of fire is set at liberty, which these gentlemen seem to consider as a matter of no importance, I suppose, because, upon their theories it is perfectly inexplicable; but on mine it is not only easily accounted for, but it is one of the many arguments to which I am ready to refer, as demonstrative of my theory, not only of fixed fire, but of the formation of the atmosphere. See the Gentleman's Magazine for 1792. It is a painful task, Mr. Urban, to be under the necessity in this manner of pointing out the absurdities of *modern* chemistry, more especially as I have ample materials by me for investigating and explaining the truths of Nature, a much more pleasing employment; but I wish to clear away the rubbish as I proceed.

We ought to have some *old* chemists in this age, Wasthumb, Crell, Macquer, Black, and others; but surely some *aërial mania* has taken possession of their understandings. If they are open to the voice of reason, and of common sense, let them attend to these simple experiments. If alkaline air is added to the nitrous acid, they will form together the nitrous ammoniac; but if this alkaline air has more fire thrown into it, so



as to be formed into inflammable air, and the nitrous acid is added to it and fired, they will make an immense explosion with great heat, or the escape of much actual fire; and the residuum will be water, and the nitrous acid. The method of mixing them is to pass the inflammable air through a quantity of the acid. And, if you wash the air after passing it through the acid, you will get the pure nitrous acid from it. In both experiments the acid and alkali become condensed, but it is only in the latter that they give out their fire, for, in the former, the volatile alkali has its fire, of which it is formed, not set loose, therefore, in firing the pure air formed from nitre and inflammable air, can we be surprised if there is an acid in the residuum? The only difference is, in one case the nitrous acid takes a part of the alkali, and water along with it in its formation, into pure air. In one experiment there is the nitrous acid, and alkaline air; and in the other (viz. the pure air from nitre fired with alkaline air), there is the nitrous acid, the alkali, and water. And the fixed alkali will become the volatile alkali, by fire. See Mr. Lavoisier's Distillation of the Acetite of Pot ash.

Now I will ask the author of the New Annual Register, to whose doctrine belongs the epithet of *absurd fancies*? Is a certain junto to tyrannize over chemical philosophy? If mine are absurd fancies, I wonder why Dr. Priestley, whose fancies, I suppose, have never been absurd, should think it worth his while to adopt so many of them, and that without acknowledging the source from which they originate?

There is a phenomenon mentioned by Dr. Priestley, in the pamphlet \* now under my consideration, which he is unable to explain, and which must continue inexplicable to him till he fairly adopts the whole of my theory of the atmosphere.

In his experiments where he generates air from water, he finds the production of air very trifling, when the vapour was condensed in the tube without being previously surrounded by cold water. Now, in order to generate the air, an acid, fire, and water, are all necessary,

\* Fire when first set loose from its chemical attraction is easily seized by another body at the time, so when the vapour is condensed the acid in the water more easily attracts the fire it parted with.

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but then the water should not be previously saturated with fire in its *latent* state, as it is then prevented from uniting with the acid, and the fire necessary to form it into air; for, when it is previously saturated, it repels both the fire and acid, necessary to its forming air. And it is from this cause that that singular phenomenon takes place, which has greatly surprized chemists, viz. that the calx of lead and mercury, the precipitate, *per se*, and minium, must be previously exposed to the air before they will form air. Mr. Wollrumb, immediately after making the precipitate *per se*, without its being exposed to the air after its formation, reduced it, but in its reduction obtained no air from it, only a few drops of water. During its calcination it attracted the fixed air, and water of the pure air; but the water in the process of the calcination or combustion was saturated with fire, and part of it might be dissipated. But, by exposure to air, it attracts water without this high saturation of fire. The condensed acid, the water, and the earth of the mercury forming a complete saturation. So when fire is applied to this calx, the fire unites to the acid and water, saturating them into pure air, and at the same time gives to the mercurial calx a sufficient quantity of fire to restore it to its metallic form. And that some part of the mercury goes to the formation of the air is certain from the effect of this air when made use of in respiration; for, if it be ever so often washed in water, it still possesses the power of exciting salivation.

But, during the calcination of this mercury, the water which it imbibes is so heated that it repels and hinders that necessary union; consequently, if the mercury be revived before the calx has had time to imbibe its full saturation of cold moisture, and which it is some time in doing (as appears from its growing gradually heavier), it will in its reduction give out only the small quantity of water it possessed at the conclusion of the process of calcination. It retains the acid which assists the calx in attracting the fire necessary to its metallification.

We need not be surprised at this, since the heavy inflammable air, which is known to contain fixed air, is wholly imbibed in the reduction of metals, and from iron containing so great a quantity of plumbago, which I have proved to



be principally fixed air. Therefore, considering these arguments, Mr. Urban, we need not be surprised at the vapour of water, in Dr. Priestley's experiments, requiring condensation in cold water.

Dr. Priestley also finds that copper vessels are badly calculated for producing air; and here also he is at ground in point of explanation; but, if he will attend to my theory, he will find that the acid of the water, instead of being employed in the production of air, will be attracted by the copper, which it will form into a calx, copper being much more readily calcined by acids than any other metal.

But this little pamphlet of Dr. Priestley's contains still more striking absurdities; he even makes water to be formed of the same bodies (pure air and phlogiston), and of the same proportions that Mr. Cavendish from his mistaken experiments says that the nitrous acid is formed of; and that fire compounds and decomposes them.

I repeat it, Mr. Urban, it is a painful though necessary task for me thus to enumerate and to refute all the celebrated nonsense of modern chemistry; but it is a task to which I submit with cheerfulness, because the object is great and important. An investigation of the true nature and formation of the atmosphere, and its relative connection with the first principles of animal life (which, I flatter myself, I have fairly completed), whenever it is properly attended to, will enable physicians in the treatment of various diseases to obviate and guard against the deviations from those first principles. And hence, I presume, it is, that some of our modern theorists are beginning to introduce the fallacious system of Lavoisier into the practice of physic, which without ceremony I shall take the earliest opportunity to reprobate.

ROBERT HARRINGTON.

P. 36. a. 32. for "audacious" r. "courageous."

P. 38. a. 19. for "presumptuous" r. "boasting."

P. 134. a. 518. r. "earth or salt."

Ib. l. 48. r. "has water for its basis"

P. 125. l. 25. r. "condensed state with, &c."

P. 136. l. 28. for "alkali" r. "acid."

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 12.

READING this morning the Monthly Review for January 1794. I was beyond measure struck with the following remark, in the article "Modern France, a poem, by G. Richards."

"The tinsel of Tasso, and the *smith* of Gesner, seem to be in greater estimation than the sterling gold and silver of Dryden and Pope. Even some of our first-rate poets

have been deceived by the glare of that foreign metal; and the female muses have been smitten with it—almost to one. We have often lamented on finding such counterfeit coin so current; and we will continue to bear our testimony against it until we see it, if that be possible, return into disgrace."

This censure may be just with regard to the *false simplicity* of Gesner, but, applied to the elegant, the tender, the expressive Tasso, it puzzles and confounds the judgement. Is it aim'd at his *Gerusalemme*, or his lesser poems? If at the *Gerusalemme*, in what book, in what stanza, is the *tinsel* to be found?—Is it in the following passage—Erminia, concealed in the cottage of the old shepherd, tending his flocks—

Sovente allor, che fu gli estivi ardori  
Giacean le pecorelle all' ombra assise,  
Nella scorza de' faggi e degli allori  
Segnò l'ameto nome in mille guise:  
E de' suoi strani ad infelici amori  
Gli aspri successi in mille piansi incise:  
E in rileggendo poi le proprie note  
Rigò di belle lagrime le gate. B. vii. st. 19.

Full oft the maid, when from the summer's heat

Her pining eyes to welcome shades retreat,  
Prints deeply on the beech, or laurel's bark,  
The name belov'd, in many a fancied mark;  
And bids a thousand wounded trees relate  
Her strange, her hapless passion's cruel fate:  
Then turns her eye the sad record to view,  
Reads her own tale, and, pitying, weeps anew.

Or, in the simile where the furious pagan, Argantes, is ready armed for combat:

Qual con le chiome sanguinose orrenda  
Splender cometa suol per l'aria adusta,  
Che i regni muta, e i feri morbi adduce,  
Ai purpurei tiranni infausta luce. St. 52.

As when, all horrent, with his bloody hairs,  
Along the scorched sky the comet glares,  
Shakes down the pestilence, the fall of states!  
And purple tyrants tremble at their fates!

If any of Mr. Urban's learned correspondents will inform me wherein this tinsel, thus imputed to the *amiable Italian*, consists, they will much gratify

Your reader, FRANCES CLORINDA.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 10.

IN addition to the paragraph at the bottom of p. 84. it may be but justice to record, that "The governors of Uppingham School, at their audit in October 1793. unanimously ordered a piece of plate, of the value of forty pounds, to be presented to the Rev. Jeremiah Jackson, M. A. vicar of Ospringe, in Kent, and formerly fellow of St. John's Col-



lege, Cambridge, on the occasion of his giving notice of his intention to resign the mastership of the school; which he had held from Miesummer 1777.”

P. 10. col. 2. The Right Hon. Welbore Ellis, and Christopher D'Oyley, Esq. married each a sister, not daughter, of the late Right Hon. Hans Stanley, who died unmarried.

For a farther account of the family of Hoby of Neah-Abbey, see your Vol. LIX. p. 112. col. 2. p. 64, col. a. Of the family of Wyldc, of the Commandery at Worcester, said, with truth, to be distinguished for personal beauty,—one (Barbara) died at Bath, unmarried. Of four of her nieces—

1. (Dorothy) lived with her aunt, and died also at Bath, unmarried, and was buried in the church-yard of the adjoining village of Chalcombe.

2. (Qu. Katharine) lived for some time unmarried at Southampton—where

3. (Qu. Mary) married a surgeon of the name of West.

4. Another married Lieut.-Colonel Sandys Mill, of the dragoons, youngest brother to Sir Richard Mill of Mottisfont, co. of Southampton; M. P. for that county, and to Sir John Hoby Mill, the Rev. Sir Henry, and Rev. Sir Charles Mill, of the same place, all successively baronets. On Col. Mill's death, his widow, it is believed, married again. E. J.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 6.

SOME suppose, that two rows upon a ridge cannot produce so much as equi-distant rows drilled at 9 inches.

Mr. Tull states having a produce of 18 ounces per yard, of double rows, per ridge of 3 feet 6 inches broad, if the ridges be 4 feet 8 inches, or 56 inches broad. In that breadth there are six drills at 9 inches, or three double rows.

As there are 2996 yards of this breadth in one acre, after deducting head ridges, suppose the equal distant rows produced 40 bushels per acre, dividing the ounce in 40 bushels by the yards, the produce is 13 per yard of the ridge, or  $4\frac{1}{2}$  d. oz. per yard of the double rows.

In several late publications the produce of horse-hoed wheat is more. In the 4th volume of Bath papers is mentioned an instance where a single row produced  $7\frac{1}{8}$  oz. per yard, which is at the rate of  $15\frac{1}{8}$  oz. per double row, and this was from very small grain.

I have from frequent experiments had upwards of 28 bushels per acre upon ridges of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet broad, which is at the rate of  $8\frac{1}{2}$  ounces per yard of double

rows.—And I have had four successive crops of horse-hoed wheat without manure, and without the crops declining.

And besides Mr. Tull's, who had 13 successive crops of wheat without manure, there are a great many instances of successive crops that could be mentioned.—And it is shewn, by undoubted authority, that the expence of horse-hoed grain is much less than broad-cast.

The Society of Arts, near thirty years ago, offered premiums for a comparison between horse-hoing and broad-cast; but I find no premiums offered for experiments of the horse-hoing since that time: but, since the contrivance of some late drills, there have been several for equal distant rows, which was the method Mr. Tull first practised. And, now that drills of a better construction are contrived, experiments of his other method of horse-hoeing might now be more properly executed.

I was at a loss to find a drill machine for my experiments, as they were made before the Rev. Mr. Cooke and others were known; therefore I was under the necessity to have one made, which was far from being accurate in the delivery of the seed.

I have had the curiosity to look at most of the late-invented drills, to see if they were adapted or proper for horse-hoeing; but found all I have seen were contrived for Mr. Tull's first method of drilling equi-distant rows only. But, lately, I have met with one that is adapted for horse hoeing two or three rows, and for horse-hoeing the spaces between the rows.

And a hand-hoe, with which they may be hoed much more expeditiously than with common hoes.

This machine is also adapted for drilling equi distant rows at 9 inches, or other distances, with harrows and hoes. To me, this machine appears the most simple, and the best I have met with, as it answers for both these methods of drilling.

I therefore send these remarks for insertion in your Magazine, if you may think proper to publish them, for the information of those persons who may have a desire to make trial of the horse-hoeing husbandry, (which Mr. Tull says was his second and best method), that they may not experience the same inconvenience I did for want of a proper drill, which may now be had at No. 15, Windmill street, Hay-Market.

The Farmer's Friend,

EXPERIENCE.



## PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1794.

H. OF LORDS.

January 22, 1794.

**T**HE House met at two o'clock; when, the Lord Chancellor, attended by the Duke of Clarence, the Duke of Portland, Earl Spencer, Earl Fitzwilliam, Earl Mansfield, and several other Lords, both spiritual and temporal, went up to St. James's to present the Address of the House to his Majesty.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. Serjeant Adair and Mr. Fullarton were sworn in.

A writ was ordered to be issued for a new member for New Windsor, in the room of Mr. Powney, deceased.

The standing orders, relative to the admission of strangers, were voted.

Lord *Chiefden* reported the Address; which was read the first and second time; and, on the question for its passing being put,

Mr. *Fox* enquired, if it was the intention of gentlemen opposite to him to submit the treaties, lately entered into with Russia and Sardinia, to the particular consideration of the House; which, he said, he thought their importance required.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, that they were not intended for particular discussion, but, as all measures of the kind were regularly considered, in the Committee of Supply.

The report of the Address was then agreed to.

H. OF LORDS.

January 23.

The Duke of *Norfolk* moved, that the order of last session, for proceeding on the trial of Mr. Hastings on Wednesday, be discharged, and fixed for the 13th of February next; which, after some conversation, was agreed to.

Earl *Stanhope*, preparatory to a motion for recognizing the French Republick, adduced several arguments to prove, that we should only delude ourselves if we supposed that the resources of the French were inadequate to carry on the war, as the French army was well supplied with provisions, arms, and cloathing; their artillery the first in the universe, and their ready-money more than that of all Europe put together. He also drew a distinction between the permanent and provisional government of that kingdom; praised the outlines of the former; and said, that, as soon as the war was over, the

Constitution which the Primary Assemblies had accepted would be acted upon, and the present provisional government dissolved. After a long speech, his Lordship moved, "that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying that his Majesty would be graciously pleased to acknowledge the Republick of France, and thereby lay the foundation for a speedy reconciliation, and a lasting peace."

Lord *Abingdon* was of opinion, that the only answer which Lord Stanhope's speech and motion deserved was, what it had already received—a loud horse-laugh.

Lord *Darnley* opposed this motion as being extremely dangerous in its tendency at the present moment; and dissented altogether from the sentiments of the Noble Lord who made the motion upon this subject.

Lord *Warwick* paid Lord Stanhope many handsome compliments for private virtues which he knew him to possess, but differed from him essentially in political sentiments, and particularly on this occasion. He allowed him purity of intentions; he disclaimed all insinuations to the contrary; but he must confess his motion was, in his opinion, highly improper under the circumstances of the present war.

The motion was then put, and negatived.

In the Commons, the same day, a new writ was moved for Seaford, in the room of Mr. Sargent; and another for Wycombe, in the room of Sir J. Jervis.

Mr. *Long* moved, that no private petition be received after the 27th of February. Ordered.

The *Speaker*, attended by the Members who were present, went up to St. James's with the Address to the King.

January 27.

Mr. *Dundas* presented a message from his Majesty, acquainting the House, that he had ordered the landing of the Hessians at the Isle of Wight and Portsmouth, on account of sickness; and an address of thanks was ordered to the King for the communication.

H. OF LORDS.

January 28.

Lord *Stanhope* moved, that the House be summoned for Friday, in order to take into consideration the proceedings and



and sentence of the Court of Justiciary in Scotland, in the case of Mr. Muir; which was agreed to.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Sheridan* moved, that accounts should be laid before the House of the amount of the salary or half-pay, or pension in lieu of half-pay, given to Sir Gilbert Elliot, J. Erskine, and others, commissioners of Toulon; and accounts of the amount of the expence of the embassy of Lord Malmesbury to the Court of Berlin; of the Hon. Mr. Eliot, Chargé des Affaires to the same Court; and of the mission of the Earl of Yarmouth to the King of Prussia; also, of the amount paid to counsel, *viz.* to John Anstruther, esq. by the Board of Controul for India affairs; and also, for an account of the expenditure and application of 11,000*l.* and 5,000*l.* granted by an act of last session to be expended by the Board of Controul in the service of the East-India Company; which were granted without opposition.

As the *Speaker* put the various questions, a conversation took place on some direct and some incidental points. As to the office and emoluments of a counsel to the Board of Controul,

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, no such office had ever existed: Mr. Anstruther, indeed, had been consulted by that Board on various legal points that had arisen, but had no appointment whatever from it.

Mr. *Anstruther* declared, that, if there was any such salary or appointment, it was perfectly unknown to him, and it must be some other gentleman of the same name who was in possession of them; for, he declared he was not.

The Earl of *Yarmouth* said, he was much obliged to the Hon. Gentleman for bringing forward the motion respecting him, as it enabled him to contradict some gross misrepresentations that had gone abroad. He had neither received equipage, salary, nor any kind of perquisite. All he had charged on Government was a few hundred pounds, to indemnify himself for the expence of the journeys he took in following the King of Prussia; and all of which fell within the extraordinaries of a Minister Plenipotentiary.

Mr. *Burke* admitted it was the duty of the House to watch the public purse with an anxious eye; but thought some evidence of guilt should even precede suspicion, which was evidently not the case in the instance of Lord Yarmouth

and Mr. Anstruther; and that the best way of preserving the effect of public enquiry was, not to exert it on slight or ill-founded occasions.

#### H. OF LORDS.

January 29.

Lord *Grenville* delivered a message from his Majesty respecting the foreign troops landed at Cowes. His Lordship stated the necessity of landing them on account of their ill health from being so long on-board. This being read from the woolsack, the Noble Lord moved, "that the thanks of the House be returned to his Majesty for his most gracious message."

Lord *Lauderdale* wished to know the specific number of men.

Lord *Grenville* said, he knew no more than what the message contained.

The motion was then carried.

In the Commons, the same day, a new writ was ordered for Steyning, in the room of Mr. Curtis, who has accepted the East Hundred.

In a Committee of Supply, Mr. *Hobart* in the chair, Lord *Arden* moved, that 85,000 seamen, including 12,115 marines, be granted to his Majesty for the service of the year 1794.

Mr. *Fox* said, he did not mean to oppose the motion, but to take the opportunity to make a few observations on a circumstance which nearly concerned the commerce of the kingdom. What he alluded to was, our trade had suffered considerably in several quarters for want of adequate convoys. The Baltic fleet had, on account of its convoy not waiting for the fleet, lost 16 or 17 sail, which were captured and carried into Norway. The Quebec fleet had also suffered from circumstances nearly similar, part of it being bound to Spain and Portugal, as well as to Great Britain; a number of ships of the former description were taken, as its convoy was obliged to separate from the fleet on account of a strong gale of wind. The West-India fleet was under the necessity of waiting near three months in port for a convoy; a circumstance which obviously must have distressed that trade. That he had to add, with concern, to these disastrous events, a visitalling fleet, which, on its return from Ireland, was captured by the French, and which was now within their ports; that, considering these circumstances, he was surprised gentlemen could say so confidently that this service was never better performed:



formed: and he could not for his part but mark the conduct of Ministers with his strongest disapprobation, that, at a time when we have all the powers of Europe for our allies, and the French is the only power at present to contend with, we should lose more shipping, and be less enabled to protect them, than when all the powers of Europe were in combination against us. Surely it must argue the want of exertion in Ministers; and he hoped the House would take up the subject, and make it a matter of distinct discussion.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* in reply observed, that what the Right Hon Gentleman mentioned merited the most serious consideration. As to the particular facts alleged, he was not so well informed as he could wish; for, it must be obvious to the Committee that he could not, without particular enquiry, possess a minute information of all the details of trade so extensive and complicated as that of this country; however, he would institute the most particular enquiry as soon as possible into the affair. A few general observations were all he could offer at present; and he had no difficulty in saying it would appear that, at no period whatever, was so effectual a protection extended to the trade as at present. The circumstances spoken of by the Right Hon. Gentleman might arise from causes which could not be attributed to Government; as, the various delays on account of the ships not being ready; the different opinions of the several merchants as to the strength of the convoy, proper place of rendezvous, time of sailing, their various views and interests, and the unforeseen and irresistible accidents of wind and weather. All these should be fairly weighed and considered as most probable causes of the circumstances alluded to. However, he would say, that no vessel, which had taken the advantage of the protection of convoy, had been captured; the naval exertions of this country were greater than at any former period, and attended with more signal successes.

Admiral *Gardner* said, there had been 52 convoys appointed since the war; and read a letter from the Master of Lloyd's Coffee House, that the whole of the victuals from Cork, with the exception of one known to be lost, were safe in England.

The question was then put and carried, "that 85,000 seamen, including 22,115 marines, should be employed for

the service of the year 1794, and each man as usual to receive 4l. per month.

#### H. OF LORDS.

*January 31.*

Earl *Stanhope*, after making several observations on the manner in which the trial of Mr. Muir had been conducted in the Court of Justiciary in Scotland, moved, "that an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, most humbly to beseech him that he would be graciously pleased to suspend the execution of Mr. Muir's sentence, till their Lordships had time to enquire into the grounds of his conviction." His Lordship said, if successful in this motion, he would follow it up with a similar one in behalf of Mr. Palmer, William Skirving, and Maurice Margaret.

The motion was opposed by the Earl of *Mansfield*, the Lord Chancellor, Lord *Thurlow*, the Duke of *Norfolk*, &c. and on the question being called for, the House divided, Non-contents 49. Contents 1.

In the Commons the same day a petition was presented from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of London, stating the very great inconvenience and loss arising to the public from the confined passage of Temple-Bar and at Snow-Hill; and praying the aid of Parliament to remove those obstructions. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. *Rose* moved for a variety of accounts; and, among the rest, for an account of moneys issued to defray the expences of the trial of Mr. Hastings.

The order of the day being read for the House to resolve into a committee of supply,

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved, that the different treaties, entered into between his Majesty and Foreign Powers, be referred to the said committee.

Mr. *Fox* expressed his most unqualified disapprobation of the treaty with Sardinia. He said, that the compact was of such a nature, as that Great Britain gave every thing, and gained nothing in return. We engaged to pay an enormous subsidy to a prince for simply defending his own territories; his situation was such as he could afford this country no material assistance; and for what was the subsidy paid?—for doing what he must be naturally and strongly inclined to do, to defend his own possessions. The stipulation, which he thought must have the most fatal and injurious



injurious tendency of the whole, was that part of the treaty, by which we bind ourselves not to make peace while any part of the Sardinian territories was in possession of the French. He noticed the other stipulations, as the obligation to keep a respectable fleet in the Mediterranean; but concluded, as the treaty was, he asserted, that it was a gift and grant of 200,000*l.* to Sardinia; and, in viewing it in that light, he must give his negative to the motion for referring it to the committee.

Mr. *Powys* contended that the treaty was formed on principles of the most profound and necessary policy; its stipulations were of the same nature as those made with Sardinia in Queen Anne's wars, and that at Worms in the year 1743, by those able and most upright statesmen, Newcastle, Montague, Dorset; and Pelham, names long endeared to their country. This treaty is to form a part of that general confederacy, which is compelled to unite in defence of its civil and religious establishments; and in which it is just, it is politic, that the stronger should aid and protect the weaker states. It is to cement that union, which is threatened with dissolution by men—barbarians—civilized only in their vices—I know not by what name to describe such monsters. It is a treaty which has not for its object the defence, the preservation, of this or that particular state, but of the civil and religious establishments of all; and, as such, he would give it his hearty assent and approbation.

Mr. *Ryder* expressed his surprise, that gentlemen on the other side of the House should never once have perused the treaties made in the wars of Queen Anne and George the Second; they seemed to have no more knowledge of them than if they never existed. The epithets which those gentlemen had poured out in such profusions, and among which were those of *iniquitous* and *unjust*, could never surely have suggested themselves on a fair consideration of this treaty. For, what would have been the consequence of a neglect, what the impolicy of not entering on a treaty with his Sardinian Majesty? When gentlemen commented on this treaty, they should take into their view what would be the aspect of affairs now, if the Sardinians were not aided, he would add, animated on to a vigorous resistance and participation in the common cause. The French, perhaps, in possession of all the fertile and northern

parts of Italy, would already have overrun the whole country, and, acquiring strength and audacity from their success, would be now aiming at more daring enterprises. On these considerations, and from a just well-grounded apprehension of what he expected from those who aimed at the subversion of all that was dear and estimable to individuals, he gave his assent and approbation to the treaty.

Mr. *Grey*, in allusion to what had been just said by Mr. *Ryder*, which glanced on the conduct of gentlemen on his side of the House, said, that whatever their opinion on the propriety or necessity of entering on a war with France might be, and it remained the same, he was convinced that every aid that could strengthen and invigorate the hands of Government, when a war was once entered on, was given. But, with respect to the treaty now under consideration, he thought it not only iniquitous and unjust, but would assert it was absurd and impolitic. In reference to the treaties of 1703 and 1743, he contended, that different circumstances, and different considerations, rendered every comparison unfit and inapplicable. The question before them now was, not whether the 200,000*l.* had been given as a hire, or as a boon to animate those effeminate Sardinians in defence of their own territory; but whether a treaty, which went to such an extravagant length as the treaty now before them, was such as expediency, or sound policy, could dictate to any set of men employed in the service of their country.

Mr. *Canning* agreed with Messrs. *Ryder* and *Powys*, in his observations on the Treaties of 1703 and 1743. But, in considering the subject, he said, that the Treaty of 1758, made with the King of Prussia, was, of all others, most to the purpose, and exactly in point; wherein 670,000*l.* had been granted, as a subsidy to his Prussian Majesty, for the purpose of defending his own dominions, and contributing to the adjusting of the balance of Europe. This grant was not then considered as wrung, by grinding oppression, from the labours of the poor, but was readily passed, and cheerfully acquiesced in, by the whole body of the nation. If then this Treaty had met with so little opposition, which had for its object the arrangement of the then political state of Europe, how much less should the present Treaty, which forms a cement to the Grand Confederacy, meet, which has, for its greater object,



not only the political adjustment of Europe, but the very existence of the religion, the morality, the laws, the liberties, and preservation, of the whole system of the world! It may be suggested, by those who are possessed of ingenuity to address our reason, without convincing our hearts, or persuading our feelings, that the French are *driven* to their present state of desperation; that their moody and mischievous insanity is the result of provocation from without, and treachery at home. No matter from what cause their madness springs:—as wild beasts they present themselves to us—as wild beasts we should treat them. Let them wear their garlands of straw; let them dress up their strumpets in leaves of oak, and nickname their calendar; let them play those pranks at home, and we shall be but merry spectators:—but let them not carry their insanity abroad. It matters not what apologies may be made for a madman, or a lunatic—the soft whisperings of compassion for his case, the affliction with which he is overwhelmed, or the unavoidable calamity to which he must submit—are insufficient excuses why he should not be restrained and kept within bounds.—Those are wholesome restraints; and self-preservation calls upon us to inflict them on him. But should our fears be excited, and should we be told that their power is already formidable, let us remember, that power is unnatural which, consuming its own strength and vitals, must be daily impaired, and finally fall to decay. It can surely be no invidious station for those who, submitting to stern or imperious commands, can give the least countenance to any thing like a treaty of peace and intercourse with this deluded and unhappy people, thereby holding out false and ensnaring hopes, and thereby poisoning the minds of their countrymen. The present situation is bad, say they; the prospect of the future still worse. Hence the false suggestion of the delusive hope of peace. But with whom is this peace to be made, or in what manner is the plan to be pursued and accomplished? Shall we address ourselves to Barrere, to Danton, to Cambon, or to Robespierre?—No: for we are told it is the storm that raises and upholds their power; and, when the storm subsides, their power will fall away. Shall we demand of them to disband their forces, as a preliminary of peace? They will tell us the whole nation is one embodied military force. It is not a war founded on ambition, for

the extent of their territory, or for the security of their commerce, in which the cession of an island, the withdrawing of our troops, or the giving up to them this or that particular branch of trade, would satisfy them; but it is a war that springs up in their perverse and monstrous decrees, and which says, “Give us up your constitution; surrender us that, and we have done.” For, while our constitution lasts, never can true reconciliation grow between us and them. It is our constitution, our religion, and laws, against which they are waging inexpiable war, and which they hoped ultimately to subdue. He had not the least moment, therefore, of hesitation, in giving his full, his hearty, and unequivocal, assent to the referring of the Treaty to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Stanley was for the motion.

Mr. Alderman Newnham confessed, that he was of the description of those who had been called *Alarmists*; that is, he had felt himself alarmed at some late transactions. He was not in the House when his Majesty’s message relative to the Hessians was presented, or he should heartily have joined in the Address of Thanks. He even wished more of them were landed, who took it for granted, they came to protect the kingdom. He approved of the war, and said a few words in support of it.

The House then went into a Committee of Supply, Mr. Robart in the chair. Among other votes was that of 200,000*l.* to enable his Majesty to make good his engagements with the King of Sardinia. When the question was put, that the report be received on Monday.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer informed the House, that he intended on that night to state some circumstances relative to the proposed loan, but that he was induced to postpone the communication, on account of a circumstance which had just been related to him. It was, that the French Convention had very recently passed a decree, by which all the property of natives in foreign funds, and particularly of this country, and all bills of exchange on the same, had been put in a state of requisition, that is, that they should be delivered up to the government of that country, and that the holders should take assignats at par in return; the affair had made some alteration in his sentiments respecting the loan; he would therefore move, that the report of the Committee of Supply should be received next day. Agreed to. Adjourned.

(To be continued.)



11. *Observations upon the Expediency of revising the present English Version of the Epistles in the New Testament; to which is prefixed a short Reply to some Passages in a Pamphlet entitled, 'An Apology for the Liturgy and Church of England.'* By John Symonds, Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge. Cambridge, 1794.

THIS is a continuation of the learned professor's design, of which a former part was published about two years ago.

Though we retain our former opinion of the "Hints," vol. LVIII. p. 893, we are far from justifying the violent reply to them in the "Apology for the Church of England."

We do not object to the exercise of criticism on the scriptures, but to the excess of fastidiousness and refinement to which it is carried, not only on these subjects, but even in common conversation, where grammatical correctness is refined to stiffness and formality. Still less do we offer an apology for false grammar or false English, ambiguity, or mistranslation, in a book of universal use. But we cannot help thinking the bulk of its readers understand it just as well in the present old-fashioned dress, which has not been changed *by authority* since the time of James I. as they would do in the nicer style of the 18th century. We are confirmed in this sentiment by the various new versions of the Old and New Testament which have been offered by individuals within the last 20 years or less; all which have, in Dr. S's and other critical eyes, their errors and imperfections. Dr. S. is himself aware of the objection.

"Let not," says he, "the fastidious reader consider these inaccuracies as niceties unworthy of our attention. It is certain they do not contain any points of doctrine, or any regulations for our moral conduct; but no version can be perfectly clear and correct unless a due regard be had to such minute particulars." The question is therefore reduced to the point of *clearness* and *correctness*. If this be all that is necessary, it is hardly worth the rout that is made about it. Whether we shall use the words *ordain*, *exjoin*, *appoint*, or *decree*, in 1 Cor. vii. 17. *conclude*, *include*, or *shut up*, Rom. xi. 5. seems very immaterial; the bulk of readers understanding what any of these words mean. 1 Cor. iv. 4. we cannot help thinking might have been rendered "I am conscious of nothing [amiss] in my conduct." 1 Cor. viii. 3, the Doctor acknowledges puzzles him and all translators.

Even the general purport of the term

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*grace*, as a charitable contribution for the relief of the brethren, is intelligible throughout the viii. chapter of Cor. ii. and rendered perfectly so by the title prefixed to it by our translators.

Gal. iii. 8. Beza does but latinize the Greek, which is but *preached the joyful tidings*. We cannot help persuading ourselves that Paul, the prisoner of Jesus Christ, is understood to mean a prisoner for Jesus Christ's sake, or on account of Jesus Christ, by more than half the congregations in the kingdom; however, it may not sound strictly correct to a cultivated grammatical ear.

Eph. iv. 27. *give place* is literally *διδόσθαι τόπον*; one of the many instances in which our translators adhere, perhaps, too closely to the original, either from not possessing the meaning exactly, or for various other reasons. If we suppose *διδόσθαι* means the devil, may we not understand *giving him place* to mean giving him a place in, or possession of, us? which nothing is so likely to do as the violence of passions.

Matthew xxii. 16, and Mark xii. are perfectly explained by what follows in the same verses: "for, thou *regardest not the person* of any man." In the same manner the second clause of the prayer before a sermon explains the first, and makes every part of the congregation, both male and female (for, Dr. S. is particularly concerned for the latter in this case, p. 24.) understand that *prevent* and *further* have the same meaning. In 1 Thess. iv. 15, it might be explained by the vulgar phrase, *be beforehand with*. Mr. Wakefield seems too much to play on the words *pervenimus* and *prevenimus*, and, by omitting *ad* after the former (which we deem a great omission) has rendered the sense obscure.

1 Tim. iii. 6. The *condemnation of the devil* clearly means his *crime*; i. e. pride, which occasioned his fall; and the *snare of the devil* in the next verse may be his temptation.

1 Tim. ii. 4. who *wills* that all men be saved; and, in the collect for 20th Sunday after Trinity, "*wouldest have done*" is equivalent to "*wildest should be done*." 1 Thess. i. 4. "Knowing, brethren beloved, your election *by God*."

Acts vi. 51. "As your fathers did, so *do ye*," can never be construed interrogatively, but *so ye do*.

1 Peter, iii. 10. "saved *by water*" is strictly true; for, even the persons who were in the ark were saved by floating on the water which everywhere surrounded



ounded them. The passage from Xenophon is more apposite than that from Acts xxiii. 24. for *δια* is separated from *σεσωσμενοι*, and shews *through* what dangers they escaped safe: whereas Paul was merely conveyed safe to Felix.

Collect, St. Thomas's day. "Doubtful *in* [the matter or article of] thy son's resurrection."

1 Cor. xiii. 7. "for, I do pass through Macedonia;" am to pass, am about, or going, to pass.

Eph. iii. 17. "Be ye not unwise, but [be ye] understanding." The participle is here used adjectively.

1 Pet. i. 20. "Who verily was *fore-ordained*" will certainly be better comprehended by a common reader than *preordained*.

Heb. xii. [xiii.] 20. "The God of peace, who brought *again* from the dead our Lord Jesus, that great shepherd of the sheep, through the blood of the everlasting covenant." Dr. S. would read, "that shepherd of the sheep *even he who was great* by the blood of the everlasting covenant;" which, to say the least, is a very forced construction, and not supported by the Greek, which would have put *μεσαν* after not before *εν αιματι*; but, when he adds "to bring *again* from the dead, intimates that our blessed Lord had been brought before from the dead," and that "rose *again* from the dead," in the creed, is equally exceptionable; how does he understand the word *Resurrection*, which, according to his idea, must imply a *second rising*?

It seems almost impossible that *common* readers should mistake the meaning of *also*, situate as it is in Rom. i. 24, xi. 21. 2 Cor. iii. 5, and in the string of texts, p. 45, 46; or of *only*, Acts viii. 16. Philip i. 27. however it may displease a *critical* reader.

The same, perhaps may be said of *touched with a feeling*, and *sympathising*. Heb. iv. 15.

2 Cor. xi. 2. *Θεω ζηλω* is perhaps a *divine* jealousy, referring to the person to whom St. Paul wished to present his virgins.

Eph. v. 33. "and let the wife see."

1 Thess. v. 2. "cometh *so as*" or *as*: but *ως* cannot be translated *now*, or "is coming."

Rev. i. 12. To see a voice is not more extraordinary than *ΒΛΕΠΕΙΝ την φωνην*; nor is *discovering* a voice less extraordinary than seeing it. What then is to be done in this case, except to supply, "to see *who uttered* the voice, &c.?"

Rev. iii. 21. Whether we consider the ancient like the modern thrones, having elbows like armed chairs, or like the old curule chairs; in either case the party seated on them was inclosed *in* them. *Am set down* is *am seated*.

Rev. xiv. 1. If it be correct to say *in the face*, why not *in the forehead*?

It seems an hypercriticism to object to "the *one*," as opposed to the *other*." Philip, i. 15.

Rev. xx. 13. "They were judged, *every man*, &c." means *individually, per se*.

Rev. xxii. 2. In Bowyer's New Testament, 1763, it is *ενλευθεν* & *ΕΚΕΙΘΕΝ*. Here and *there*.

2 Thess. ii. 7. *μονον ο κατεχων αρτι εωσ εκ μισθ γενηται*, can never be rendered, "only until he who now restraineth, or hindreth, be taken away." The context shews that the mystery of iniquity is "only he who now letteth, until he be taken out of the way." *Will let* is redundant. Whoever attentively peruses this chapter, from v. 3, to v. 12, however it has been hitherto applied to Antichrist at Rome, will find a resemblance to the present system in France too strong and unequivocal for us here to enlarge upon.

2 Cor. viii. 15. "considering ye yourselves are wise."

Gal. v. 10. "will be *no* otherwise minded." The Greek is *ουδεν*, not *ουεις*.

Eph. v. 5. *πλεονεκτης ος εστιν ιδωλολατρης* can never mean, "a man of such inordinate desires as an idolater is."

1 Thess. 3, 4, 5. *Πορνεια, σκευος, and παθη επιθυμια*; seem to confine the apostle's advice to his converts to content themselves with one wife, or the moderate use of one wife, in opposition to fornication and immoderate desires, which was the practice and reproach of the heathens.

James i. 21. *Περισσος* can never be *every degree* but *excess*, and here *κακια* is *evil* or *wickedness*.

Dr. S. is afraid the *common people* should mistake the sense of *pitiful* and of *eschew*, 1 Pet. iii. 11. or that *believeth not* means an unbeliever, 1 Cor. vii. 12.

If such words as *wealth*, *do you so wit*, are become obsolete in London and Westminster, they retain their original signification in the provinces.

We doubt whether this kind of words is so *antiquated* among the *common people* as he apprehends; and whether serious minds, who have been long in the habit



of hearing or repeating the "prayer that may be said after any of the former, which, from its uncommon style, is now seldom or never said in some churches," do not repeat it with the spirit and with the understanding also. Fastidiousness of this sort does not affect the common people, nor, we may say, the bulk of the people. If the service is performed with proper energy by the minister, they feel and follow him with a serious impression; if, on the contrary, he hurries it over as if he slighted it, they would be as little affected by a translation made according to the strictest rules of grammatical propriety, as by their old-fashioned version, an attendance on which they have inherited from their forefathers. Apply the professor's observations to many parts of the Bible, in the most intelligible language, and see if they would not go a great way to excluding the Bible from our churches. The objection that a word *low* is the most powerful reason for retaining it in a book that is for general and vulgar use. Dr. Harwood translated the New Testament for *gentlemen*; Dr. Symonds proposes to qualify it for *grammarians*.

Rev. xviii. 2 p. 80. *a cage of every* [of every] unclean, &c. Here is a repetition by some error of the press.

Rev. xxi. 6. One wonders that, instead of such a construction as "I will give water from the fountain of life to him who is thirsty as a free gift," it should not have been written—I will give, as a free gift, water from the fountain of life to him who is thirsty.

Rom. ii. 4. St. Paul, and every Christian writer, must know that the goodness of God *leads* to repentance.

Heb. xiii. 8. This verse is the substance of the faith, the imitation of which the apostle recommends in the preceding verse. The transposition in our translation renders it obscure; but, if we read as in the original, "Remember &c. those who have spoken to you the word of God; and, considering the end of their conversation, follow their faith which is Jesus Christ, &c."

We trust the learned Professor, who has turned his thoughts from his official business, considering *modern history* too much a field of blood for him to wade through; and, to borrow an allusion to one of the texts which he has illustrated, the "wine-press is so trodden that blood came out of it even unto the horses' bridles;" and, preferring the illustrations of the best of books and histories;

will not deem unkindly of our strictures, but put on them the construction of candor with which they are offered. For, in such discussions, "All bitterness, and wrath, and anger, and clamour, and evil-speaking, should be put away, with all malice."

12. *Some Account of the Deans of Canterbury, from the new Foundation of the Church by Henry VIII. to the present Time: to which is added a Catalogue of the MSS in the Church Library.* By Henry John Todd, M. A. Minor Canon of the Church, Chaplain to the Lords Fife and Killarney, and Vicar of Milton, Kent.

WE have perused with much satisfaction this modest account of the deans of our metropolitan church, of whom many at present fill the episcopal thrones. Canterbury had its deans, before its priors were established, for about 250 years, from Wilfrid to Lanfranc, who formed them into a Benedictine convent, and changed the title of their president from *Dean* to *Prior*. Henry, the last dean, is styled the first prior, about A. D. 1080. From the Reformation to the present time there is a succession of 23 deans.

Nicholas Wotton, an able negotiator in the four reigns of Henry VIII. Edward VI. Mary, and Elizabeth, died 1566-7.

Thomas Godwin, bishop of Bath and Wells, father of George the bishop of Hereford, and biographer, died 1590.

Richard Rogers, died 1597.

Thomas Nevil, died 1615.

Charles Fotherby, died 1619.

John Boys, died 1625.

Isaac Bargrave, died 1642.

George Eglington, died 1643; being nominated to the deanry by the king at Oxford, but prevented from taking it by the troubles.

Thomas Turner, died 1672, father of the bishop of Ely, of whom see our vol. LVI. 833-836.

John Tillotson, appointed archbishop of Canterbury 1691, died 1694.

John Sharpe, appointed archbishop of York, 1691, died 1713-14.

George Hooper, bishop of St. Asaph and of Bath and Wells, died 1727.

George Stanhope, died 1727-8.

Elias Sydall, bishop of St. David's and Gloucester, died 1733.

John Lynch, died 1760.

William Freind, died 1766.

John Potter, died 1770.

Brownlow North, bishop of Winchester.



John Moore, archbishop of Canterbury.

James Cornwallis, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry.

George Horne, bishop of Norwich, died 1792\*.

William Buller, bishop of Exeter.

Folliott-Herbert-Walker Cornwall, twenty-third and present dean.

The catalogue of the MSS. in the church library is an interesting piece to English antiquaries; and we could point out to Mr. Todd several morsels in it which he might publish to advantage.

### 13. *The New London Medical Journal.*

THE world is infinitely indebted to the editors of the "New London Medical Journal" for continuing a work which offers the most pleasing prospect of adding a material stock to the present rapid state of improvement in every branch of physic and surgery; and it is to be hoped they will meet with that encouragement, in the prosecution of their plan, which will enable them to persevere in their labours with assiduity and attention: we shall notice the valuable acquisition the editors have obtained in the celebrated Doctor Cullen's clinical lectures delivered at Edinburgh in the year 1755-6. The number now before us contains a part of these lectures, and is confined to the illustration of nervous disorders and the nervous system, which delineate in the strongest colours the vigour of the professor's mind, the unlimited strength of his understanding, and his extensive attainments in physical knowledge. He divides nervous disorders into the following heads:

Tension and Laxity

Sympathy

Hysteria and Hypochondriasis

—— plethorica simplex

—— plethorica a mensibus retentis vel suppressis

—— libidinosa

—— Foeminarum steriliū

—— Chlorotica

—— ab inanitione

Hypochondriasis congenita

—— a Pathemate

—— a Studio nimio

{ —— a Venere nimia

—— ab inanitione

—— Hystrica

—— Emphrectica

—— a suppressis evacuationibus quibusdam

Hypochondriasis a repulsis

—— a febre intermittente

—— interrupta

—— Arthritica

—— Nephritica

After stating the most accurate description of the several divisions of these complaints, he gives us the most rational and probable means of cure; and we shall be happy to notice a continuation of these lectures in the subsequent numbers of this work.

*A Case in Midwifery.* By Mr. Thomas Outhwaite.

This short paper contains a preternatural case, in Midwifery, which but seldom occurs; the *whole body of the Fœtus* being protruded through the Os Externum, in a rounded form, at one and the same time.

*An Account of the Epidemic Influenza which appeared in Nottinghamshire and most other parts of the kingdom in the latter months of 1792.* By Mr. B. Hutchinson, Surgeon, Southwell, Nottinghamshire.

This paper contains an ingenious and well-written description of this disease. The author states an accurate account of the nature, causes, and symptoms of this epidemic: he attributes its appearance in the latter end of the year to the uncommonly moist and heavy temperature of the air during the last summer, in opposition to the celebrated Sir John Pringle's supposition, that the sensible qualities of the air have no share in producing the Influenza. Mr. Hutchinson's paper is an interesting one, and for which the faculty ought to esteem themselves obliged to him. The same Author has favoured this number of the new London Medical Journal with the two following papers.

*A Case of Psora, or Itch, in which it appears that Mercury is not a Specific in that Complaint.*

There is a great degree of plausibility in this paper, wherein the author produces a case in which Mercury is proved to be inefficacious; for, as Dr. Pringle justly observes, unless a mercurial unction were to touch every part of the skin there can be no certainty of success; whereas, by a sulphureous one, a cure may be obtained by only a partial unction; the animalcula, like other insects being killed by the sulphureous steam which exhale by the heat of the body.

*Observations on the Hydrophobia.*

This paper is intended evidently to establish more effectually Doctor James's plan

\* Mr. T. gratefully acknowledges his patronage even from his childhood.



plan of administering Mercury in this disease. The author's observations appear to be the result of a great strength of understanding, and an accurate knowledge of the human system: he gives us an ingenious and well-written description of the nature, prognosis, diagnosis, and mode of treating this calamitous complaint; and, although he hath not yet finished his medical education, we understand that the author of this paper hath already obtained the honour of a gold medal, for the best paper on the cure of the popliteal aneurism by the new mode recommended in the last Medical Spectator Extraordinary.

The remaining part of this number contains some useful extracts from the *Journal de Physique*, on animal electricity, and some useful medical news.

14. *Liber Regis, vel Thesaurum Ecclesiasticum.*  
By John Bacon, Esq. Receiver of the First Fruits; with an Appendix containing proper Directions and Precedents relating to Presentations, Institutions, Inductions, Dispensations, &c.

THIS useful volume not having been reviewed by us at its republication in 1776, we shall insert some remarks on it in the words of an excellent correspondent; who, "far from wishing to disparage the work, has the greatest respect for the Editor. He will, therefore, I persuade myself," says our correspondent, "not take offence at the freedom of any observations I may make, as truth and information are our general object; and, while free discussion and liberal disquisition are the ground-work of our intercourse, I shall endeavour to maintain that candour and politeness, which, as one of your entertaining correspondents \* well observes, 'ought always to form the basis of anonymous communications.'"

The Public are obliged to Mr. Bacon for his curious copy of the King's writ and Instructions, and of the preface to the returns, in the Προβλαϊον of the book, for Archbishop Secker's directions to his suffragan bishops, appendix, No. 1, and for his two excellent indexes; as are all the parties any way concerned for the forms, precedents, &c. in the appendix. I could have wished Mr. Bacon had been sometimes more explicit in respect to some of the presentations, as, for instance, in mentioning when the king presented only *jure prærogativo*, or an archbishop as an

option: and, perhaps, it would have been agreeable to some who may have occasion to consult his book, had he explained some of his abbreviations: p. h. v. we know to mean *pro hac vice*, but what is the meaning of p. i. which frequently occurs?

P. 54. The word *Middlesex* is wanting over the words *yearly tenths*; and, in the next page, for Kent, read Middlesex.

P. 492. There must be an omission with respect to Denham; for the present Dean of Ely was presented long since 1748, by Benjamin Way, Esq. or his father, Lewis Way, Esq.

P. 561. Mr. Bacon follows all who have gone before him in their mistake about the prebend of Brownwood; it is not in Willeston, but in Hornsey, Middlesex (v. Gent. Mag. November, 1784.)

The corps of the prebend of Cadington Major I have seen described as the manor of Adonbury, Bedfordshire.

The Corps of the prebend of Finsbury I take to be in the parishes of St. Luke, Old-street. and St. Leonard, Shoreditch.

The corps of the prebend of Mora is in the parish of St. Luke, Old-street.

P. 562. Wenlockbarn. What was St. Giles, Middlesex, is now St. Luke, Old-street.

P. 568. Though St. Mary Abchurch is, I believe St. Laurence Pountney is not, in the gift of Corpus Christi College.

P. 569. Mr. Bateman says that St. Gregory is in the minor canons of St. Paul's.

I understood St. Michael Royal to be in the dean and chapter of Canterbury; see page 962.

P. 570. It might have been mentioned that the patrons of St. O'ave, Hart-street, are trustees of Sir Andrew Riccard.

I understand St. Peter, Cornhill, to have been in the same situation with St. Margaret Patens; that is, that the court of Mayor and Aldermen, and of Mayor and Common Council, were patrons alternately; last turn, in the Common Council some time before 1755: but that both these livings are fixed for the future in the court of Common Council only.

P. 571. Allhallows Staining is no sine-cure.

P. 573. How came the bishop to present to Ickenham in 1747? I apprehend the patron to be Michael Shoreditch, Esq.

575. The patron of St. George, Hanover-square, is the Bishop of London; when the king presents, it can only be *p. h. v. jure prærogativo*.

\* The late David Wells, esq. (vol. LVI. p. 947.) under the signature of *Observer*.



The lord of the manor of Hampstead is Sir Thomas Spencer Wilton, Bart. *jure uxoris*.

The dean and chapter of St. Paul's are patrons of St. Luke, Old-street.

581. I understood Laleham to be in the gift of the Earl of Lonsdale.

I believe there is no such building existing as Muswell Hill-chapel.

582. The church of Paddington is dedicated to St. James.

P. 607. The donative of Hedningham ad Castrum, vulg. Castle Hedningham, is now in Lewis Majendie, Esq. *jure uxoris*.

P. 717. King's College, Cambridge, presented to Hempstead with Lessingham in 1784 or 1785.

P. 954. There is the parish-church of St. Thomas in Southwark, which I understand to be a rectory, and the chapel of St. Thomas's hospital, to both which the governors of the hospital present: they elected a rector, 26 June, 1783, and a hospitaller (as the chaplain is styled), 28 May, 1773; 24 January, 1783; 26 July, 1786. There is also a chapel in Guy's hospital.

P. 1288. Under the head of "Other persons qualified to purchase licence, &c." Mr. Bacon has followed Eton in what I conceive to be a blunder, probably originally a typographical error: should not the first word of the third line be *Queen*, instead of *King*? for, "all other the King's chaplains" are mentioned in the preceding line.

15. *An History of the Manor and Manor-house of South Winfield, in Derbyshire. By Thomas Blore, of the Middle Temple, and F. S. A. Being No. III of Antiquities (in Continuation of the Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica).*

Mr. B. having an intention of compiling the History and Antiquities of the County of DERBY, of which, hitherto, very little notice has been taken by topographers, has issued this specimen of his labours, and inscribed it to the earl of Leicester, president of the Society of London; his lordship's ancestors, the PEVERELLS, having held the manor from the Conquest till the forfeiture of it to the crown to Henry VIII. by the third William P. for poisoning the earl of Chester. His daughter married Robert de Ferrars the younger, earl of Derby, and conveyed some of the family property to him: but this manor was held of the Peverell barony by the family of HERIZ, till one of them conveyed it to that of BELAR in the reign of Edward III. An heir general of them

carried it to the SWILLYNGTONS, who held it till the reign of Henry VI. and, after the death of the last male heir, it descended to Ralph CROMWELL, lord Cromwell of Tatehale, and treasurer of England, founder of Tatehale college, where he was buried 1455; having built much here, and adorned the house with his treasurer's purses, still to be seen about it. He sold the reversion to John TALBOT, second earl of SHREWSBURY, from whom a share of it past, by a female heir, to the family of SAVILLE; and another share was sold by George T. duke of Shrewsbury, to Mr. Leacioft, of Wirksworth, who left it to his two younger sons, whose share is now possessed by his grandson; as is another part by Mr. Halton, whose descendant is proprietor of the mansion-house, which, on his building a new one on another site, has gradually dilapidated; though enough remains to set forth its antient magnificence, expressed in three views drawn by J. Gamble, jun. engraved by R. W. Bafire; and a fourth copied by Ravenhill from an old painting. In this house Mary, queen of Scots, was confined six years in the custody of the earl of Shrewsbury, from 1578 to 1584, or at least removed during that time to his different residences; and it was damaged and taken by the parliament forces in the civil war.

Mr. B. has done justice to his subscribers by an ample detail of particulars and authorities. There are added a plate of seals and two of pedigrees, but no description of the parish-church.

16. *On Wet Docks, Quays, and Warehouses, for the Port of London: with Hints respecting Trade.*

THESE observations were drawn up for private communication, and printed for private circulation, to remove prejudices, and unite great trading and commercial interests in an application to parliament for the creation of docks, as one of the best securities and encouragement to our commerce, and prosperity to our country. They consist of general hints; a plan for wet docks for loaded ships; general advantages; necessity of an extension of the legal quays; opposite claims and compensations; customs and excise; funds for making docks; general observations and hints on the extension of commerce; statements from authentic documents of the commerce of London and England; revenue, shipping, West India trade, combinations, ship and dock duties at Liverpool.]



17. *Addressed to the British Nation, Observations and Reflections on the Origin of Jacobin Principles; the leading Dissenters' Politics; the Necessity of the present War; the Causes and Effects of the late Bankruptcies; the Constitution and Commerce of this Country; and, on a Letter addressed to the Right Honorable William Pitt, by Jasper Wilson, Esq. By a sincere Friend of his Country.*

WE have read better written answers to the prevailing doctrines of the times than this, which is principally levelled against Mr. Wilson, whom the author understood to be a *physician* \*. But there are good observations interspersed. Such are p. 5. "The English constitution is the result of the deepest reflection of some of the wisest men that ever lived; confirmed by many severe experiments, and defended and maintained by all men of true genius, and by all lovers of justice and humanity. *There never existed a constitution so humane and provident for the distresses and misfortunes of the lowest order of mankind.*" And p. 6. "There is a way of laughing at human follies and vices that will destroy a proper sense of their weakness or turpitude in ourselves; and there are ways of reasoning on the imperfections of human institutions that will dispose our minds, not to ameliorate their defects and assist their infirmities with the care and caution of an intelligent practitioner, but to annihilate indiscriminately the sound with the unsound parts."

18. *Two Assize Sermons, by R. Valpy, D. D. F. A. S. published at the Request of the High Sheriff and Grand Jury of the County of Berks.*

THE first of these sermons was printed in March, 1792. The notes and appendix were written in April. "Domestic anxieties and misfortunes have prevented the publication of the work till this time. Sir Nathaniel Grose's excellent charge was prevented by an accident from being printed. Circumstances have changed, but whether that change has justified or confuted the conjectures contained in them, the reader must determine." The author is of Pembroke College, Oxford; rector of Stradishall, Suffolk; and master of Reading school. The first sermon, treats on the progress of morality, religion, and laws, in the different periods of the world: text, Heb. vi. 1. "Let us

go on unto perfection." The opinion that the world is in a state of continual, constant, and regular, degeneracy, is controverted; and it is shewn that Christianity recovered the world from that depravity which preceded its introduction. Ambition and fanaticism, however, abused that benevolent religion to the worst of purposes. It was reserved for *modern philosophy* to subvert and destroy it. How this has been done is briefly shewn in this discourse, and the notes on it. Dr. V. is of opinion, that the time cannot be far distant when the people of France will open their eyes to their true interests, and adopt the spirit of the Gospel; and he proposes to direct their views to that civil and religious government which we enjoy, and to the consequent prosperity with which a gracious Providence has blest us since England had her days of fanaticism and anarchy.

In the other sermon, from 1 Pet. ii. 13, 14, the duty of submission to magistrates is enforced, and the absurd system of equality properly combated, and the instruction of the lower classes properly recommended.

The appendix, No. I. treats on the causes which led the Doctor to think would prevent *the establishment of a republic in France*. No. II. is on systems of reform. No. III. on the late alarming effects of party spirit in this country. We are of opinion the perusal of this publication will afford much satisfaction, and that the Doctor is entitled to general thanks for his attention to the civil and religious interests of his countrymen \*.

19. *The Life of Robert Grosseteste, the celebrated Bishop of Lincoln, by Samuel Pegge, LL. D. Prebendary of Louth in that Church; with an Account of the Bishop's Works, and an Appendix.*

WITH renewed pleasure we again meet our worthy old friend and correspondent issuing from the press, in the vigour of advanced age, with an historical work compiled in the vigour of middle life. His own account of them in his dedication to the present bishop, dean and chapter of Lincoln, will be the best: "These historical collections relative to the life and character of a prelate not the most illustrious by birth, but the most eminent in point of literature (I speak

\* The answer to this pamphlet, which we ascribed to Mr. Vansittart, has just been published with his name. The true name of J. Wilson is Currie.

\* He has been attacked by some zealots for speaking of the fanatic austerities of Calvinism; and vindicated by Dr. Butt, one of his majesty's chaplains.



with regard to times and seasons), of any diocesan, *absit invidia*, that ever presided over your church, are, with great deference and submission, laid at your feet. They were made under the auspices of my late learned and much honoured patron, Bishop Green, to whom I had the honour of imparting them, now many years ago, at Buckden; and he was pleased to peruse, and, as I flattered myself, to approve them.

"I call them by no better name than *Collections*, though brought into a readable form; because nothing at this distance of time can possibly be learned of Bishop Grossetesta and his history but what must be drawn from books and MSS; and, what is a greater disparagement to the work, my private station, as a country clergyman, would not permit me to have much access to public libraries; but the materials were chiefly to be sought for in a *book-room*, which, you will easily suppose, cannot be very richly or amply furnished."

Bishop G. lived in one of the most lamentable periods of the English constitution, both in church and state, just after king John had resigned his kingdom to the pope, and received them again as a fee of the papacy at an annual tribute. His young son, Henry III. was forced to tread in the steps of his father, and take the kingdom on the same terms; swearing fealty and doing homage to the pope; insomuch that the prelacy of G. began and concluded in this last reign, will afford us a concise though clear representation of the mode in which the popes and their agents conducted their ill-acquired and now unbounded power; and, at the same time, of the intrepidity and rectitude of the bishop, in resisting to the utmost these usurpations as far as he was concerned. Though not engaged in the public business of the state or other worldly affairs, he conducted his extensive diocese with the closest attention and unremitting application; and all his disputes with the pope, the king, the nobility, the abbots, or others, terminated successfully by the clearness of his head, joined with that natural courage, constancy, and firmness of mind, for which he is so much celebrated.

The precise year of his birth is not known; it was probably about A. D. 1175, of low and obscure, but honest, parents, at Stradbroke, Suffolk. He studied at Oxford, and there laid a foundation of Greek and other literature, which he so eminently displayed in his numerous and

various writings, and which qualified him to become the patron of literary men. He was a short time in the service of the bishop of Hereford, but, on his death, returned to his studies till noticed by that discerning prelate, Hugh de Welles, who gave him a prebend in the church of Lincoln. He was archdeacon of Chester, 1210; of Wilts, 1220; of Leicester till 1232; and prebend of Emsingham, Lincoln diocese. He took his doctor's degree before 1224, was rector of Ashby, Northampton, 1225. On the death of de Welle, 1234, he was elected by the chapter of Lincoln, and the king readily consented to their choice of him for their bishop. He was consecrated in the abbey-church of Reading by archbishop Edmund. For particulars of his conduct in that see, we must refer to his biography; and observe that he filled it till his death, October 9, 1253.

No prelate was ever more attentive to the pastoral office, nor took more pains to have the parochial churches well-supplied. By his spirited resistance a heavy and shameful tax, which the pope and the king meant to have levied on the clergy, came to nothing. He was buried in the upper north transept of his cathedral, where his mutilated monument remains, and where his remains were discovered, 1782. (See Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain, I. p. 47. pl. XVI.) His ring and crozier, there found with them, are here engraved from a drawing by Mrs. Carter, wife of the reverend Mr. Carter, schoolmaster at Lincoln. He was a great benefactor to his church, finishing what bishop Welles left undone of the nave. Among his particular friends are to be reckoned Roger Welscham, dean of Lincoln, 1239; bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, 1295; John de Basing, archdeacon of Leicester, 1238; who travelled to Athens and brought home several Greek MSS; and his extensive correspondence may be seen in Mr. Brown's edition of his epistles, in the second volume of his *Falculus*. The bishop's writings, were on subjects of divinity and philosophy, and miscellanies in English, Latin, and French; and no inconsiderable portion of them has been printed.

Among the nineteen articles in the appendix are the constitutions address by bishop G. to his parochial clergy, and

\* D. P. published, in 1761, *Memoirs of him*, intended as a prelude to the life of Bishop Grossetesta.



the articles of his visitation of his diocese; a dissertation on parochial vicarages, their origin and progress, the origin of *Valores beneficiorum*, Greek MSS in England, the introduction of Greek or rather *Indian* numerals into England, &c. &c. &c. and on the Testament of the twelve patriarchs, a spurious work translated by Bishop Grosseteste who laid much stress on it. A specimen of his hand-writing from a Bodleian MS. concludes the work; which has the additional merit of a good index, drawn up by Dr. P. while the press was going.

We congratulate the lovers of our national history and antiquities on this valuable addition to them; and heartily wish our worthy friend may enjoy life and health to pursue, as we hear he intends, his intention of giving us memoirs of Bishop Grosseteste's predecessors in the see of Lincoln.

20. *Indian Antiquities, or Dissertations relative to the ancient Geographical Divisions and pure System of primæval Theology, the grand Code of Civil Laws, the original Form of Government, and the various and profound Literature of Hindostan; compared throughout with the Religion, Laws, Government, and Literature, of Persia, Egypt, and Greece. The whole intended as introductory to, and illustrative of, the History of Hindostan. Part III. in which the Indian Theology is contained, and the sacred Edifices of Hindostan and Egypt are compared.*

THIS is a continuation of Mr. Maurice's work, already noticed, LXIII. 343. It is impossible to give a better abstract of it than is contained in the title. The subject is not concluded in this volume; another will be ready in a few days, and its appearance is now only retarded by the numerous and expensive engravings necessary to elucidate so abstruse a subject. The author finds "that the very curious and interesting subjects of the *Oriental triads of Deity* opened so vast a field for enquiry, and withal led to such important consequences in our own system of theology, that it was utterly impossible to contract it within the narrow limits he had prescribed himself. The *present* is by no means the period for suppressing any additional testimonies to the truth of one of the fundamental articles of that noble system; and he trusts that he has brought together such a body of evidence as will decisively establish the following important facts: first, that in the *Sephroth*, or *three superior splendors* of the ancient Hebrews, may be discovered the three hypostases

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of the *Christian Trinity*. 2dly, that this doctrine flourished through nearly all the empires of Asia *a thousand years before Plato was born*; and, 3dly, that the grand cavern-pagoda of *Elephanta*, the oldest and most magnificent temple of the world, is neither more nor less than *a superb temple to a Triune God*.

We would beg leave to suggest to Mr. M. to make a better selection of his *plates*. He has not told us where the Mexican shrine was taken: he might have saved himself the expence of a plate of the Pantheon at Rome. Paul Lucas is indifferent authority for Egyptian buildings, unless later travellers concur with him; and the plans of Stonehenge and Abury do not seem in their place. Perhaps the whole volume might have been brought into less compass, by shortening the extracts from authors antient and modern.

We are glad to hear "the highly respectable list of new subscribers will be given with the following volume." While Mr. M. acquits himself with so much truth to his friends, they have only to wish he would observe the like conduct to himself. *Verbum sat*.

21. *Papers published in favour of the intended Rochdale Canal, in the Applications made to Parliament in the Sessions of 1791, 1792, and 1793.*

THE design of this publication seems to be to remove the objections urged against it on the third reading of the bill. It has been carried by a considerable majority the 11th inst. A plan of the track of the canal through a principal part of the town of Manchester accompanies this pamphlet.

22. *The BRISTOL and Hatwell Guide; containing an Historical Account of the antient and present State of that opulent City; also of the Hatwell; the Nature, Properties, and Effects, of the Medicinal Water. To which are added a Description of CLIFTON, Monuments of Antiquity, principal Seats, Natural and other Curiosities in the adjacent Country. The second Edition, corrected and enlarged.*

(Continued from p. 64.)

The very nature of the pamphlet before us points out to us that extract is preferable to criticism. We proceed, therefore, to observe, that,

"Although the chief dependance of Bristol is upon its foreign trade, yet there are almost all kinds of business carried on in this city; and in the shops are seen as great a display and choice of every sort of goods as are to



be met with any where in the kingdom. There are also many very capital works here and in the neighbourhood, which, by reason of the great plenty and cheapness of coal and other fuel, with the easiness of land and water carriage, the proprietors are enabled to sell on low terms."

We are tempted to transcribe the following curious anecdote of one of the feathered tribe.

"A robin-red-breast had taken up its abode in the cathedral, and for the space of fifteen years \* usually perched on one of the pinnacles of the great organ during the time of divine service, accompanying the solemnity with its harmonious strain; and was so tame as to follow the verges to be fed. It continued its habitation till its death, which happened some time in the winter, 1787. The late Mr. Samuel Love, minor canon of this cathedral, composed the following beautiful lines on this little melodious songster:

Sweet social bird! whose soft harmonious lays  
Swell the glad song of thy Creator's praise,  
Say, art thou conscious of approaching ills?  
Fell winter's storms—the pointed blast that  
kills! [breath!]

Shunn'st thou the savage North's un pitying  
Or cruel man's more latent snares of death?  
Here dwell secure; here, with incessant note,  
Pour the soft music of thy trembling throat.  
Here, gentle bird, a sure asylum find. [wind.  
Nor dread the chilling frost, nor boist'rous  
No hostile tyrant of the feathered race,  
Shall dare invade thee in this hallow'd place;  
Nor, while he sails the liquid air along, [song.  
Check the shrill numbers of thy cheerful  
No cautious gunner, whose unerring sight  
Stops the swift eagle in his rapid flight,  
Shall here disturb my lovely songster's rest,  
Nor wound the plumage of his crimson breast.  
The truant school-boy, who, in wanton play,  
With viscid lime involves the treach'rous  
spray,

In vain shall spread the wily snare for thee,  
Alike secure thy life and liberty. [heart,  
Peace then, sweet warbler, to thy flut'ring  
Defy the rage of hawks, and toils of art;  
Now shake thy downy plumes, now gladlier  
Thy grateful tribute to each rising day; [pay  
While crowds below their willing voices raise,  
To sing with holy zeal Jehovah's praise,

\* "Some of our readers may perhaps think fifteen years a great age for a robin-red-breast, and therefore doubt if it was the same bird. The author begs leave to remark, that one of those little domestic songsters has frequented a hot-house belonging to him several years past in the winter months, during which he makes it his chief abode; a small aperture is purposely made for him to go in or out; he is exceedingly tame, and usually comes in September, and goes away in February."

Thou, perch'd on high, shalt hear th' adoring throng,

Catch the warm strains, and aid the sacred song,

Increase the solemn chorus, and inspire [fire."  
Each tongue with music and each heart with

See Miss Moore's epitaph on the author of these verses, in our last, p. 64.

"St. Mary Redcliff stands on an eminence, and you ascend to it from Redcliff-street by a flight of many steps. There are three principal entrances; a north, south, and west door; the tower is nearly two hundred feet high, and contains a noble peal of eight bells, the tenor of which is said to weigh sixty hundred: upon this tower there was formerly a spire of great height, which, in the year 1445, was partly thrown down by lightning, and never rebuilt; the lower part of it is yet standing. On viewing the outside of the building, we are struck with its majestic and venerable appearance; and, on entering it, the exquisite beauty and lightness of the fabric raises admiration, and we gaze around with wonder and delight. The pillars which support the roof are very lofty, and inimitably wrought into the most delicate mouldings; the roof is all of stone, abounding with devices and ornaments beautifully carved; the altar is very elegant, and richly decorated; over it are three capital paintings by Hogarth; the middle picture is the largest, and represents Christ's ascension; the one on the left hand, as you stand to view them, is the High Priest, with others, sealing the tomb; and the other, on the right, the women coming to look for the body of Christ, and the angel, who tells them he is not here, he is risen. In the center compartment of the altar is a picture of our Saviour restoring to life the daughter of Jairus, painted by Mr. Fresham, of the Royal Academy, at the request of his uncle, Sir Clifton Wintringham, bart.

"The city library is a handsome free-stone building. It contains a valuable collection of books, which is perpetually increasing, in consequence of donations and annual subscriptions. A Librarian is appointed to attend at a fixed salary, who, by the institution, must be a clergyman.

"The Quay is generally esteemed one of the finest mercantile havens in Europe; it is upwards of a mile in extent, reaching from St. Giles's bridge to Bristol-bridge, and is all the way embanked by a firm wall coped with large hewn stone, from which to the front buildings is such a considerable breadth, without interruption, as to make it one continued wharf.

"The Hot-well is distant one mile and a half westward from the city of Bristol, on the Gloucestershire side of the river Avon, in the parish of Clifton. The river here is scarcely if at all broader than at Bristol, and is almost dry at low water; but on the full



and change of the moon the spring tides rise from the height of thirty to thirty-six feet perpendicular, so that there is sufficient depth of water for a seventy gun ship of war to pass up or down with safety; on each side of the river rises a most magnificent range of stupendous craggy rocks.

“ Clifton is universally allowed to be one of the most agreeable, healthy, and pleasant, villages in the kingdom; the air is so remarkably pure and salubrious as to occasion its being styled the Montpellier of England.

“ On the opposite shore the well-cultivated lands of Somersetshire present themselves in a very beautiful landscape, rising gradually four or five miles from the verge of the river to the top of Dundry-hill, whereon is a high tower, serving with many the purpose of a barometer, it being commonly enveloped with mist, so as scarcely to be visible against rain; but, on the contrary, if it is seen clear distinct it denotes a fine day.

“ Clifton church stands upon the crown of the hill; it has nothing remarkable; but, on account of the great increase of buildings, a chapel has been erected near Dowry-square, supported by voluntary subscription; in which we remark an elegant monument, on which is inscribed:

Near this place are deposited

the remains of SARAH STONHOUSE,  
the second wife of James Stonhouse, M. D.  
more than twenty years

Physician to the Northampton Infirmary:

And afterwards

Rector of Great and Little Cheverel in Wilts.  
Come, Resignation! wipe the human tear  
Domestic Anguish droops o'er Virtue's bier;  
Bid selfish Sorrow hush the fond complaint,  
Nor from the God she lov'd detain the saint.  
Truth, Meekness, Patience, honour'd shade!

were thine,

And holy Hope, and Charity divine:  
Tho' these thy forfeit being could not save,  
Thy faith subdued the terror of the grave.  
Oh! if thy living excellence could teach,  
Death has a loftier emphasis of speech:  
In death, thy last, best lesson, still impart,  
And write, Prepare to die, on every heart.

HANNAH MORE.

She died December 10, 1788,

Aged 55 Years.

BE SERIOUS.

23. *A Treatise Upon Gravel and upon Gout, in which their Sources and Connection are ascertained; with an Examination of Dr. Austin's Theory of Stone, and other critical Remarks. A Dissertation on the Bile and its Concretions; and an Enquiry into the Operation of Solvents. By Murray Forbes, Member of the Surgeons Company.*

WE know no subject that has been more frequently treated of late years than that upon gout and gravel. Various

theories have been built upon different hypotheses, which, in general, have had more plausibility than solicity to recommend them. Acid, alkali, tartar, and calcareous earth, have all, in their turns, been considered as the matter of urinary concretions. From the late experiments of Scheele and Bergman, this matter is discovered to be a peculiar acid salt, blended with gelatinous matter, and not, or at least in a very small degree, calcareous. Mr. F. has made some farther experiments, which we think very ingenious, not only upon calculi, but upon the matter precipitated from recent urine, by an addition of muriatic acid, from which he is confirmed that it is an acid; “ perhaps a modification of phosphoric acid, but distinct,” and now commonly known by the term of *Lithic* or *Lithifac acid*.

Among the causes of its preternatural separation, Mr. F. reckons the superabundancy of lithifac matter; for, when acids superabound, the lithifac being the weakest is first exposed to separation, and consequent chrysalization in the urinary passages, and that any acid received from the stomach or intestines into the circulation, and secreted by the kidneys, will cause in the urine a precipitation of the concreting acid. “ When we consider,” he says, “ the ready and rapid transition of many substances from the stomach to the bladder, there cannot be much difficulty in supposing, that acids, very abundant in the intestinal canal, must be found in the ruine. The position is so obvious, that no man can refuse assent to it without being prepared to deny the possibility of acids being absorbed, and afterwards carried by the circulation to the kidneys.”

Dr. Austin, in his Gultonian lecture, had considered calculus as hardened mucus, and attempted to set aside the specific distinction of lithifac matter; his experiments, to appearance, warranted the assertion. Mr. F. combats Dr. A's theory. The arguments, we think, are satisfactory, but will not admit of abridgment; we must therefore refer the reader to the work itself.

Our author observes that the connection between gout and gravel is obvious. That the superabundance of lithifac acid sometimes becomes apparent, by being deposited in masses that differ not considerably from urinary calculi; and that acids taken up by the lacteals may impregnate the bile so as to produce concretions in the gall-bladder.

The matter of gravel and of gout being produced by a superabundancy of acid, for  
the



the prevention and cure our author naturally recommends the use of alkalis: "The form best adapted," he says, "to the solution of a stone should be preferred. The caustic alkali dissolved in simple water might be too harsh; but, when mixed with a solution of any animal matter, it becomes sufficiently sheathed, yet retains the power of acting upon the calculus. A solution of any animal jelly, or perhaps milk, by itself, or with the addition of a little isinglass, would generally be sufficient for covering the alkali, &c.

The author's reasoning and style have our approbation; and we heartily wish that his future experience may confirm him in his being able to introduce into the system a solvent for the human calculus no way injurious to the constitution.

24. *Jerningham's Siege of Berwick, a Tragedy. in four Acts.*

(Continued from vol. LXIII. p. 1201.)

WE are happy to find Mr. Jerningham's pathetic muse (*'twas but a kindred sound to move*) has touched the tragic chords.

The subject of this tragedy (as we have already observed) is taken from an interesting incident at the siege of Berwick, in the reign of Edward III. Unembarrassed by episodes, or any adscititious events, the story presses forward to its completion. Curiosity is excited, and the interest is continually increasing from the first scene to the last.

Each act concludes at a most interesting period, by which attention is strongly awakened; and the style, and the intervening similes, are everywhere happily adapted to the speaker and to the situation.

We present to our readers the speech of Ethelberta in the third act, at that affecting moment when she is informed she is at liberty to take one of her sons back with her to the town. The officer, to induce her to save one of her sons, says,

"Reflect that by these means you will prevent the entire extinction of your name. [vent

ETHELBERTA. — Your reasoning Touches not a mother's breast. While I behold

My sons as now they stand before me, and Recall their virtues, their invariable Affection tow'ards their mother, and the concord

Of their congenial minds, the interweaving Harmony of colouring, that composes

The texture of their mutual life, my heart Blends and unites the two, and my fond eyes Behold but one dear son."

25. *A Dissertation on a Passage of Scripture little noticed; in Vindication of Messiah against modern Sceptics, on his triumphant Entry into Jerusalem. With Notes; and an Address to the Jews. By Thomas Osborne, of Kensington, late of Derby.*

THE subject of this pamphlet having been already noticed in our vol. LX. p. 688; we shall content ourselves with introducing the author to our readers in his own words:

"The intent of this Dissertation is a well-meant endeavour to vindicate the Messiah against sceptics, and shew that the wild ass of the wilderness, first mentioned in the book of Job, whom St. Jerome styles the first of the prophets, was intended by Providence as an emblem of the wicked man, whom as the Messiah came purposely to convert and reclaim, so he likewise tamed this type of him whilst he was fasting in the wilderness. For, that this book is not a mere drama, but the life of a real person, is proved by the mention of him in the prophet Ezekiel; and by the apostle St. James, where he is recommended to us as an example of patience and trust in God; shewing the folly of Infidels in reproaching Christ, the Maker and Lord of the creatures, for his freedom taken with private property, and who impiously term this creature the vehicle of the godhead, by proving from the Gospels, and in the nature of things, that it must be of the wild species; "for, one, on which no man had ever sat," could not be well affirmed of any creature in man's possession.

Firmly believing Mr. Osborne to be a well-intentioned and orthodox writer, we recommend the perusal of his Dissertation, which cannot very easily be abridged, to the perusal of the curious; and are glad to see that his labours are sanctioned by a numerous list of subscribers, to whom he thus apologises:

"As the author is encouraged to publish by personages of the first distinction, as well as his friends and neighbours, he humbly begs that his delay, owing to an unavoidable cause, may meet their excuse; trusting that those friends, who saw the first copy of his essay, will rather thank than blame him for procrastinating it, especially if they should think his many additions an improvement of his treatise.

26. *A Sermon preached in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, London: on Thursday, June 6, 1793. Being the Time of the Yearly Meeting of the Children educated in the Charity-Schools,*



ity-Schools, in and about the Cities of London and Westminster. By the Right Reverend Samuel, Lord Bishop of St. David's. Published at the Request of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, and the Trustees of the several Schools. To which is annexed, an Account of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge.

WE here recognise a Sermon, which we had the pleasure of hearing this admirable preacher address to a congregation the most numerous, perhaps, that ever were assembled in this kingdom.

The anniversary meeting of the charity-children of this metropolis is a spectacle the most affecting, and, at the same time, the most truly magnificent, that can be pointed out; and to those who have not witnessed it is almost inconceivable. The learned prelate felt evidently the full force of the occasion thus happily presented to him; and delivered his discourse in a style of animation that astonished even his warmest admirers.

From a remarkable passage in St. Luke (iv. 18, 19.)

"The Spirit of the Lord is upon me, because he hath anointed me to preach the gospel to the poor; he hath sent me to heal the broken-hearted, to preach deliverance to the captives, and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty them that are bruised, to preach the acceptable year of the Lord;"

Bishop Horsley very properly observes,

"None but an inattentive reader of the Bible can suppose, that these words were spoken by the prophet Isaiah of himself. Isaiah had a portion, without doubt, but a portion only, of the Divine Spirit. In any sense in which the spirit of Jehovah was upon the prophet, it was more eminently upon him, who received it not by measure. The prophet Isaiah restored not, that we know, any blind man to his sight; he delivered no captive from his chain. He predicted, indeed, the restoration of the Jews, from the Babylonian captivity; their final restoration, from their present dispersion; and the restoration of man, from the worse captivity of sin. But he never took upon him to proclaim the actual commencement of the season of liberation; which is the thing properly implied, in the phrase of "preaching deliverance to the captives." To the broken-hearted he administered no other balm, than the distant hope of one who, in future times, should bear their sorrows; nor were the poor, of his own time, particularly interested in his preaching. The characters, therefore, which the speaker seems to assume in this prophetic text, are of two kinds; such as are in no sense answered by any known circumstance in the life and character of Isaiah, or of any other personage of the

ancient Jewish history; but in every sense, literal and figurative, of which the terms are capable, apply to Christ; and such as might in some degree be answered in the prophet's character, but not otherwise, than as his office bore a subordinate relation to Christ's preaching. It is a thing well known to all, who have been conversant in Isaiah's writings, that many of his prophecies are conceived in the form of dramatic dialogues; in which the usual persons of the sacred piece are God the Father, the Messiah, the prophet himself, the chorus of the faithful. But it is left to the reader to discover, by the matter spoken, how many of these speakers are introduced, and to which speaker each part of the discourse belongs. It had been reasonable therefore to suppose, that this, like many other passages, is delivered in the person of the Messiah, had our Lord's authority been wanting for the application of the prophecy to himself. Following the express authority of our Lord, in the application of this prophecy to him, we might have spared the use of any other argument, were it not that a new form of Infidelity of late hath reared its hideous head; which carrying on an impious opposition to the genuine faith, under the pretence of reformation, in its affected zeal to purge the Christian doctrine of I know not what corruptions, and to restore our creed to what it holds forth as the primitive standard; under that insatiation, which by the just judgement of God ever clings to self-sufficient folly, pretends to have discovered inaccuracies in our Lord's own doctrine, and scruples not to pronounce him, not merely a man, but a man peccable and fallible in that degree, as to have misquoted and misapplied the prophecies of the Old Testament. In this instance, our great Lord and Master defies the profane censures of the doctors of that impious school. This text, referred to its original place in the book of Isaiah, is evidently the opening of a prophetic dialogue; and in the particulars of the character described in it, it carries its own internal evidence of its necessary reference to our Lord, and justifies his application of it to himself."

After various proofs that our Lord came "to preach glad tidings to the poor;" the bishop thus proceeds to the more immediate purpose of the meeting:

"Blessed be God, institutions for this pious purpose abound in most parts of the kingdom. The authority of our Lord's example, of preaching to the poor, will, with every serious believer, outweigh the objection which hath been raised against these charitable institutions, by a mean and dastardly policy, imbibed in foreign climes, nor less unchristian, than it is inconsistent with the genuine feelings of the home-bred Briton: a policy, which pretends to foresee, that,



that, by the advantages of a religious education, the poor may be raised above the laborious duties of his station, and his use in civil life be lost. Our Lord and his apostles better understood the interests of society, and were more tender of its security and peace, than many, perhaps, of our modern theorists. Our Lord and his apostles certainly never saw this danger; that the improvement of the poor, in religious knowledge, might be a means of confounding civil subordination. They were never apprehensive, that the poor would be made the worse servants, by an education which should teach them to serve their masters upon earth, from a principle of duty to the great Master of the whole family in Heaven. These mean suggestions of a wicked policy are indeed contradicted by the experience of mankind. The extreme condition of oppression and abasement, the unnatural condition of slavery, produced, in ancient times, its poets, philosophers, and moralists. Imagine not that I would teach you to infer, that the condition of slavery is not adverse to the improvement of the human character. Its natural tendency is to fetter the genius, and debase the heart. But some brave spirits, of uncommon strength, have, at different times, surmounted the disadvantages of that dismal situation. And the fact which I would offer to your attention is this: that these men, eminent in taste and literature, were not rendered, by these accomplishments, the less profitable slaves. Where then is the danger, that the free-born poor of this country, should be the worse hired servants, for a proficiency in a knowledge, by which both master and servant are taught their respective duties, by which alone either rich or poor may be made wise unto salvation?

“Much serious consideration would indeed be due to the objection, were it the object, or the ordinary and probable effect, of these charitable seminaries for the maintenance and education of the infant poor, to qualify them for the occupations and pursuits of the higher ranks of society, or to give them a relish for their pleasures and amusements. But this is not the case. Nothing more is attempted, nor can more indeed be done, than to give them that instruction, in the doctrines and duties of religion, to which a claim of common right is in some sort constituted, in a Christian country, by the mere capacity to profit by it; and to furnish them with those rudiments, of what may be called the trivial literature of their mother tongue, without which they would scarce be qualified to be subjects, even of the lowest class, of the free government under which they are born. A government in which the meanest citizen, the very mendicant at your doors, unless his life, or his franchises, have been forfeited by crime to public justice,

hath his birthrights, and is entrusted with a considerable share of the management of himself. It is the peculiarity, and this peculiarity is the principal excellence of such governments, that as the great have no property in the labour of the poor, other than what is acquired for a time by a mutual agreement; the poor man, on the other hand, hath no claim upon his superior, for support and maintenance, except under some particular covenant; as an apprentice, a journeyman, a menial servant, or a labourer; which entitles him to the recompence of his stipulated service, and to nothing else. It follows, that, in such states, every man is to derive a support for himself and his family from the voluntary exertions of his own industry, under the direction of his own genius, his own prudence, and his own conscience. Hence, in these free government, some considerable improvement of the understanding is necessary, even for the lowest orders of the people; and much strength of religious principle is requisite, to govern the individual in those common concerns of his private life, in which the laws leave the meanest subject, equally with his betters, master of himself. Despotism, sincere, unalloyed, rigid despotism, is the only form of government, which may, with safety to itself, neglect the education of its infant poor. Where it is the principle of government, that the common people are to be ruled as mere animals, it might, indeed, be impolitic to suffer them to acquire the moral discernment, and the spontaneity of men. But in free states, whether monarchical, or of whatever form, the case is exactly the reverse. The schemes of Providence and nature are too deeply laid to be overthrown by man's impolicy. It is contrary to the order of nature, it is repugnant to the decrees of Providence, and therefore the thing shall never be, that civil liberty should long maintain its ground, among any people disqualified by ignorance and profligacy, for the use and enjoyment of it. Hence the greatest danger threatens every free constitution, when, by a neglect of a due culture of the infant mind, barbarism and ignorance are suffered to overrun the lower orders. The barriers which civilized manners naturally oppose against the encroachments of power on the one hand, and the exorbitance of licentiousness on the other, will soon be borne down, and the government will degenerate either into an absolute despotic monarchy, or what a subsisting example proves to be by infinite degrees a heavier curse, the capricious domination of an unprincipled rabble. Thus would ignorance and irreligion, were they once to prevail generally in the lower ranks of society, necessarily terminate in one or the other of these two dreadful evils; the dissolution of all government, or the enslaving



of the majority of mankind: while true religion, on the contrary, is the best support of every government, which, being founded on just principles, proposes for its end the joint advancement of the virtue and the happiness of the people; and, by necessary consequence, co-operates with religion, in the two great purposes, of exalting the general character, and of bettering the general condition of man. Of every such government Christianity, by consent and concurrence in a common end, is the natural friend and ally; at the same time that, by its silent influence on the hearts of men, it affords the best security for the permanence of that degree of orderly definite liberty, which is an essential principle in every such constitution. The Christian religion fosters and protects such liberty, not by supporting the absurd and pernicious doctrine of the natural equality of men; not by asserting that sovereignty is originally in the multitude, and that kings are the servants of their people; not by releasing the conscience of the subject from the obligations of loyalty, in every supposed case of the sovereign's misconduct, and maintaining what, in the new vocabulary of modern democracy, is named *the sacred right of insurrection*; not by all, or by any, of these detestable maxims—maxims fit only for the councils of Hell, where they were hatched, and for the French Convention which adopts them—Not by these maxims Christianity supports that rational liberty, which she approves and cherishes; but by planting in the breast of the individual powerful principles of self-government, which render greater degrees of civil freedom consistent with the public safety.

“The patrons, therefore, of these beneficent institutions, in which the children of the poor are trained in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, have no reason to apprehend, that true policy will disapprove the pious work which charity hath suggested. Thousands of children, of both sexes, annually rescued, by means of these charitable seminaries, in various parts of the kingdom, from beggary, ignorance, and vice, are gained as useful citizens to the state, at the same time that they are preserved as sheep of Christ's fold. Fear not, therefore, to indulge the feelings of benevolence and charity, which this day's spectacle awakens in your bosoms.

“It is no weakness to sympathise in the real hardships of the inferior orders. It is no weakness to be touched with an anxiety, for their welfare; to feel a complacency and holy joy, in the reflection that, by the well-directed exertions of a godly charity, their interests, secular and eternal, are secured. It is no weakness to rejoice that, without breaking the order of society, religion can relieve the condition of poverty from the greatest of its evils, from ignorance and vice. It is no weakness to be liberal of your

worldly treasures in contribution to so good a purpose. The angels in heaven participate these holy feelings. Our Father which is in heaven accepts and will reward the work; provided it be well done, in the true spirit of faith and charity. For of such as these—as these who stand before you, arrayed in the simplicity and innocence of childhood; in the humility of poverty; of such as these, it was our Lord's express and solemn declaration—of such is the kingdom of God!”

24. *Seasonable Reflections, adapted to the Approaching Fast, and recommended to the Attention of Christian People, the Inhabitants more especially of the Cities of London and Westminster. In an Address from a Minister to his Parishioners.*

This little pamphlet, peculiarly adapted to the solemnity for which it is written, is circulated for general use by the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge; and contains many serious and useful reflections for the general conduct of Christians at all times and seasons.

#### LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

*Res Trajani imp. ad Danubium gestæ addita est dissertatio de tabulæ Pentringerianæ ætate et mappa geographica. Autore Conrad Mannes, cum fig.* This dissertation obtained the prize of the Royal Academy of arts and sciences, who have published it with a degree of elegance suited to its matter and style; accompanied with three plates of reliefs from the Trajan column, and some medals and a map of both sides of the Danube, from the influx of the Theis to Galace, the theatre of Trajan's campaign. The author considers the Pentrugerian table as generally allowed to have been the work of a monk of the 13th century; from whose account, as stated in the annals of Colman, it appears to have consisted of twelve skins of parchment, the first of which was lost, and the whole was copied from the original; composed, not under Theodosius or Aurelian, as has been generally supposed, but, probably, under Septimus Severus, about A. D. 202-211. It was first discovered at Spire, 1508. A splendid and correct edition of it was published in folio at Vienna, 1753, by F. C. Scheyb, with fac-simile engravings of the twelve tables. See more of it, Brit. Top. I. 6, 7, and in our vol. LIV. p. 436.

Mr. Esse is writing his late journeys. They touch upon the most interesting parts of Europe: *France*, the *Pays Bas*, the singular scenes on the *Meuse* and on the *Rhine*, and through *Switzerland* and



and the Tyrole, &c. &c. to and from Rome and Naples. Part of the tour, we understand, scarcely ever trod before, but in part also an estimate of his powers will be more easily ascertainable, for he must have to compare with the speed of some, and those not bad goers, on the same road with himself.

A French emigrant is now in London, who possesses an Album, in which many of the most distinguished characters of France, both of the last and present century, have inscribed their sentiments. We hope to have the opportunity of entertaining our readers with extracts from this valuable relic. One in particular caught our eye in the Autograph of the celebrated Madam Dacier. A gentleman of the family to whom the Album belonged, was very importunate to know this lady's thoughts—on which she took a pen, and wrote the well-known line from Sophocles, the purport of which is:

"Silence adorns the Sex."

We are happy to record this anecdote, both because it has not been in print, and because it is so honourable to Madam Dacier's character.

#### INDEX INDICATORIUS.

BIOGRAPHICUS will be much obliged to any correspondent who will communicate the following epitaphs, if any exist, either at Midhurst, Suffex; or at Stepney, or Poplar, Middlesex. 1. Dame Eleanor Hudson, who died in 1723 at Old Ford. 2. Sir Charles Hudson, bart. died at Midhurst, 1752. 3. Sir Skeffington Hudson, bart. died at Poplar, 1760. 4. Sir Charles Hudson, bart. a captain in the East India Company's service, died 1773.

EXPLORATOR recommends either to Mr. Lysons, or Mr. Ellis, to examine (in Dyer's Reports, p. 39. b.) a curious case relative to Harrow on the Hill.

SCIENTIÆ AMATOR asks what author or authors are best to be consulted, to obtain a competent theoretical, as well as practical, knowledge of Chemistry in its present improved state? If in the *Latin* language it will prove doubly acceptable.

A CONSTANT READER wishes to be informed, by our means, of the progress of the subscription towards the support and repair of the cathedral church of St. David; towards which, March 1, 1791, above 1800*l.* had been collected out of 7000*l.*

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT would be obliged by an account of the origin of GEORGE BARNWELL, or the London Prentice. Is it real or fabulous? It is said that he killed his uncle in Camberwell Grove.

A NEW CORRESPONDENT asks, 1. How the Veterinary Society is going on? Whether the late John Hunter has left any thing for publication? and, 3. Why the Psalms in

the Church service differ from those in the Bible? This gentleman mistakes if he supposes that we profess to review the numerous publications that come out. *That*, being the province of publications appropriated to the purpose, is a portion of our labours necessarily limited in extent; nor can we name PRICES, without subjecting ourselves to an inconvenient expence.—A like answer may in some degree be applied to the correspondent who approves "the impartiality of our Parliamentary Debates;" but does not recollect that, from the variety of other articles, we are necessitated to be concise, and cannot possibly keep pace with the rapidity of daily Reporters.

AMANTHEUS asks whether the work of M. Crèvecoeur, so frequently alluded to by Brissot in his Travels in America, is to be met with in *English*.

HYDRALUS observes, that many English books are every now and then interlarded with scraps of Latin, to shew the author's erudition; which may, perhaps, be easy to the smallest smatterer in the Classics: but that is not the case with himself, nor with many others who have not had a better education. He thinks that every person who writes for bread (which is often the case) should make their book as universal as possible; and, if Latin or Greek, &c. must be used, the meaning, put into English, and the book would be understood by all.

A VILLAGE CURATE (in Yorkshire) who is much pleased with our review of Mr. Fawcett's Sermon (LXIII. 936.) wishes, as he cannot meet with a copy of it, that the learned author may be prevailed upon to favour the publick with a new edition.—We are afraid that the first edition is not yet sold off; but Mr. Richardson, in Cornhill, can inform him more particularly.

VERITAS, vol. LXIII. p. 1194, in answer to his enquiry after the author of the Whole Duty of Man, is referred to our vol. XXIV. 26; and to XLIII. 126.

After the decisive evidence in vol. LXIII. p. 1189; S.W. will surely not hesitate to give Dr. Goldsmith the credit he so justly deserves.

We thank A BACHELOR; but the paper he has sent us has very little that is "curious."

L. will be much obliged if Dr. Harrington, or any other of our learned correspondents, will favour him with an answer to the following queries. Of what nature is the matter which is separated (in the form of air or vapour) from refined silver *during its ebullition* when cooling on the tist? Also from cast iron, at the time it is passing from that state into that of malleable iron, and from melted steel when exposed to the action of the air?

A SUFFOLK FREEHOLDER is received.

We are highly obliged to Mr. HENN for his private note. His account of Sir Eyre COOTE shall certainly appear in our next; with E. E. A. "on the Jewish festival of the new moon," L. L. &c. &c.



THE MOUNTAIN SEAT.

*O insensata cura de' mortali,  
Quanti son disettivi sillogismi  
Luci, che ti fanno in basso batter l'ali.*  
Dante, Par. cant. XI.

WELCOME, thou friendly seat, that,  
On the brow  
Of this high ridge, o'erlook'st the nether vale,  
Affording quiet rest to the tir'd limbs  
Of such, as wander with uneasy steps  
Over the boundless waste, and to the mind  
Grateful refreshment, with the view beneath,  
Cornfield and pasture, pleasing interchange,  
Forest and level down, and far beyond  
The mountains melting in the azure sky.  
Thee chief I miss, companion of my walks  
These seven long years, and of my boyish days  
Kind playfellow, thou faithful animal,  
Late sever'd from my side by force or fraud,  
As down the stream of wand'ring Wye I sail'd,  
In search of pleasant landscape on his banks,  
Grey rock, or woody hill, or valley green,  
Tower or ruin'd abbey; Goodrich such,  
Hiding his battlements amid the trees;  
And Tintern, proud of Gothic ornament,  
Arches with net of ivy twine entrail'd,  
And the tall shaft, that from the eastern front  
Looks towards the river and the mount  
beyond:

Search well repaid, but for thy bitter loss,  
Most bitter now, when most I hop'd to  
sooth,  
With act of grateful fondness and respect,  
Thy hair, grown white with length of services.  
How should I view thee with delighted eyes,  
As I shall ne'er again, if fears prove true,  
Bounding along in chace of leveret swift,  
Or rousing from his lair the lordly stag,  
That roves at will over this wide domain!  
Fair is the robe of autumn, fairer far  
Than the gay livery of the fickle spring,  
Or summer's flaunting pride; and fairest now  
At this calm season, hour of sweet repose  
After diurnal toil. The sober change  
Of Nature, at her period of decline,  
Fixes th' unsteady thought to solemn themes  
Of highest import; of mortality,  
Hastily tending to its sick decay,  
And like autumnal leaf turning to fear,  
And thence of the dark tomb, and lands  
unknown [mind  
Beyond life's continent, from whence the  
Shudd'ring starts back, as from an hideous  
dream.

Along the fold of yonder lingy hill, [boy,  
Reckless of thoughts like these, the shepherd  
Homeward returning with his flock to rest,  
Tunes his gay pipe of accent shrill but sweet,  
Unable he to match the warbled trill  
Of skilful Florio, when at theatre,  
Or on a gala day, fair ladies melt  
To the soft stops of Tuscan instrument;  
Yet not less likely the kind ear to win  
Of village girl with Scottish glee or air.

Far other sounds thy brother, gentle swain,  
On foreign plains, from his low hut decoy'd,  
GENT. MAG. February, 1794.

To stand the brunt of mad ambition's sport,  
And fight the quarrels of he knows not  
whom,  
Hears now, the secret call of sentinel;  
Or, as beneath the counterscarp he stands,  
Over his head the rumour of loud bomb,  
That voids its foul contents of sulph'rous fire;  
Ruing the hour, in which he left his home,  
And calm contentedness of shepherd's life,  
For sleepless nights, lean want, and thank-  
less toil. [wreathed curls

Mid yon tall elms, whence in light  
The bluish smoke ascends, stands the full  
grange,

And, like a smiling family around,  
The frequent cottage peeping thro' the trees  
Shews its white front. Thence onward to  
the west,

Ev'n at the extremity of this brown heath,  
Direct thy sight to Manstey's stately wood.  
Proud of his variegated robe he stands,  
Tissue of thousand colours, richly wove,  
And the bright lustre, that the sun behind  
Throws, o'er his tufted plumes, illumin'd  
gold.

There, in close covert of immuring shades,  
Lies the fell ruffian, ready to assail  
Wayfaring men, by friendless night o'erta'en.  
Trade like to theirs, who in the Levant seas,  
Under a forked promontory or rock,  
Lurk, with intent to seize some vessel bound  
For the Sicilian or Iberian shore,  
Freighted with costly stuffs and tapestry.

Hard by the russet copse, that skirts  
the wood,

Stands one, the servant of pale Penury,  
In tatter'd weeds and ill-compos'd attire,  
Who burns the gather'd heap of fern; her  
Bespeaks her of the miserable race, [shape  
Whose cabbins, northward of yon fir-clad  
point,

Tenant of barren hills! ill-fated men!  
Denied the sound of holy bell, and care  
Of sacred pastor, therefore easier prey  
To such, as with their doctrines, mischievous,  
Of virtue unnecessary, and saving faith,  
Catch the misdeeming herd; sole traffic theirs  
From moorlands far remote, the potter's  
seat,

In affectation vain of Roman lore, [wares,  
Mishnam'd Etruria, to drive back their  
Laden on patient ass or stubborn mule;  
Journeying from town to town, as chance  
directs, [wing,

And, when grey Evening spreads her quiet  
Under the canopy of hawthorn shade, [keen,  
Or woollen rug outspread, if winds blow  
Courting the balmy sleep; mistaken oft  
By passing traveller for the vagrant tribe  
Of sun-inur'd complexion and arch looks,  
Who deal in palmistry and hidden arts.

Borne by the rising breeze, the voice of joy  
Resounds from distant valley; 'tis the song  
Of husbandman carousing in full cups [man,  
For his rich garner stor'd with grain. Fond  
Whene'er a little brief prosperity [heart,  
Gleams o'er his days, rejoices with loose  
Thought-



Thoughtless how near upon the back of Mirth  
Tread Care and Pain, and unavailing Grief,  
How soon the radiant visage of the Sun  
Is by the wintry tempest oft obscur'd.

Nor you I blame, ye harmless revellers,  
Praising boon Nature for her gifts; but those,  
Who, after harvest done of tyrannous war,  
Cities o'erthrown and desolated lands,  
'Triumph, as if some glorious act achiev'd,  
And, with their idle pomp mocking the  
heavens,

Salute in impious hymns the King of Peace.  
This goodly earth, of frame design'd so fair,  
Mountains, and woods, and seas, and over  
head [lamps.

Hung like a gorgeous temple with bright  
Was not created to be made the spoil  
Of sacrilegious robbers ; nor high man,  
Who bears the stamp of Godhead in his face,  
To crouch and tremble at a brother's frown.

Who shall avenge thy cause, thou injur'd  
Pole, [fang,

On that fell She-wolf of the North, whose  
Ravenous and keen as the wide scythe of death,  
Tears the fair bosom of thy land? For thee,  
Thou dauntless hero, though with storm beset  
And darkness, yet the form of liberty,  
And glit'ring angel, hovers o'er thy head,  
And shews thee as a beacon from afar  
To Europe, lost in clouds of deep dismay.

So when dim twilight gathers round the  
feathered West,

If chance a parting gleam, shot from the  
Light on the mast of vessel under sail,  
The canvas, for a rising wind outspread,  
Burns, and a sheet of fire dreadful it seems  
To those, who wondering from the coast  
behold.

The sun descends, a globe of flaming red,  
As if in anger of a guilty world;  
And the gay-colour'd clouds, that thone so late  
Attendant on his fiery chariot-wheels,  
Put on their palmer's weeds of amice grey  
To meet the silent step of evening star.

The mist, slow gathering in reluctant folds,  
Covers the distant mountains, rampart high  
Rear'd thus by Liberty round Gwyneth's  
realm,

To guard her warlike forefathers of old.

Hail, land of ancient heroes, oft I tread  
With reverential foot thy sacred haunts,  
The mountains hoar, thro' which the silver  
Dee   [roars]

Polls o'er his stony bead with ceaseless  
The pebbly meer of Bala, mantled round  
With the light drapery of verdant hills,  
And o'er the yawning chasm and loud wave  
thrown

Pont Aberglatlyn, work of wizard hand ;  
Thence farther on, Tiftiniog's various view,  
Torrent, and clift, and shade, and the blue  
vein

Of water, that indents the pleasant vale,  
And Caernarvon's rocks and Meirion's stream  
Hung with the fraggy boughs of Druid oak.

Here fabled Fancy plac'd her elfin heights,  
Fair damsels, necromancers too, and dwarfs.

Castles, and forests, and enchanted caves,  
With all the gorgeous dreams of chivalry ;  
Tales that the list'ning infancy beguile  
Of credit easy won, while Nature yet  
Wears her fresh gloss of novelty unsoil'd,  
And from the lively fiction early learn'd  
In the aspiring soul young hopes are born,  
Fair courtesy, and love of gallant deeds,  
And fortitude, and high heroic worth.

But vanish the gay forms; since village-bell,  
 Observant of the Norman's institute,  
 Harsh or tyrannic falsely deem'd, calls home,  
 And warns us of the keen and bitter air,  
 That Evening sheds from her unwholesome  
 breath.

Happy the lover at this silent hour,  
Who, from the dull society of men  
Escaping, sighs with folded arms alone,  
And thro' the yellow wood descries the tower,  
Like precious casket folding up his wealth,  
The faintly shrine to which his vows are  
bent.

Happy the sage, who after spare repast  
Trims now his lamp 'gainst midnight hour,  
to ply

Deep labour in research of secret means,  
That Nature at her wondrous work employs,  
Whether in earth, or air, or ocean's depth,  
And hence for use of human kind to draw  
Discovery, of invention new and strange.

But, happier than them all, the lab'rer  
    fwain,

Repairing with sweet sleep his weary limbs,  
As in a bath by luxury prepar'd ; [rise,  
Thence with to-morrow's earliest dawn to  
Jocund, and with fresh spirit to pursue  
His lot of daily labour unreprov'd.—  
Peace to his slumbers ! and grant thou, kind  
Heaven,

That at the audit of the dread account [free  
My course may prove like his, unblam'd, and  
From blemish of neglect or foul misdeed !  
If, in performance of the task enjoin'd  
By my Great Master, I too oft relapse  
In pleasure or remissness, spare not thou  
The hand of stern Affliction, teacher best  
Of wisdom and self knowledge, to draw back  
My erring steps to track of holier path.

PROLOGUE

TO HEIGHO FOR A HUSBAND!

BY THE AUTHOR.

LEIGHO for a Husband ! the title's not bad—

But the piece it precedes, is it merry or sad?  
That remains to be prov'd—mean time let's  
descant— [wrest—

Tho' a saying so trite no explaining can  
At boarding-school, Miss, having enter'd her  
teens, [means:

Soon learns of her elders what soft heigh!  
Or at home with mamma, reading novels  
so charming, [more alarming :

Finds her tender heighos | more alarming :  
E'en mamma, as mifs reads, can't suppress  
the sweet sigh ; | heigho ! cry.

And, were spous'd but dead, would again  
When



When mature, the young lady; if nothing  
 worse chances, [prances :  
 Proclaims heigho ! aloud ; and to Gretna Green  
 The prudish coy females, who thirty attain,  
 Cry heigho for a husband ! at length, but  
 in vain ; [off the peach,  
 For, the men say no, no ! and, the down  
 Reject what before they stood tiptoe to  
 reach. [dead,  
 The widow of sixty, her seventh mate  
 Cries heigho ! for an eighth, with one tooth  
 in her head ;  
 A colt's foot some call it ; but, I am afraid,  
 The owner's more properly 'titled a jade !  
 All ranks it pervades, too, as well as all ages ;  
 Heigho for a husband ! the peeress engages ;  
 With four pearls on her coronet in her own  
 right, [night ;  
 The Baroness sighs for five pearls day and  
 O, were she a Countess, how happy her state ;  
 She marries an Earl, and is wretchedly great !  
 Should an eye to the pocket pollute our soft  
 scenes, [means :  
 The author from Nature to paint only  
 From Nature alone ! No, he owns it with  
 pride, [guide.  
 That Nature and Farquhar him equally  
 If, therefore, you track him in something  
 well known, [own,  
 Should he copy with taste, and his prototype  
 No plagiarist deem him, but favour the loan.

## EPILOGUE

TO HEIGHO FOR A HUSBAND !  
 BY GEORGE COLMAN, JUN. ESQ.

**T**HERE are some husbands here, as I  
 conjecture, [lecture—  
 Who, before now, have heard a curtain  
 Our curtain drawn, no lecture can be apter  
 Than one upon the matrimonial chapter.  
 I'll give you mine in brief—and let you know  
 Why spinsters for a husband cry heigho !  
 Why men run mad for wives 'till they have  
 got 'em,  
 I'll search you all, depend on 't, to the bottom.  
 How sweetly glide the hours with man and  
 wife !  
 First, for a trading pair, in lower life —  
 When frugal Mrs. Muns, on foggy nights,  
 One fat and cheerless tallow-candle lights,  
 When spouse and she experience, o'er its  
 gloom, [room,  
 The trifling transports of the small back—  
 While Dick minds shop—all topicks as they  
 handle, [the candle.  
 He smokes—while deeree darns, and snuffs  
 “Lauk ! vata frosty night,”—cries she,—“I  
 loves  
 “A frost—ve fells so many furskin gloves.—  
 “For my part,”—then she darns—“I thinks  
 “the tax [backs.—  
 “On gloves vas made to break poor peoples’  
 “I thinks that ve vere tax’d before enough !  
 “Vat nt ve ?”—Muns gives a nod—then gives  
 a sniff.

“Vell, Christmas vill be here, and then,  
 “you know, [speck-row :  
 “Our Jacky comes from school, from Pro—  
 “Ve’ll take him to *The Children in the Wood*,  
 “Vere *Bannister*, thay say, ’s so monstrous good.  
 “Shan’t ve, my lovee ?—that ve vill, adod !”  
 Muns gives another puff, but gives no nod.  
 “Lauk, you ’re so glum—you never speaks,  
 “you don’t—  
 “Vy von’t you talk a bit ?” “because I won’t.  
 “You Von’t ?—“I won’t”—“Vy then the  
 “divil fitch [“you—hum—  
 “Such brutes as you !”—“A brute ! a brute !  
 Quit we the vulgar spouse, whose vulgar  
 mind  
 Bids him be gross, because he can’t be kind ;  
 And seek the tonish pair, consign’d by fate,  
 To live in all the elegance of hate,  
 Whose lips a coarse expression ne’er defiles,  
 Who cut with coolness, and torment in smiles,  
 Who prove (no rule of etiquette exceeding)  
 Most perfect loathing, with most perfect  
 breeding, [roam,  
 When Chance, for once, forbids my Lord to  
 And ties him, tête-à-tête, to dine at home,  
 The cloth remov’d, then comes ennui, and  
 hyp,  
 The wine, his tooth-pick, and her ladyship !—  
 “Pray, ma’am”—and then he yawns, “may  
 “I require “the fire—  
 “When you came home ?”—and then he stirs  
 “I mean last night !” “Last night ? as I ’m  
 “alive  
 “I scarce remember—O, to-day at five.  
 “And you ?—Faith, I forget,—hours are  
 “beneath [teeth.  
 “My notice, madam.—then he picks his  
 “And pray, my lord, to-morrow, where  
 “d’ye dine ? [his wine.  
 “Faith I can’t tell ;”—and then he takes  
 Thus high and low your lecturer explores ;  
 One higher step remains—and there he soars.  
 O ! would you turn where Hymen’s flame  
 divine,  
 In purest ray, and brightest colours, shine,  
 Look on the Throne ; for, Hymen there is  
 proud, [croud ;  
 And waves his torch in triumph o’er the  
 There Majesty in mildness sits above,  
 And gives fresh lustre to Connubial Love !

## TO MY COUNTRY.

THE BEES AND THE WASPS.

**T**HE vernal Sun’s enliv’ning ray  
 To labour cheer’d a hive of bees ;  
 Their patient toil, from day to day,  
 The prize of industry atchieves.  
 In vain bleak Winter scoul’d upon his throne ;  
 Their cells were fill’d, their summer’s task  
 was done.  
 In full satiety they liv’d ;  
 Their king beneficent in mind ;  
 No want perplex’d, no anguish griev’d,  
 But peace and plenty were combin’d.  
 In revelry they sipp’d the luscious nectar  
 Or in sweet slumbers pass’d the winter day.



How blest'd a government so mild !  
 But lasting bliss is not on earth ;  
 Fell faction and rebellion wild,  
 Receive from pamper'd lux'ry birth.  
 Indulgence, sloth, and brooding spleen malign,  
 The happy hive to wretched strife consign.

An upstart bee first shew'd his sting,  
 And humming discontent began—  
 " Shall we, my friends, support a king,  
 " Who owes his title to our clan ?  
 " Behold his size, his awful regal state—  
 " His growth expands from our laborious  
 " fate.

" Shall we submit to royal pride ;  
 " Obey his mandate, view his scorn ?—  
 " To arms, my friends : for war provide,  
 " To free equality we 're born.  
 " Let hostile swarms provoke the civil strife,  
 And bee with bee contend for death or life."

But, mark ! sedate, the wisest bee  
 Surrounds the throne with noble ire ;  
 The lawless throng shout liberty,  
 And to their vaunting chief retire.  
 The vaunting chief persuades the rebel throng  
 T' assail the monarch, whether *right or wrong*.

Nor parent tie or kindred claim,  
 When host join host, regard ;  
 Each combatant to kill or maim,  
 Sedition's glory and reward.  
 The father, son, and brother, firew the  
 ground,  
 And death insatiate heaps the bloody mound.

At length the wasps, a murd'ring crew,  
 The rebel-bees to join invite ;  
 The fierce invaders quickly flew,  
 And stole the honey with delight ;  
 Pretended friends t' espouse the rebel cause,  
 Entic'd by plunder, and to give new laws.

The silly bees too late perceiv'd  
 Their treasure rifled by false friends,  
 And, oh ! by Faction's glare deceiv'd,  
 Destruction o'er the hive impends.  
 In loyal union 'gainst the wasps combine ;  
 Respect their king, and patriots patriots join.

The factious crowd now wait their doom ;  
 The humbled chieftain prostrate falls ;  
 Canst civil war for peace makes room,  
 And the drain'd hive for justice calls,  
 Rebellion's guilt is punish'd ; but the smart  
 Reaches too deep, and strikes the kingdom's  
 heart. A. B.

VALENTINE VERSES,  
 ADDRESSED TO A WIFE ON  
 THE EIGHTH YEAR OF MARRIAGE.  
 BY HENRY LAMOINE.

WHAT is this world of noise and strife,  
 This anxious little span of life,  
 Which we so dearly prize ?  
 What is the philosophic mind,  
 Wealth, learning, study, taste refin'd,  
 But sorrow in disguise ?

Tho' varied blessings crown the year,  
 To please us in this transient sphere,  
 Till rais'd to that above ;  
 Yet life would be an idle dream,  
 A puppet-show, an airy scheme,  
 Without CONNUBIAL LOVE.

Forgive, my fair, nor yet disdain  
 The verse, because it doth complain  
 Of Love's all-conquering pow'r ;  
 For, all the beauties art can paint  
 Without his bounty are but faint,  
 Mere shadows of an hour.

What fictions have the poets told,  
 Of Helen and her charms of old,  
 Recording in her praise !  
 But here no fable, I'll declare,  
 Whose character so debonnaire,  
 My honest efforts raise.

Ingenuous beauties of the mind,  
 By art untutor'd, yet refin'd,  
 One that I've found in thee ;  
 Angel was thy intended lot,  
 But that creating pow'r forgot,  
 And gave thy charms to me.

Excuse this folly, dearest friend ;  
 Were this frail being now to end,  
 My joys were here complete ;  
 Nor can another sun arise,  
 More than to-day which I can prize,  
 To-morrow may but cheat.

Ah, Falsehood ! could I e'er resign  
 Thy pleasing form, who now art mine,  
 My senses sure must rove ;  
 With thee for ages could I stay,  
 Nor ever wish, till call'd away  
 To join the joys above.

Ye heedless crew, by passion sway'd,  
 To guilty thoughts you are betray'd,  
 Where Love is not sincere ;  
 I vow by all the guardian pow'rs,  
 That truth in Love surpasses yours \*,  
 Of that my mind is clear.

Tho' penury should threaten hard,  
 Fear from thy honest heart discard ;  
 For, Providence is nigh ;  
 On him our cares we may repose,  
 Whose promise is gone forth to those,  
 That on his word rely.

Sweet are the blushes of the morn,  
 Sweeter the flow'rs the fields adorn,  
 And bright each prospect round ;  
 Yet fertile Fancy cannot trace,  
 A bloom, a charm, a sweet, a grace,  
 But what in Love is found.

For, should we rove the hills and fields,  
 Where Nature all her treasure yields,  
 And charming does appear :  
 Yet neither woods nor fields can please,  
 Tho' form'd by Nature for our ease,  
 Unless the fair-one's near.

\* *Scribere jussit amor.* OVID.



Tho' eight years now has glow'd the flame,  
I swear my heart is still the same,  
Nor can from thee depart;  
The hours, the days, regardless fly!  
And still thy form is ever nigh,  
Sole partner of my heart.

Hence, Greatness, with thy pompous train,  
The pageant of the idle vain!  
Simplicity I prize;  
Where in some calm and safe retreat,  
Secluded from the forms of state,  
And we'll the proud despise.

And there we'll live in joy and peace,  
Such as, let's hope, will never cease,  
My dearest VALENTINE;  
Remain content as man and wife,  
Whilst rubbing thro' the cares of life,  
Bless'd by the Pow'r divine.

AN ELEGIAC FRAGMENT UPON A  
COUNTRY PASTOR.

*Morlan.*

TELL, gentle Thyrsis, tell a stranger-  
swain,  
What means the solemn silence of the plain?  
Do storms predicted now impending lour,  
Will dearth distress us, or will wars devour?

*Thyrsis.*

No storms predicted, and no wars we fear,  
Gay smiles the spring, and plenty hails the  
year;  
But Theron's dead, whose loss we all deplore,  
Theron is dead—and comfort is no more!

*Morlan.*

Theron! I know that name—my parted fire  
Taught us to list it by our homely fire;  
Oh! how he'd talk about that pious man,  
When far from hence his past'ral care began:  
With us 'twas Theron taught the rudest hind,  
O'er time and sense to raise th' undying mind.  
Tho' rude as thorns that raise the fruitful  
earth,  
'Twas he awoke them to a second birth;  
Old truths he taught, they'd scarcely heard  
before, [more.  
Nor found the hearers men, but left them

*Thyrsis.*

Oh, Morlan! had it been thy youthful lot,  
Like me, long since, t' have known this  
alter'd spot,  
At Theron's virtues more you'd be amaz'd,  
This, worse than Hell, to near a Heav'n he  
rais'd.

*Morlan.*

Alas! young swain, too feeble are our lays,  
Some abler hand should in this theme engage;  
Ours are too faint with excellence to vie,  
An eagle's strength should dare the day's  
bright eye:  
Enough for us that we our loss deplore,  
Theron is dead, and comfort is no more!  
W. H. R.

HORACE, BOOK I. ODE 22, IMITATED.

THE man of innocence of heart  
Wants not the Indian's subtle dart,  
Or dread, unerring, bow,  
If over Caucasus he tread,  
If where eternal deserts spread,  
Or fabled rivers flow.

Or loveliest Lalagé intent,  
Thro' Sabine woods I heedless went,  
No cank'ring care annoy'd;  
The wolf, which ever used to prey,  
Springs on the traveller in his way,  
Fled from me thus employ'd.

Such wonder Daunia never knew,  
Where beasts of horrid species grew,  
Of fierce and angry mold:  
And Juba's land, eternal source  
Of lions of superior force,  
Such wonder never told.

Place me where frost in icy heaps  
The earth in piteous durance keeps,  
And streams forget to flow,  
Where gladsome zephyr in the breeze  
Sheds no soft influence 'mid the trees,  
Or bids creation glow:

Place me where Sol's too potent blaze  
Forbid's to live, and scorching rays  
Shoot downward from above,  
Would charming Lalagé but smile,  
With converse sweet my hours beguile,  
My Lalagé I'd love!

CLERICUS.

Lines addressed to the Memory of an Old Lady.

WHAT meed of sorrow can the Muse  
bestow, [woe!  
To soothe the mind, and sympathise with  
How fades the poets bays and shrinks from  
view,

When grief, dejected, courts the sable yew!  
The idle pageants of delusive art  
But faintly note the feelings of the heart,  
While more congenial to the gloomy bier  
Is pensive sadness and the silent tear.

If worth departed ever claim'd a sigh,  
Or dimm'd with pious drops the beaming eye,  
If excellence enshrin'd in mortal frame  
Could grace respect, and sanctify a name,  
'T was yours, fair spirit! whose superior mind  
Virtue ennobled, sentiment refin'd:  
Rever'd by friends, and by the world approv'd,  
In death lamented, as in life belov'd;  
To mix with angels in the realms of light  
Thy kindred shade hath wing'd its peaceful  
flight. T.

EPIGRAM,

Occasioned by a Letter in p. 32.

FY, Bozzy! bestor, and talk big!  
Forego th' unmanly quarrel;  
Here—take your Master's myrtle-sprig,  
But spare a Lady's laurel. G.



MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF FRANCE, continued from p. 73.

Oct. 3. 1793. **T**HE report against Brissot, and the other arrested Deputies, which had been so long and anxiously expected, was presented by Amar.

The Convention observed the most profound silence during the reading of it. After Arrar had concluded, the following decree was proposed :

1. That the Convention should accuse the arrested Deputies, forty-three in number—among the rest Egalité, of having conspired against the unity and indivisibility of the Republic.

2. They shall immediately be tried by the Revolutionary Tribunal.

3. The present decree is not to produce any alteration in the accusation against Buzot, Lamet, and Petion, who are accused of being traitors to their country.

4. Those who signed the Protests of the 6th and 14th of June last, and who are not mentioned in the first article of the decree, shall immediately be put in a state of arrest, and their effects sealed up. The Committee of General Safety shall prepare a separate report relative to them. Fifty-four in number.

It was decreed, on the motion of Levasseur, that the names of all the Members included in the decree should be called over.

It was also decreed, on the motion of Montant, that the arrested Members should be sent to prison.

The arrested Deputies, in obedience to the decree passed on the motion of Levasseur, were brought to the bar.—Their names were then called over.

After they had retired from the bar, they were conducted into the room where petitioners wait. They there drew up a petition, in which they made a protestation of their innocence, and swore that they had never conspired against their country.

The reading of this address in the Convention was interrupted by a Member, who moved the Order of the Day. Decreed.

Billaud Varennes.—“The Convention has just performed a signal act of justice. But why this delay with respect to that woman who has occasioned the shedding of so much blood? Need I mention the name of the woman to whom I allude? Need I say that she is the widow of Louis Capet?—I move that her trial before the Revolutionary Tribunal begin this week.”

The motion was agreed to.

Oct. 6 Barrere communicated a letter from the Commandary of War with the Army of the Rhine, announcing, that a misinterpretation of the Law of Sept. 5, has occasioned the *Gens d'Armes* of Luneville, the French Guards, and all the subalterns and

soldiers who have served in the Military College of the late King ever since 1775, to withdraw themselves from the army.

Barrere proposed the plan of the following decree upon this subject, which was adopted.

The National Convention, after having heard the Report of its Committee of Public Safety, decrees :

I. “That those who have been subalterns and soldiers in the *ci-devant* French Guards, the *ci-devant* Horse-Grenadiers, the *ci-devant* *Gens d'Armes* of Luneville, and who are in the armies of the Republic, are not included in the Law of Sept. 5, unless they have given proofs of *incivisme*.

II. “The Commanders in Chief are charged, upon their personal responsibility, to recall to their posts those who have quitted them, from a wrong interpretation of the law.

III. “The Staff-Officers of the Army of the Rhine shall acquaint the Convention with the motives which have induced them to apply the Law of Sept. 5, to these individuals.

IV. “The Decree of Sept. 5, can only be applied to the soldiers and subalterns of the Republic.”

Oct. 7. A deputation of Republican Females was admitted to the Bar.

One of them said, “Legislators, your Religion was yesterday surprised. Intriguers and calumniators, not being able to find crimes among us, have dared to compare us to the Medicis, to an English Elizabeth, to an Antoinette, and to a Charlotte Cordé. Nature has, without doubt, produced a monster which has deprived us of the Friend of the People: but are we answerable for that crime? Was Cordé a member of our society? We are more generous than the men; our sex has produced but one monster, whilst, for these four years past, we have been betrayed and assassinated by numberless monsters of the masculine sex. Our rights are those of the people, and, if we are oppressed, we know how to oppose resistance to oppression.—This petition was referred to the Committee of General Safety.

Romme, as organ of the Committee of Public Restitution, caused to be decreed two additional articles to the law respecting the Republican Calendar; the heads of which are as follows. “All public acts may be passed and enregistered any day in the month and year; the Administrations and the Tribunals can only have holidays on the 10th, 20th, and 30th, of the month.”

Oct. 9. Barrere observing on the urgent necessity there was to prohibit the importation of all English merchandises into France, the following decrees were passed :

Art. I.



Art. I. All British goods, manufactured in any countries subject to Great Britain, are prohibited in the territories of the French Republic.

Art. II. The Custom-house officers and administrators of districts are enjoined, on their personal responsibility, to prevent the entry of such goods into France. Whoever neglects his duty in this respect, shall be imprisoned in irons for 20 years.

Art. III. Any person who from henceforth shall import, sell, or buy, directly or indirectly, any British merchandise or manufacture, shall be subject to the above penalty of imprisonment.

Art. IV. All persons who shall henceforward wear any articles of British manufacture, shall be considered as suspected persons.

Art. V. All persons publishing the sale of such articles shall be subject to the above penalties.

Art. VI. All French citizens who have any British manufactures in their possession shall render an account of them within 15 days to the Municipalities nearest to which they reside. The Municipalities shall remit such notice to the Executive Council.

Art. VII. The British merchandises, found in the different magazines or shops, shall be removed to such places as the Executive Council shall appoint; without any indemnity being given to the owners of them.

Read a letter from Pomme, the Civil Administrator of the Provisionary Marine in the Southern ports, to the Minister of the Marine, dated Marseilles, Oct. 2, informing him that the Troops of the Republic, under the command of General Carteaux, have just seized the forts Pharon, Artigues, and Sainte Catherine, the possession of which assures the speedy reduction of the treacherous Toulonese, and the punishment of the traitors of that city.

Filled with indignation at the crime committed by the English against a Representative of the People, the Convention decreed as follows:

Art. I. All the English, Scotch, Irish, and Hanoverians, of either sex, and all the subjects of the King of Great Britain generally, who are at present within any part of the territories of the Republic, shall, immediately after the present Decree is received, be put in a state of arrest in houses of security, and seals shall be put upon their papers: and the effects of those subjects of the same nation who are absent shall be seized, and confiscated for the benefit of the Republic.

II. All retainers, warehousemen, &c. of such effects, shall be obliged to make a declaration of them, within 24 hours after the publication of the present decree, to the administration of their district, under pain of ten years imprisonment in chains, and fines equal to the value of the undeclared object, half to be given to the informer.

III. The Executive Power is required to expedite this decree in the course of the day, by couriers extraordinary.

IV. Every public officer, who may be convicted of having neglected the execution of the present decree, shall be punished with ten years imprisonment in irons.

VI. Workmen born in the territory of the King of Great Britain, at present occupied and employed in France, and having been so for six months; and children under 12 years of age, placed in French schools; are excepted from this decree; seals, however, shall be put on their papers.

Oct. 12. The Convention, after having heard the report of the Committee of Public Safety, decrees:

Art. I. "There shall be named by the National Convention, upon the presentation of the Committee of Public Safety, an extraordinary Commission composed of five Members, in order to punish the counter-revolutionists of Lyons according to military law, and without delay.

II. "All the inhabitants of Lyons shall be disarmed; their arms shall be immediately distributed among the defenders of the Republic. A part shall be restored to the patriots of Lyons who have been oppressed by the rich and the Counter-revolutionists."

III. "The city of Lyons shall be destroyed. Whatever was inhabited by a rich man shall be demolished. The poor-house, the dwellings of slaughtered and proscribed patriots, the edifices specially employed to industry, and the monuments consecrated to humanity and public instruction, shall alone remain.

IV. "The name of Lyons shall be effaced from the list of the towns of the Republic. The re-union of houses preserved shall henceforth bear the name of Ville Affranchie.

V. "A column shall be raised upon the ruins of Lyons, to attest to posterity the crimes and punishment of the Royalists of that city, with this inscription:

"Lyons warred against Liberty:

"Lyons is no more.

"The 18th day of the 1st month,

"Second year of the French Republic,

"One and indivisible."

VI. "The Representatives of the People shall immediately nominate Commissioners to make a list of all the property which belonged to the rich and the Counter Revolutionists of Lyons, that the resolutions of the Convention may be immediately carried into execution."

Oct. 16. St. Just presented, from the Committee of Public Safety, the report on the decree against British subjects, which in the sitting of the 18th had been ordered, on the motion of Pons de Verdun, to be reconsidered by the Committee.

"The English," exclaimed St. Just, "in their conduct towards us, have violated in the most atrocious manner all the laws of nations, and the decree which has been passed



is a just retaliation for the distrust which the English government has produced in the minds of all true Republicans.

"It has been proposed by a Member of the Convention (Pons de Verdun), that the decree should be extended to all foreigners. It should be recollected that the Republic does not wage war with the people, but with the government of Great Britain.

"We are the friends of the people of Great Britain, whom we wish to assist in shaking off the yoke of slavery.

"Since the English have butchered one of our Representatives at Toulon, the House of Commons ought to entertain great apprehensions for their existence. The blow which they meditated against us will fall upon their heads.

"Those, who wish that the law should be extended to all foreigners, do not see that other powers have not adopted the same mode of conduct as the English government. We ought to be in a state of revolution—of force and energy against people who conquer only by artifice and corruption! The Republic of France conquers by open force.

"Brissot blinded the eyes of the Convention by his false philosophy: it is endeavoured now to blind you by false policy.

"Your Committee of Public Safety have ordered me to propose the following form of a decree.

I. Foreigners, born subjects of Powers with which the Republic is at war, shall be imprisoned till the peace.

II. They shall be treated with tenderness.

III. Women, married to foreigners before the promulgation of this law, shall not be comprised in it—unless they should be suspected themselves or married to a suspected person.

Barrere attached the epithet of *perfect* to the decree; for, it was to be executed without any exception.

"The English," he exclaimed, "have committed the most shocking barbarity in murdering in cold blood the National Commissioner at Toulon. This is an infamy which can only be expiated by the destruction of Great Britain."

Several objections were suggested by some of the Members, but they were rejected, and the form of the Decree, as proposed by the Committee of Public Safety, was adopted.

#### *The EXECUTION of the QUEEN.*

Voulland, in the name of the Committee of General Safety, informed the Convention, that the trial of Marie Antoinette had lasted three days—that, being found guilty, she had been condemned to death, and had been executed an hour ago.

"Immediately after the sentence had been passed, the Committee, as a measure of general safety, ordered the two official pleaders, who had been allowed to defend Marie Antoinette, to be taken into custody. It was

supposed, that they might have been entrusted with some secrets of importance. The Committee directed them to be sent to the Luxembourg, where they were treated with all that attention which was due to them. Their confinement was to expire in 24 hours.

"The Committee deputed some of its members to wait on Chaveau and Trousson de Coudray, the pleaders, to take their declaration."

Chaveau's declaration was as follows:—

"My conference with Marie Antoinette lasted no more than three quarters of an hour—and the conversation was carried on loud enough to be heard by four persons who were in the room. Antoinette made no declaration to me of importance, she spoke only of her trial; in all her questions she discovered the deepest dissimulation. The only unguarded phrase she made use of, was the following: 'I fear no one but Manuel.'

"The subsequent trait is a sufficient proof of her artifice—As she was on her way from the Revolutionary Tribunal to the Conciergerie, after her first examination, she asked me if I did not think that she infused too much dignity into her replies? I put the question to you in consequence of hearing a woman say to her companion, 'Observe how proud she is!'

Trousson's declaration was as follows:

"Marie Antoinette confided nothing of importance to me.—She only gave me two pieces of gold and a lock of her hair, which she requested me to send to a woman of the name of Piorris, who lives at Lyvry, with the female citizen La Porte.—Piorris, she said, was her particular friend."

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Genoa, Jan. 10. On the 17th of December, the English consul remitted a note to our Government from the British minister resident at Turin, which announced, that his Britannic Majesty would permit the Republic of Genoa to send deputies to Toulon, to treat with the English commissioners, Lord Hood, Mr. Drake, and Sir Gilbert Elliot, &c. there to determine what satisfaction the Republic should make to his Majesty. The Republic resolved not to treat on this ground, and especially with Commissioners who actually blocked up its ports. Therefore, when the commissioners, after the capture of Toulon, caused the government of Genoa to be informed, that its deputies should be received at the Hiera Islands; and that, afterwards, the English commissioners would personally repair to the Gulph of La Spezzia; the government answered, that it had charged its Envoy at the Court at London to treat directly with the British Minister, in order to obtain justice, for a cessation of hostilities, and that the neutrality of the Republic should be respected, &c.

Frankfort,



Frankfort, Jan. 23. The French have destroyed the episcopal palace and town-hall of Worms; at Spire, some convents and buildings belonging to the bishop; and at Oggersheim, the castle of the Elector Palatine.

*Spanish Account of the Evacuation of TOULON.*

MADRID GAZETTE, Jan. 3.

*Letter from Don Juan de Langara, Commandant General of the Spanish Squadron, late lying at Toulon, to the Duke of Alcudia.*

Most excellent Lord, Dec. 21, 1793.

AT two in the morning of the 16th, to that of the 17th of the present month, the enemy attacked the post of Balaguer, which they had bombarded and cannonaded with the utmost violence in different directions for the three preceding days, and possessed themselves of the principal redoubt at five. I had dispatched from my squadron the few troops that were in the ships; and as soon as I perceived this unfortunate event take place, I gave orders that the launches and boats of the squadron should proceed to that wharf, to which they had gone, in order to re-embark the whole of them. I dispatched my Major General Don Ignacio Alava to execute this, and to order matters so that they should get near the place, and place vessels opposite to it, to cover the re-embarkation; and went myself to the town of Toulon, to consult with Admiral Hood the most proper steps to be taken in this emergency. All the general officers, the governor of the town, the engineers, and officers of artillery, of the different combined nations, were met. We knew that the army on the east had got possession of the mountain of Pharon, where there appeared an immense number of troops; and considering the critical situations of the squadrons, fixed in a station difficult to leave the port, and likely to be impeded at the mouth of it, in circumstances incapable of resisting even a short time, and exposed to be burned, or possibly to remain in the power of the enemy; and it being found advisable to leave the fortification, now that the assistance of the squadrons was wanting, it was unanimously determined to evacuate it in the manner expressed in the inclosed ordinance, and that it should be with all possible promptitude, to avail ourselves of the favourable-ness of the time. In consequence I ordered the ships of my squadron to move to the mouth of the fort, leaving behind only the St. Joachim and the frigates Santa Cecilia and Mahonessa, for the last to be ready to cover the retreat from Balaguer.

On the morning of the 18th, the sick got on board—more than 200 Spaniards. The weather favoured this operation, as well as that of freeing the ships which were stationed at a distance fitted to receive in a few hours the troops of Toulon, whose embark-

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ation was to take place at eleven o'clock at night by the wharf of Fort La Malgue, to which they were to retire from the town. In the evening, Sablet-e and Cape Brun were evacuated, and the troops which garrisoned those posts were got on-board, and into Fort La Malgue. The commandant of the allied troops, D. Federico Gravina, though utterly disabled from walking by the wounds he had received, was desirous to remain in the town to the last instant; but it having been resolved to hasten the evacuation, he came on-board at eight o'clock at night; and Don Rafael Valdes, Commandant General of the Spanish troops, considering the injuries that might arise from my not knowing it, came to advise me of this new determination, having left his orders on shore with Lieutenant Colonel Hogan, to cover with the Spanish troops the rear guard. Orders were given, therefore, that all the launches and boats of the squadron, with their officers, should, at half an hour after nine, be collected at the side of this ship; at which hour Don Rafael Valdes, with my Major General, went to the place appointed them. In a few minutes we observed one ship on fire, and successively others of the arsenal, whose burning had been determined on at the council; and concluded that this operation had been hastened by some accident, which turned out to have been the falling of a bomb into a Sardinian frigate, which set her on fire, and which hastened the enterprize of firing the vessels in the arsenal. For this service I nominated Don Pedro Alva, Don Francisco Riqueline; and Don Francisco Truscillo, navy-lieutenants; while Admiral Lord Hood appointed Captain Sir Sidney Smith, who had no post in the British squadron, and some of the lieutenants of that squadron. This operation was completely effected, having securely reduced to ashes the arsenal, with the ships and edifices within it, the dismantled ships only excepted, which, for the purpose of serving the troops for quarters, were in the mole or port of the chain, of which the Republicans of the town took possession as soon as they saw them free from troops. Two ships of 74 guns, which lay in the Little Road, were also set on fire, one of which contained 280 Republicans, who agreed to abandon her on the terms of being put on-shore, which was executed accordingly. In the same manner blew up two frigates laden with 400 quintals of powder, in each of which a torch of fire was put by Don Francisco Riqueline, who in this enterprize has shewn most distinguished merit: as have also the other two officers, who remained for a long time under the fire of musquetry of the insurgents of the town.

About the middle of the night of the 18th, the weather gave signs of changing; and I resolved to haul off a little from the Mount of the signal Tower, which was at about a mus-



musquet shot distant, and was in the hands of the enemy; but a southerly wind coming about, when this ship was getting under sail, obliged me to keep the same place, and gave me apprehensions of not being able to sail when the troops should be gathered together. On day-breaking, I had intelligence that the very last remnant of the troops was ready to embark, and determined to go out with the squadron before the swelling of the sea should render it impossible; for which purpose I ordered that all should get under sail, and get out with all speed: which was effected without any loss, and without molestation from the cannon and mortars which the enemy directed against us, endeavouring to annoy us with their fusils from the Watch Mount, where they had not had time to mount their artillery. This manœuvre, and the freeing the vessels with the requisite dispatch, has lost the ships some cables and anchors, which they will have to replace.

As the wind freshened from the S. W. in pursuance of the Royal mandate of the 11th of October, which it pleased your Excellency to send me in case of abandoning Toulon, I have entered this bay, leaving the San Joachim and the frigates Cecilia and Florentina cruising about Toulon, to inform of this news any vessel that may be bound to that port. But I will take advantage of the first favourable moment to proceed to Mahon for the convenience of the sick, and to leave there the troops and emigrants, as our provisions are so small, compared with the number of people, that I have been obliged to put them all at half a ration since yesterday.

For these considerations I shall not be able to leave in this quarter more than four frigates until the vessels, rid of so extraordinary an incumbrance, can send some ships.

Admiral Lord Hood has given me to understand, that he remains here to block up Toulon and Marseilles, dispatching the troops in other vessels of his squadron, and in that case there is not so urgent necessity.

I hope, that, in so unpleasant an event, which I find myself, although with grief, obliged to communicate to your Excellency, I shall be honoured with his Majesty's approbation of the squadron under my command, in which, I believe, much honour has been done to his Majesty's marine among the Allied Nations; having accomplished the embarking all the troops and sick, disengaging the ships situated in the inferior part of the Little road, and burning the arsenal, ships, and shipping, in only 24 hours, and in the middle of an hostile army.

God grant your Excellency many years.

Ship Conception, in the bay of Hyeres,

JUAN DE LANGARA Y HUART.

Tunis. There has been a fierce engagement in the Mediterranean between two Sardinian galleys and two Algerine chebecs, one of

which was boarded and taken; the other was afterwards boarded, but set fire to by the Algerines, and soon after blew up; those of the crew that were taken up with the Sardinians that jumped overboard were cut in pieces by the rest of the enraged crew, five Neapolitan slaves excepted.

Genoa, Jan. 25. The blockade of our port, by the English alone, is more close than ever. Besides ships of the line and frigates, they employ brigs and cutters, which come close to the shore, and give chase to the smallest vessels. Several Genoese ships have run ashore, rather than be made prizes of, or sent to Leghorn, and some have been totally lost.

#### EAST-INDIA NEWS.

The Gazette of Feb. 8, confirms the news in our last, by dispatches from the Marquis Cornwallis; who, in a letter to Mr. Dundas, from Fort St. George, Sept. 16, says:

"It was reported at Pondicherry that considerable reinforcements were expected from the isle of France, under the convoy of the Sybille of 40 guns and three smaller frigates; and we were in some doubt whether Admiral Cornwallis, who blocked up the place by sea with the Minerva frigate and three Indiamen, would have been able to prevent the succours from being landed; but the Sybille, which was the only ship of the enemy's that appeared during the siege, went off immediately upon being chased by Admiral Cornwallis, and has not since been heard of on this coast.

"I was very desirous of giving my personal assistance in carrying on the last piece of service that was likely to occur during my stay in India, and embarked on-board a small French vessel, that had been seized and armed in Bengal; as soon as I could avail myself of the convoy of the Woodcote Indiaman, which had been taking in new masts at Calcutta, and without which I did not think I could with prudence hazard the voyage, at least while I held the office of Governor-General. The Triton Indiaman, which Admiral Cornwallis and Sir Charles Oakeley sent, at my request, on account of the difficulty and uncertainty in equipping the Woodcote, arrived a few days before we sailed, and returned with us.

"By the great and meritorious exertions of the government of Fort St. George, in transporting the ordnance stores, &c. for so considerable an undertaking, and those of Colonel Braithwaite, and of the troops under his command, in carrying on the attack, our batteries were opened against the place sooner than I expected; and the mutinous and dastardly conduct of the garrison obliged the governor to surrender the forts several days before my arrival, and before the arrival of five companies of Bengal artillery, and twelve companies of Lascars, which I had embarked on-board of the Woodcote and



and three other vessels, which were likewise employed in bringing rice, on government's account, to this Presidency.

#### CORNWALLIS."

The following intelligence has since been brought from India by the Swallow Packet, which left Madras Oct. 10, and was conveyed by Admiral Cornwallis to the Southward of the Equator. She arrived at St. Helena the 15th of December, and sailed thence the 19th.

The Warley, Triton, Royal Charlotte, and Woodcote, the three former employed in the blockade of Pondicherry, and the latter dismasted in a gale, and since refitted, had sailed for China the 11th of September.

When the Swallow left India, all the presidencies and possessions of the Company were in an unexampled state of prosperity; five lacks of pagodas had been sent to Bengal from Madras, and there were still five lacks remaining in the Treasury of Fort St. George.

Tippoo S ib had made all his payments, and given the most ample and decided opinion against the conduct of the French, pledging himself to have no concern or alliance with the Convention.

The Nabob of Arcot and the Rajah of Tanjore had also used the most ardent and spirited exertions in supplying our forces with provisions, &c. on their march to Pondicherry.

The French had fitted out numberless privateers from the Mauritius, and greatly injured our coasting trade.

Admiral Cornwallis had returned to Madras from Pondicherry. Orders had been issued by the governor general, to demolish the fortifications of that town—the Frances, and two others of the vessels, had proceeded on their voyage to China.

Schindir, who had declared himself to be a prophet, and opposes the doctrines of Mahomet, had circulated papers all over India, declaring, that, in November 1793, he would assemble an army of 30,000 men, and subjugate all Hindostan—in November 1794 he was to complete the object of his mission.

The following officers fell before Pondicherry:

Lieutenant Colonel George Maule, chief engineer. 52d regiment—Lieutenant Lane. 73d—Captain Galping, Lieut. M'Gregor, and Ensign Todd. 2d Native Battalion—Lieut. Cawthorne. 25—Lieut. Fenwick.

Ships arrived at and sailed from Fort St. George, since the advices per Scorpion, sailed Oct. the 20th, 1793.

Sailed—Scorpion, C. Selby, Eng'land, Sept. 24, 1793; Woodcote, Ninian Lowes, Calcutta, Sept. 25; Prince W. Henry, Ralph Dundas, ditto, ditto; William Pitt, Charles Mitchell, ditto, ditto; Houghton, Robert Hudson, ditto, ditto; Earl of Oxford, Wm. White, ditto, ditto; Fort William, Geo. Simon, ditto, 2d October; Hillsborough, Ed-

ward Brown, ditto, ditto; Marquis Lansdowne, J. Boulderson, ditto, ditto. Arrived—Adm. Cornwallis, Pondicherry, 28th of Sept.

Accounts are received in town by the Minerva, from Bengal, for Ostend, that the Princess Royal East Indiaman, outward-bound, on the 27th of Sept. last, near the Sunda Islands, fell in with three French frigates, and engaged them for upwards of one hour, when she was obliged to strike to their superior force. The carpenter was killed; the sixth mate, and two seamen wounded. The mate, and one of the seamen, have since died of their wounds. The French frigates were proceeding for Batavia, which place, from the disaffection that prevails among the inhabitants, they expected to reduce without much trouble; but, supposing the Princess Royal to be a very rich prize, returned to the Isle of France with her. The loss sustained by the India Company by this capture is trivial; she was laden with army and garrison stores for St. Helena, which she safely delivered at that place; and was proceeding to China with the remainder of her cargo, consisting of lead, the utmost amount of which does not exceed 1500l.

A Dutch ship, with a very valuable cargo, consisting of gold bars to the value of 15,000l. 700 tons of rice, 200 tons of pepper, and a great quantity of sugar, had likewise been captured and sent to P'Isle de France. Immediately upon the arrival of the Princess Royal, they unloaded her, and fitted her out as a privateer to intercept the outward-bound China ships. The above particulars were collected from the commander of an American vessel, that sailed from P'Isle de France in November last, and put in at the Cape of Good Hope. The Minerva left Bengal the 8th of October, arrived at the Cape the 9th of December, and sailed the 28th ditto.

The survivors of the passengers and crew of the Winterton East Indiaman, lost some time since, and who had taken their passage in a Portuguese cruiser, but which was taken by a French brig near Ceylon, in September, when Lieutenant Brownrigg and nineteen privates were sent on board the brig, and the cruiser sent to the Mauritius. This brig was afterwards taken by the Pigott East Indiaman, and brought into the Bengal river by the Pigott, Sept. 14.

#### WEST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

Jamaica. Port Royal—"The Antelope on the coast of Cuba, not far from Cumberland harbour, fell in with two schooners, apparently of some force; the master bore up for Jamaica; the Atalanta, one of the privateers out-failed her consort, left her, and continued the chase all day, and till about four P. M. when, the wind failing, she rowed up with the packet, and, having exchanged several shots, sheered off again. During the night she frequently bore down, and shot was fired on both sides. At five on Monday morn-



morning, it being calm, she rowed up and grappled the Antelope on the starboard side, pouring in a broadside, and made an attempt to board, which was repulsed with great slaughter; by this broadside, unfortunately, the master, Curtis, who commanded, fell, as did the ship's steward and a French gentleman, aid de-camp to Monsieur Loppenos, a passenger, and the first mate was shot through the body; the command then devolved on the boatswain, for the second mate had died of the fever after their sailing from Port-Royal, who, with the few men left, assisted by the passengers, repulsed several attempts to board, during a considerable time the vessels were along side. The boatswain at last observing that they had cut their grapplings, and were attempting to sheer off, ran aloft himself, and lashed the privateer's square sail yard to the Antelope's fore throats, and immediately pouring in a few volleys of small arms, which did great execution. the survivors of the schooner's crew called for quarter, which was immediately granted them. The prize was taken possession of, and carried into Annotta Bay about 11 next morning. The Antelope sailed from Portugal with 27 hands, but had four lost before the action by the fever, and then two unfit for duty; so that, reckoning four dead, two ill, and the doctor, who must necessarily go to his quarters, in the cockpit, they entered the engagement with only 20 men, besides the passengers.

"The Atalanta was fitted out at Charlestown, mounted eight three-pounders, and carried 56 men.

"Mr. Rodin, formerly in the navy, a passenger, signalized himself.

Return of the Killed and Wounded.

#### ATALANTA.

Killed during the action	-	30
Since dead	-	3
First and second captain wounded desperately, the first captain since dead	-	2
Wounded, but living	-	14
		49

#### ANTELOPE.

Curtis, the master, killed	-	1
Ship's steward killed	-	1
Wounded, since dead	-	1
Wounded, first mate, Mitchell	-	1
Wounded	-	2
		6

"This appears to be the most gallant action during the war.

"The house of representatives at Jamaica have voted 500 guineas as a reward, 200 to be paid to Curtis's widow, 100 to Mitchell the first mate, 100 to the boatswain, and 100 among the rest of the crew."

"SIR, Penelope, Port Royal Harbour.

"I beg leave to acquaint you that I sailed from Mole St. Nicolas on the 20th instant,

having received intelligence that the Inconstant frigate was expected to leave Port-au-Prince to convoy a large armed merchantman.—On the day following I fell in with his Majesty's ship Iphigenia, Captain Sinclair, to whom I gave orders to keep company, and was proceeding to Port-au-Prince when I was informed from Leoganne that the Inconstant had sailed with two small vessels for Petit Trou, but was daily expected back.

"I immediately made sail with intention of trying to take or destroy her in the harbour; but on the night of the 25th we had the good fortune to fall in with her; and, after exchanging a few broadsides, she struck her colours to the frigates.

"The Penelope had one man killed and seven wounded; among the latter is Mr. John Allen, midshipman. The Inconstant had six killed, amongst whom was the first lieutenant; and the captain and 20 wounded, three of whom are since dead.

"From the gallant behaviour of Lieutenant Malcolm, the officers, and ship's company, I have reason to flatter myself, that, had either of his Majesty's frigates been single, they would have been equally fortunate in capturing her.

"I beg leave to add, that Captain Sinclair's very favourable report of the conduct of his officers and ship's company is such as does them the greatest honour. I remain, Sir, your most obedient, &c. B. S. ROWLEY.

John Ford, Esq. Commodore  
and Commander in Chief, &c."

Kingston, Dec. 7.

"The situation of our forces at Jeremie is now represented to be such, that no danger can be apprehended from any attack, whether external or internal.

"The Baron Montalembert, colonel of the emigrant legion forming at Jeremie, has left that place, and taken the command of the post of Irois, formerly under the control of M. Morand Duval.

"We understand that St. Marc's, Port-au-Paix, and one or two other places, have claimed the protection of the British government.

"The schooner Le Courier, a prize to the King Grey, cut out of Ackeen, with a cargo of cotton and indigo, and five French gentlemen and two negroes on-board, arrived at Port Royal on Sunday.

"The American ship Sampson, mounting 16 six and four-pounders, and manned with 40 men, loaded with sugar, indigo, coffee, and cotton, and bound from Port-au-Prince to Baltimore, arrived at Port Royal on Monday, prize to his Majesty's ship Penelope.

"We understand that there are from 4000 to 5000 half-joes on-board the prize-ship Sampson, to which Capt. Barney, her late commander, and now detained on-board the Penelope, lays claim, as being his own property.

"His



"His Majesty's ship *Penelope*, Captain Rowley, returned on a cruize on Tuesday afternoon, and brought with her the French ship *Le Rapporteur*, of 14 guns and 90 men, loaded with sugar and coffee, and bound from Port-au-Prince to Bourdeaux.

"The American brig *Juno*, loaded with copper sugar-boilers, stills, &c. and having eight negroes and 6000 dollars on-board, from Port-au Prince to the Hayannah, was taken off the first-mentioned port by the *Alligator* frigate, Capt. Affleck, and arrived on Wednesday at Port Royal.

"A foreign schooner, with 12,000 dollars, some hides and fustick, came into the harbour on Tuesday evening.

"The captain of the French privateer, captured by the *Antelope* packet, died of his wounds; the beginning of this week, at Annotta Bay. One of the packet's people, who was left behind, also died at the same place.

"The prisoners, except four, who were in too dangerous a situation to be removed, are now at Port Maria."

#### AMERICA.

Mr. Washington, the enlightened President of the United States, at the age of fourteen, was a midshipman in the British navy; before he reached twenty he began his military career, as major of the Virginia militia; soon after that, with the rank of colonel-commandant, he was sent as Plenipotentiary into the Indian territories, to warn the French to desist from their aggressions, a mission he performed with great address and effect. In the year 1755, when the unfortunate general Braddock was sent to Virginia, to repel the increasing powers of the French and Indians, colonel Washington attended him as an extra aid-du-camp, and cautioned his general against the ambushade which proved so fatal to the English, that colonel Washington was the only field-officer that was not killed or wounded. This circumstance enabled him to display, in bringing off the wreck of the British army, those superior abilities which have since so deservedly raised him to the highest honours that a grateful people were enabled to confer.

#### SCOTLAND.

Jan. 31. A melancholy accident happened to the family of one Gilbert Christie, in the town of *Ardeboill*. A speat of water from the hill swept away the walls of the house in a moment's time; the roof fell in, and smothered the man, six children, and thirteen cattle; the wife and only one girl were saved.

We hear from *Edinburgh*, that on the 12th of March next it is proposed to sell the cabinet of Scotch gems, in gold, silver, and copper; sculpture, moulds, monastic seals, and books, collected by the late Mr.

James Cummyng, librarian to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

#### COUNTRY NEWS.

Jan. 31. A smart shock of an earthquake was felt at *Kirby Wisp*, county of York, about nine o'clock this morning; its vibration continued about four seconds.

*Liverpool*, Feb. 11. All the bells of this town are now ringing, to celebrate the capture of seven sail of French West-Indiamen brought in here by only two of our privateers; they could have taken two others, but from a deficiency of hands to put on-board them. Five of the above ships are from St Domingo; they are all fine vessels, and richly laden."

*Cardiff*, Feb. 13. The canal in this neighbourhood is completed; and last Friday a fleet of canal boats, from Merthir-Tidvil, laden with the produce of the iron-works there, arrived at this place, to the great exultation, as you may imagine, of the town. With the iron treasures of the hills, we hope to grow daily more truly rich than the Spaniards are with their mines in Mexico and Peru; as ours occasion industry and population, whilst theirs purchase slothful dependence, and are destructive of both. The rude tracks, through which the canal in some places passes, are constantly improving, from the happy and healthful toil of the husbandman, and in a few years will be forgotten in a garden of verdure and fertility. The canal from Merthir to Cardiff is 25 miles in extent. It passes along the sides of stupendous mountains. Nothing can be more extraordinary than, from a boat navigating this canal, to look down on the river Taaff, dashing among the rocks 100 yards below. The fall from Merthir to Cardiff is little less than 600 feet. The first barge that arrived at Cardiff was finely decorated with colours, and was navigated from Melingriffidd works by Mr. Bird, sen. Waterbailiff of the port.

*Leicester*, Feb. 22. Last night a boat belonging to Messrs. Ella, Douglass, and Poynton, arrived at their wharf in the Friars, freighted with merchandise from Gainsbro'. The advantages of an immediate communication by water from this place to Lincoln and Yorkshire coasts, through the heart of the country, and the whole Southern district of Nottinghamshire, are obvious.

On Monday last, as the Sexton of *Kegworth*, co. Leic. was digging a grave, for the interment of a private of the Derby Militia, in a part of the church-yard allotted to strangers, he discovered a very large stone coffin, about two feet below the surface of the ground. On removing the lid, two skeletons were found within, one of them entire, and it appeared they had been placed "head to feet." On the lid were the remains of an inscription, but, we are sorry to say, rendered illegible by the spade and mattock.



tock of the sexton. The coffin was neatly cut, and the sides and lid about five inches thick. Every appearance renders it extremely probable that these skeletons were the remains of some persons of considerable note, and that they had lain in that situation several hundred years.

*Oxford.* By a statement of earnings and support of the criminals under confinement and sentenced to hard labour in the castle, gaol, and house of correction, delivered in by the committee of magistrates who superintended the business of the gaol to the bench, at the last general quarter-sessions, it appears, there has been earned during the last year, by labour of different kinds, the sum of 14*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* The total expence of cloathing and maintenance of the criminals during the same period 185*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.* leaving a balance of 64*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* derived from the labour of the prisoners, the county allowance for whose bread would have been 68*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* And they, as before, remained unemployed.

On Saturday morning, the 25th of Jan. a fleet of chiefly light vessels, amounting to near sixty sail, was seen off *Whitby*, near land, the wind being then S. W. About 10 in the forenoon, it suddenly veered to the N. E. and continued to blow with unremitting violence, attended with continued showers of hail and sleet, during the whole day and great part of the following night. The most alarming apprehensions were too soon found to be fully verified. Early in the afternoon came on-shore, about a mile North from the harbour of *Whitby*, the *Weary* of *Sunderland*, Jackson master, who was washed overboard, and unfortunately drowned; the rest of the people got safe on-shore. A mile farther North lay the *Newport* of *Stockton*, laden with salt, coal, and other goods, the crew all saved; these two vessels have sustained little damage, and are likely to be got off. A vast quantity of wrecks, such as rigging, masts, booms, and sail, with a boat's stern marked the *Martin*, of *Sandwich*, John Niew master, came on shore near the North battery at *Whitby*. One sloop was seen to founder about two miles from that port, another near *Lord Mulgrave's* alum-works, and one not far distant from *Robin Hood's* bay, whose mast may be seen at low-water. Between *Ramswick* and *Bouilly* alum-works, within twelve miles of *Whitby*, six vessels were stranded, five of them totally lost with all hands; from the other 14 of the people were saved. Part of a vessel was driven on the beach there, which appears to have been the *Success* of *Sunderland*, John Spink, master, and another which is supposed to have been a new Scotch brig; in addition to these, the *Pomona* of *Staithe*, was forced on the rocks near *Rawcliffe*. The cause of these lamented disasters was the instantaneous and violent change in the wind from the S. W. to the N. E. which rendered it

impracticable for the ships to shorten their sails, in such a manner as to clear the land.

At *Shields*, the same morning, a most tremendous gale of wind sprang up from the N. N. E. accompanied with thick showers of snow; several light colliers, then off *Tynemouth* bar, from the sudden shifting of the wind, were thrown into the most perilous situation. Some of them endeavoured to get into *Shields* harbour, but, the storm increasing to a hurricane, they were driven with the last of all their canvas upon the *Herd-sand*. Three or four beat over the sand, and got into the harbour in safety, but the *Orwell*, *Hazard*, and *Barbara*, were driven on shore; the former has been got off, but it is feared that both the latter will be lost. The *Alexander*, *Tyro*, and *Dorothy*, are stranded between *Seaton* point and *Sunderland*. Happily all the crews were saved. The *Kingst n*, *Bottle-trader*; *Blessing's Increase*, *Loughbottom*; and the *Woolington*, are on-shore on the *Yorkshire* coast. The *May-Flower/Lewins*, was totally wrecked near *Dunstanburg* castle, only the mate and one man saved. The *Echo*, of *Seaton* quice, was totally broken to pieces on the rocks, near *Berwick*, the mate and boy saved. It is feared much more damage is done and many lives lost. The tide at *Shields* flowed with such rapidity, and rose to such a height, being impelled with a heavy wind, that upwards of 15 ships broke adrift in the harbour, 10 of which were carried high up into *Jarrow's* stake.

Our correspondents at *Hartlepool*, *Redcar*, and *Saltburn*, give also melancholy accounts of the damage by this storm. About 18 vessels have been driven on-shore between the *Teesmouth* and *Sunderland*.

From *Marik* we are informed, that the *Fortune*, of *Stockton*, Terry, master, laden with a very valuable cargo for that place, from *London*, was run on shore near *Saltburn*. During the storm, a mill at *Specton*, in the East riding of the county of *York*, was blown down, and a man unfortunately killed. Four fishing cobbles were overset off *Flamborough* head, and all the people on board, amounting to 16, were drowned; thirteen of whom had families, and have left 33 children in great distress; and the wives of three of the sufferers are again pregnant.

At *Newcastle* a most dreadful storm commenced, in a most sudden manner; the wind blew from the North a perfect hurricane; it was preceded by lightning, and the highest spires of *St. Nicolas* and *Gatehead* churches having been destroyed; it is supposed they were struck by the lightning.

There was a very deep fall of snow in the neighbourhood of *Sbr. wsbury*, accompanied with tremendous gusts of wind, which occasioned very considerable damage; several houses were unroofed, and many chimneys blown down, by the fall of which two or three persons had their limbs fractured.



At *Holy Island* above a dozen vessels ashore. One or more to pieces, and all hands lost.

*Moffat*.—"I am here in the midst of such a snow storm as never was remembered by the inhabitants. Several lives are lost, and a very great number of sheep and cattle. The mail-guard, that ought to have been here yesterday, is just arrived on foot, and describes the road from this place to *Haddledon* (44 miles) to be nearly impassable."

As *George Cowie* and *Charles Maclean*, two salmon-fishermen were making fast their boat in the river *Dorseton*, the river swelled to such a degree with broken ice, that the boat was carried to sea, and the two men perished.

The Wooden Mill on *Copperas Hill*, *Liverpool*, that has weathered so many gales, was blown down and totally demolished: unfortunately the miller was coming down the mill-ladder at the time, and was buried under its ruins. He was got from it in a short time, and, what is wonderful, without any broken bones; but has received almost violent confusion on one eye.

By accounts from all parts of the country we find the storm has been general, and every part of this island has shared in the calamities. Numbers of trees have been torn from their roots and sheds thrown down.—At *Pickering*, a man, a woman, and a boy, perished through the severity of the weather.—At *Ludlow*, the house of Mr. *Izzard* was blown down; but, though several persons were in it, no lives were lost.—*James Parker*, a pedlar of *Kettering*, was found dead in the field, a short distance from that place, supposed to have perished from the inclemency of the weather.—A farmer at *Totteridge*, and his servant, were lost in storm, at *Great Whittington*.—Another unfortunate man was found dead near *St. John Lee*.—A person, of the name of *Carter*, in going from *Whitby* to *Steaths*, perished on the road.—Mr. *John Davison*, farmer, of *Billilaw*, near *Berwick*, on returning home from the market of that town, in the inclement snowy night, missed his way upon *Tweedmouth Moor*, and he and his horse were next morning found dead in an inclosed coal-pit, with which the common abounds.—Two children, a boy and a girl, were unfortunately drowned in a pond near *Bamburgh Castle*, on Tuesday se'nnight.—The Rev. Mr. *Oliphant*, Minister of *Largo* in *Fife*, in returning home; a gentleman on his way between *Dalkeith* and *Musselburgh*; a tailor and his journeyman, in returning from their work at *Pennywoick*; all perished in the snow.—The wife of a seaman, aboard a ship of war in *Leith Roads*, actually perished for want of common necessaries, leaving behind five helpless children.—In the neighbourhood of *Dumfries*, a great number of sheep have been destroyed; and several shepherds, in their laudable endeavours to save their flocks, perished. Four of these

unfortunate men were buried last week in *Moffat*, and about eleven are still missing.—The storm at *Douglaf's-mill* was the severest that has been since the year 1745, and a great loss of sheep. Scarce a farmer but has lost some, and some farms four, five, or six scores. Several lives are said to be lost.—By the sudden thaw, the water of *Endrick* rose to a great height, and swept away part of the new bridge on the turnpike-road to *Culcrench*, and part of the bridge at *Ballindalloch*.—At *Aberdeen*, an old man at *Leak*, who had gone out to see if his cows were safe, unfortunately perished; his wife, in looking for him, some time after, also perished in the snow.

#### HISTORICAL CHRONICAL.

*Monday, Feb. 10.*

This evening a most melancholy accident happened at the Little Theatre in the Hay-Market, which appears to have been thus occasioned. In the crowd a poor woman was thrown down; the people kept pushing forward, and some others were thrown down by the crowd, but most suffocated and pressed to death standing. The pit lies lower than the threshold of the door leading into it; those therefore who go in must go down a step. Here it was that the mischief happened; for, the people who were the unfortunate sufferers, either not knowing any thing of this step, or being hurried on by the pressure of the crowd behind, fell down; while those who followed immediately were, by the same irresistible impulse, hurried over them. The scene that ensued may be easier conceived than described; the screams of the dying and the maimed were truly shocking; while those, who were literally squeezing their fellow-creatures to death, had it not in their power to avoid the mischief they were doing. One could scarcely have believed that so many could have been killed in so small a space. Seven bodies, completely lifeless, were carried into the house of Mr. *Wynch*, the druggist, next door to the Theatre, some to shops of other medical gentlemen, and the remainder to *St. Martin's watch-house*, to be owned. Medical aid was called in, and every thing done to restore animation, if it were only suspended; but we are sorry that succets attended the process in one case only, which was that of Mr. *Brandram*, of *Horleydown*, whose wife and daughter were both killed, and who is himself since dead.

This melancholy accident was not generally known in the Theatre till late in the evening; and was kept from the knowledge of their Majesties till the play was over. The inquest of the Coroner is local. That of *St. Martin's parish*, which sat the next night on seven of the bodies, returned a verdict of "Accidental death by suffocation, and being trampled upon at the Pit door of the Haymarket Theatre." The other



other sufferers were recognized by their friend, and taken the evening of the dreadful calamity to their afflicted families, upon whom Coroners' Juries of the respective parishes in which they have since given their verdicts. Exclusive of these lamented victims, who were most of them respectable persons, near twenty others suffered material injuries in bruises and broken limbs. [See our *Obituary*.]

*Tuesday 11.*

This night, about ten o'clock, a dreadful fire broke out at Smith's Floor Cloth Manufactory, at Knightbridge, opposite the new barracks. It raged furiously for upwards of three hours, notwithstanding the great number of engines that arrived, and the exertions of the firemen of the different offices. The great quantity of oil, turpentine, and paint of various kinds, as well as the combustible nature of the other materials made use of in the manufactory, rendered every effort to extinguish the flames fruitless, until the whole was burned down. By it no less than 20,000*l.* worth of property, with the buildings, was destroyed, and not a farthing of either insured. The above fire, it is said, was occasioned by the neglect of a boy, who, in heating some colours, suffered it to boil over, which immediately set the whole premises in a blaze. A gentleman was run over by an engine, and is since dead. And a labouring man had his thigh broke by the fall of a piece of timber. Great apprehensions were entertained for the barracks opposite; but the timely assistance of the engines saved them, and also the house of Mr. Harris, Manager of Covent-Garden Theatre which were immediately contiguous to the floor-cloth manufactory; and whose stables were actually burnt.

*Sunday 16.*

The following orders for a general fast, issued by Bishop Douglas, the Roman Catholic Bishop of the London district, abounding throughout with that spirit of Christianity and attachment to our King and Constitution, which ought to pervade, especially at this time, the breasts of all his Majesty's subjects, were read from the altars of all the Catholic chapels within the metropolis.

"Dearly beloved Brethren;

"Our King and country being engaged in a just and necessary war, for the preservation not only of all those temporal blessings which we enjoy under the mild sway of his most gracious Majesty, and under the excellent civil constitution of the kingdom, but also for the preservation of the general peace and order of the Christian world, and of Christianity itself; hence it is our duty, in common with our fellow-subjects, to strengthen the hands of government to the utmost of our power, that the same may be brought to a happy issue.

"We have all an interest in complying with this duty, which we owe to the State; in-

asmuch as it is well known, that those abandoned men, who have so impiously raged and devised vain things against the Lord, and against his anointed, have been particularly bent upon the destruction of our holy religion; against which their ensnaring forms of oaths, their horrid sacrileges, their outrageous and bloody persecutions, have been particularly directed.

"To secure success, however, to this great national undertaking, in which our temporal and eternal welfare are so deeply concerned, the essential point, unquestionably, is to obtain the blessing and assistance of heaven in our favour. The whole series of the divine prophecies, and the whole history of the people of God, as recorded in holy writ, shew all military success to be in the hands of the God of armies; and, that it is in the general economy of his providence to bestow it upon his servants, or to withhold it from them, accordingly as their crimes provoke his anger, or their piety claim his favour. For these reasons, dearly beloved brethren, we earnestly exhort you, under the present circumstances, to humble yourselves before the Lord, that his judgements may be averted from our country; and to pour our most fervent supplications before the throne of grace, that we may obtain mercy and find grace in seasonable aid.

"With this view, we order all the faithful of our district to observe Friday, the 28th of the present month, as a day of solemn fast, humiliation, and prayer.

"With the same view we charge all our clergy, who have it in their power, to go up to the altar on that day, to offer the propitiatory sacrifice (*Missa tempore belli*), and, previous to the public service, to sing or say the psalm *Miserere*, with the prayer *Deus qui culpa offenderis poenitentia placaris*: And we most earnestly exhort all the lay persons, of our district and communion, devoutly to assist at the public service on that occasion. We farther ordain, that our clergy add daily in the holy sacrifice, as long as the war may continue, the Collect, &c. for the time of war. The Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you all. Amen."

*Thursday 27.*

Two of the large frigates which were put into commission last week by the Lords of the Admiralty, are ordered for the North Seas, to cruize for four months, and two more are to go to the Baltic.

*Friday 28.*

Yesterday the Third Regiment of Foot Guards were drawn up before his Majesty and the Duke of York, in Hyde Park, and 750 men drafted from it for foreign service.

The approaching campaign will open, on the side of Flanders, with a display of force on the part of the Allies scarcely ever exhibited at one period in any part of Europe, at least not since the days when the "swarms issued from the Northern Hive."

SHERIFFS



SHERIFFS appointed by his Majesty in Council, for the Year 1794.

Berkshire. Edward Stevenson, of Farleyhill, esq.

Bedfordshire. Edward Nicholl, of Studham; esq.

Bucks. Charles Clowes, of Ivor, esq.

Cumberland. W. H. Milbourne, of Armathwaite-Castle, esq.

Cheeshire. Dumville Poole, of Lymm; esq.

Camb. and Hunt. John Richards, of Brampton, esq.

Devonshire. John Spurrel Pöde, of Stoke-Demerell, esq.

Dorsetshire. E. Buckley Batson, of Sixpenny Handley, esq.

Derbyshire. Sir Henry Harper, of Catulk; Bart.

Essex. James Hatch, of Claybury, esq.

Gloucestershire. Isaac Elton, of Stapleton; esq.

Hertfordshire. Samuel Leightonhouse, of Orford-house, esq.

Herefordshire. John Miles, of Ledbury, esq.

Kent. Richard Carew, of Orpington, esq.

Leicestershire. George Moore, of Appleby, esq.

Lincolnshire. Sir Joseph Banks; bart.

Monmouthshire. John Rose, of Duffrain, esq.

Northumberland. Charles John Clavering; of Bitchfield, esq.

Northamptonshire. Rich: Booth, of Glendon; esq.

Norfolk. John Rich. Dashwood, of Cockley Clay, esq.

Nottinghamshire. John Simpson, of Babworth, esq.

Oxfordshire. Samuel Gardner, of Hardwick, esq.

Rutlandshire. Thomas Forsyth, of Empringham, esq.

Shropshire. W. Y. Davenport, of Davenport-House, esq.

Somersetshire. Charles Knatchbull, of Babington, esq.

Staffordshire. Matthew Boulton, of Soho, esq.

Suffolk. Charles Purvis, of Darham, esq.

Southampton. Henry Bonham, of Petersfield, esq.

Surrey. Charles Bowles, of East-Sheen, esq.

Sussex. Samuel Twyford, of Trotton, esq.

Warwickshire. Richard Hill, of Kineton, esq.

Worcestershire. Thomas Farley, of Halton, esq.

Wiltshire. Richard Long, of West-Astton, esq.

Yorkshire. Thomas Lister, of Guisbourn-Park, esq.

SOUTH WALES

Caermarthen. W. Clayton, of Alltycadno, esq.

Pembroke. John Phelps, of Withy-Bush House, esq.

Cardigan. Wm. Owen Brigstock, of Blaenypant, esq.

Glamorgan. Henry Knight, of Tythegstone, esq.

Brecon. Richard Wellington, of Hay-Castle, esq.

Radnor. Richard Price, of Knighton, esq.

NORTH WALES.

Anglesea. Hugh Jones, of Carrog, esq.

Garnarwen. Richard Lloyd, of Trefbedlig, esq.

Merioneth. Owen Ormsby, of Glynn, esq.

Montgomery. John Ja. of Castle-Caerinion, esq.

Denbighshire. Bryan Cooke, of Havodyswern, esq.

Flint. Daniel Leo, of Gwafaney, esq.

SHERIFF appointed by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in Council, for the Year 1794.

County of Cornwall. Ed. Archer, of Trelask, esq.

CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.						
LENT CIRCUIT. 1794.	NORTHERN.	NORFOLK.	MIDLAND.	HOME.	WESTERN.	OXFORD.
	L. Kenyon. J. Heath	L.C. Justice. J. Ashhurst.	L. C. Baron. B. Thomson.	J. Gould. B. Hotham.	B. Perryn. J. Buller.	J. Grose, J. Rooke,
Satur. Mar. 1		Aylesbury				
Mond. 3			Northampt.			Reading
Tuesday 4					Winchester	
Wednesday 5						Oxford
Thursday 6		Bedford				
Friday 7			Oakham			
Saturday 8		Huntingdon	Linc. & City		Salisbury	Worc. & City
Monday 10				Hertford		
Tues. 11		Cambridge				
Wednesday 12				Chelmsford		Glou. & City
Thursd. 13			Nott & Town		Dorf. & Pool	
Friday 14		Thetford				
Saturday 15	York & City		Derby			Monmouth
Monday 17				Maidstone	Exon & City	Hereford
Tuesday 18						
Wednesday 19		Bury St. Ed.				
Thursd. 20			Leic. & Bor.			
Saturday 22					Launceston	Shrewsbury
Monday 24			Coventry	E. Grinstead		
Tuesday 25			Warwick			
Wednesday 26				Kingston		Stafford
Thursday 27					Taunton.	
Monday 31	Lancaster					



Vol. LX. p. 377. Mr. Robert Gibson was also chancellor of the church of St. Paul. See p. 995, col. 1, l. 9.

Vol. LXI. p. 703. Some account of Mr. Fenton is given in a note on the second volume of Duncombe's publication of Hughes's, &c. "Letters," H. 27, 28, 29. See also our vol. XLVIII. p. 409, note.

Vol. LXIII. p. 1214, col. 2, l. 11, for college read school.

P. 1219, col. 2, l. 43, for *Luxmore* read *Delves*;—l. 40, *William Cooper*—query, *Charles-Henry*?

Vol. LXIV. p. 25, col. 1, l. 5 from bottom, for pl. III. fig. 4, qu. 7?

P. 87, col. 1, l. 30, and also at p. 94, l. 45, for *Tober* read *Coker*, as in vol. LXIII. 1060.

P. 92. By the death of Miss Denis a legacy of 23,000*l.* devolves to the trustees of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, pursuant to the will of her brother, the late Admiral Sir Peter D.

P. 93. Bp. Hinchcliffe printed three sermons, preached on public occasions:

4to, 1773, Jan. 30, before the House of Lords.

4to, 1776, Society for propagating the Gospel.

4to, 1786, Annual Meeting of Charity-schools.

P. 94. Mr. Gibbon was returned for Lifkeard in 1774, by the favour of his relation, Mr. Eliot, of Port Eliot, now Lord Eliot, and took his seat on the Opposition benches. On his accepting a place, Mr. Eliot, with great generosity, permitted him to be re-chosen, but of course dropped him at the general election in 1780. His friend Lord North did not think him of sufficient consequence to place him in a ministerial borough; and thus ended Mr. Gibbon's parliamentary career.—The name of the gentleman to whom he has left his library, and the principal part of his effects, is Savary; but no relation to the traveller of that name. Mr. Gibbon, we are assured, had for some time entertained a serious intention of publishing all the early English Historians in a regular series, and had proceeded so far as to have drawn up a Prospectus of the work which was to have appeared (had he lived) on the 20th of January. As he had some coadjutors in the undertaking, we hope the design will not die with him, nor his Prospectus be withheld from the publick. Some memoirs of his own life are found among his writings. His other papers are not yet arranged; but it is feared that he has left nothing else prepared for the press.—Great as were the talents, and various the accomplishments of Mr. Gibbon, it must be confessed that his conversation, though in the highest degree informing, was not externally brilliant. He was by no means fluent of speech; his articulation was not graceful; his sentences were evidently laboured, as if he was fearful of committing himself.

It was rather pedantic and stiff, than easy; yet, by some unaccountable fascination, it was always agreeable and impressive.

#### BIRTHS.

Jan. **L**ADY Balgonie, a daughter.

26. **L** 28. At the seat of Joseph Bullock, esq. at Caversfield, the Lady of the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Marsham, a son.

At Castle Bernard, co. Cork, in Ireland, Rt. Hon. Lady Bandon, a daughter.

29. In Clarges-street, Piccadilly, the Lady of Major-general Cuyler, a son.

At his Lordship's house in Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, Lady Grantley, a son.

Lately, at her house in Brook-street Grosvenor-square, Lady Apsley, a son.

At Walsall, co. Stafford, the Wife of Joseph Cooper, two sons and a daughter; baptized Moses, Aaron, and Martha.

At Newbottle-abbey, the Countess of Ancram, a son and heir.

The Wife of Timothy Pindergrast, of Broad-street, Bloomsbury, three daughters.

The Wife of a labouring man at Laugh-ton, near Lewes, named Goldsmith, her 25th child.

The Lady of Sir John Stirling, of Glorat-house, in Stirlingshire, a son and daughter. They have been married only 18 years and her Ladyship has honoured Sir John with 19 children.

At Barton-hill, the Lady of Lord Massley a son.

Feb. 4. At his house in New Burlington-street, the Lady of Col. Glyn, of the 1st regiment of foot-guards, a son.

The Lady of Geo. Arnold, esq. of Ashby-lodge, co. Northampton, a son.

The Lady of Col. Lowther, M. P. for Westmorland, a son.

6. At his house in Manchester-square, the Lady of Wm. Okey, esq. a son and heir.

13. At Darsham-hall, co. Suffolk, the Lady of Sir John Rous, bart. M. P. for that county, a son and heir.

14. Mrs. Charles Hastings, a son.

17. In Harley-street, the Lady of John Polhill, esq. a still-born child.

20. At his house in Welbeck-street, the Lady of J. L. Beckford, esq. a daughter.

21. The Lady of Dr. Hunter, of Charles-street, St. James's-square, a son.

The Lady of Kenneth Mackenzie, esq. of Portland-place, a daughter.

In Audley-square, the Lady of Daniel Webb, esq. a son and heir.

24. At Walton upon Thames, Surrey, the Lady of Palmer Hurst, esq. a daughter.

#### MARRIAGES.

Jan. **A**T Lyme, co. Dorset, Mr. Welby 16. King, of the George inn, Loughborough, to Miss Hurst, niece of Capt. Ward.

At Manchester, Mr. Hodgetts, of Bristol, ironmonger, to Miss Wright, daughter of Rev. Mr. W. of Atherstone.

18. Mr.



18. Mr. R. Smith, jun. of Nottingham, to Miss Horton, niece of Wm. H. esq. of Newgate-street, London.

19. Mr. Jn. Garner, farmer and grazier, of Osmaſton, to Mrs. Wartnaby, late of the George inn at Derby.

20. Wm. Jones, esq. banker, of Manchester, to Miss Cordelia Pollard, of Halifax.

Rev. Miles Popple, late fellow of Trinity-college, Cambridge, to Miss Josepha Poſte, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Joſ. Poſte, of Louth, co. Lincoln.

Rev. James-John Taliman, M. A. of Magdalen-college, Oxford, to Miss Mary Forſter, youngest daughter of Rev. Dr. F. registrar of that university.

21. Mr. John Hare, of Lincoln, surgeon and apothecary, to Miss Sarah Porter, second daughter of Mr. Alderman P.

22. Mr. Fox, surgeon, of Derby, to Miss Charlotte Douglas, daughter of Archibald D. esq. of Sandy-brook.

23. Capt. Geo. Metcalfe, of Hull, to Miss Rodwell, of Little Livermere, near Bury.

24. At Aske, near Richmond, co. York, Archibald Speirs, esq. of Elderslie, to Miss Dundas, eldest daughter of Sir Tho. D. bart.

25. By special licence, Wm. Currie, esq. of East Horsley, Surrey, M. P. for Gatton, to Miss Piercy Gore, youngest daughter of the late Col. G. lieutenant-governor of Grenada.

27. At Swansea, co. Glamorgan, Mr. Geo. Shiles, of the customs at Portsmouth, to Miss F. Secombe, daughter of R. S. esq. of Dover-street, Piccadilly.

28. Ichabod Wright, esq. of Nottingham, banker, to Miss Day, of Catton, Norfolk.

30. Lieut.-col. Joseph Buckeridge, to Miss Hotchkin, daughter of the late Tho. H. esq. of Queen-square, barrister at law.

W. Jarvis, esq. of Pembrokeſhire, to Miss J. Williams, of Caernarvon.

31. At Finchinfield, Essex, Mr. Thomas Scott, of Stratford-park, to Miss Cracknell.

Robert Livie, esq. of Copthall-buildings, to Miss Platt, of Cork-street.

Lately, John Buchanan, esq. of Devonſhire-str. Portland-place, to Miss Lucy Waits, of Devonſhire-str. Devonſhire-square.

At Manceter, Mr. Chapman, banker, of Atherſton, to Miss Mitchell, daughter of the late Rev. John M. rector of Graddon.

At Little Dalby, co. Leicester, Rev. James Wykes, rector of Hazlebeach, co. Northampton, to Miss E. Lumley, youngest daug. of Rev. James L. rector of Barnwell in that county.

Mr. H. W. Brooke, of Islington, to Mrs. Lynch, of Wimpole-str. niece of Richard Gordon, esq. of Manchester-square.

At Waterford, Rev. Mr. Noble, rector of Clongill, co. Meath, to Miss Newcombe, dau. of the Bishop of Waterford.

John Blennerhaſſer, esq. of Tralee, co. Kerry, Ireland, to Miss Phair, dau. of Rt. Hon. Lady Richards Phair, and niece to the Earl of Mountnorris.

Mr. Grindon, apothecary, of Cambridge, to Miss Falwaſſer, of Maidenhead, Berks.

Richard Kenrick, esq. ſenior, major of the Denbighſhire militia, aged 89, to Mrs. Irwin, miſtreſs of the Poſt-office at Stratford upon Avon.

J. E. Carter, esq. attorney, of Leicester, to Miss Margaret Lutwidge, dau. of Henry L. esq. of Whitehaven.

W. M. McGeorge, esq. banker, Bond-st. to Miss Brown.

At Edinburgh, John Connel, esq. advocate, to Miss Margaret Campbell, dau. of the Lord Preſident of the Court of Seſſion.

Feb. 1. At Lewes, Suſſex, Edw. Harvey, esq. of Twickenham, only ſon of the late Edw. K. adjutant-general of all the land forces, gov. of Portſmouth, &c. to Miss Harben, dau. of Thomas H. esq. of Lewes.

At Garerans, in Cornwall, Rev. Charles Simpson, rector of Ripley, co. York, to Miss Johnes, of Trewince.

Samuel Prim, esq. of Whitton, Middleſex, to Miss Holden, of Twickenham.

At the feat of the Earl of Hecheſter, Thom. Manſel Talbot, esq. of Glamorganſhire, to Lady Mary Strangeways, his lordſhip's ſecond daughter.

3. At Sheffield, Francis Bradſhaw, esq. of Holbrooke, to Miss Eliza Wilmot, youngest dau. of the late Sir R. W. bart. of Caddeſden.

4. James Hayward, esq. of South Carolina, to Mrs. Edge, of Devonſhire-str. Portland-pl.

5. James Lockhart, jun. esq. of Pall-mall, to Miss Cox, dau. of Daniel C. esq. of Johnſtreet, Berkley-square.

6. Mr. John Satchell, of Limehouſe, timber merchant, to Miss Ratſden, of Crownſtreet, Weſtmiſter.

8. Edmund Howard, esq. of Henrietta-str. to Miss Louiſa Lamon, of Brighton.

9. Mr. Stephen Puddicomb, grocer, of Paul's Chain, to Miss Dingle, of Pentonville.

10. Mr. John Cort, ironmonger, to Miss Read, both of Leicester.

11. At Enfield, Mr. Saunders, ſon of Mr. S. apothecary, at Cheſhunt, to Miss Ninny, dau. of Mr. Bartholomew N. of Enfield, entitled to a large fortune on her coming of age.

12. Edward Lloyd, esq. of Boodſack, to Miss E. Moſtyn, third dau. of Sir Roger M.

13. At Edinburgh, Hon. Capt. Francis Gray, to Miss Mary Anne Johnſton, dau. of Major J. late of 61ſt regiment.

15. Mr. Ambroſe Gilbert King, merchant, to Miss Bigland, dau. of Rich. B. esq. of Froceſter, co. Glouceſter.

17. Stephen Thornton, esq. of Auſtin-friars, to Miss Mary Littledale, dau. of Thom. L. esq. of Rotterdam.

18. By ſpecial licence, John Minet Feſtor, esq. of Updown, Kent, eldeſt ſon of Peter F. esq. of Dover, to Miss Laurie, only daughter of Sir Robert L. bart. of Maxwelton, M. P. for the county of Dumfries.

Mr. Newbold, to Miss Julia Digby, one of the maids of honour to the queen.



19. Mr. George Simcock, of the Bolt in Tun, Fleet-st. coach-master, to Mrs. Mary Sharp, of St. Martin's-st. Leicester-fields.

20. William Troward, esq. of Sloane-st. to Miss Spurrier, of Curzon-st. May-fair.

21. William Francis Woodgate, esq. of Tunbridge-castle, Kent, to Miss Allnutt, of Eltham.

22. Joseph Mitchell Woodyear, esq. of Camberwell, to Miss Budwell, of Dulwich.

#### DEATHS.

1793. **A**T Madras, Cornet Thomas Aug. 13. Haffey, of the third regiment of cavalry.

Sept. . . . At the fort of Penagra, in the East Indies, Ensign Street.

Nov. 25. At Kingston, Jamaica, in his 21st year, Mr. Robert Pearce, youngest son of the late Capt. P. of Woodford, Essex.

Dec. . . . At Quebec, the Hon. William Smith, one of his Majesty's executive council, speaker of the legislative council, and chief justice of the province of Lower Canada.

At Jamaica, in the prime of life, Mr. James Willis, jun. of London.

17. At Antigua, Lieut. Neate, of the 21st regiment, son of Tho. N. esq. of Bath.

30. At her seat, Fairfield, near Warrington, advanced in years, Mrs. Anna Blackburne, a maiden lady, daughter of the late John B. esq. of Orford-hall, aunt of John B. esq. M. P. for the county of Lancaster, and of an antient and honourable family. Related to the late Sir Ashton Lever, knt. she, like him, made natural history her favourite study and delight. Her own collection of birds, insects, corals, and shells, is extensive, and contains many specimens of rare and curious productions, arranged in her museum at Fairfield. Equally fond of botany, and learned in the science, she was the friend and constant correspondent of Linnæus, and very many other learned men on both continents, and also in this kingdom. A plant she discovered Linnæus has named, in honour of her, *Blackburniana*. Orford, late the residence of her father, with whom she lived till his death about the year 1787, has been long famous amongst the learned botanists, for the choice and rare collection of plants with which it was stored; and it was in these gardens that the first pine-apples, North of Trent, were reared. The first time the writer of this article saw these gardens, he remembers with pleasure her father, the then owner, and near 80 years of age, with a most retentive memory giving the vulgar and classical names to every curious plant in his extensive collection.—

Mrs. B. had formed a plan of arranging her own garden at Fairfield in scientific order; and it is to be lamented that ill health prevented for some years past that high and varied state of cultivation in which she had intended to have completed it, and which would have been a great means of facili-

tating the knowledge and study of botany. Sincere and hospitable, of open, candid, and unaffected manners, with a truly good heart, and a clear head, she was highly and justly esteemed, and is now lamented, by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance; and will be sincerely regretted by the poor, who in her have lost a valuable friend and benefactress. The museum she has left to her nephew, John B. esq. M. P.

1794. Jan. 10. Mr. Charles Partington, late of Charles-town, South Carolina.

12. Mr. John Pooley, coal-merchant, of Pickle-herring-stairs.

Guillotined in France, Adrien Lamourrette, aged 52, *ci-devant* member of the Legislative Assembly, and constitutional bishop of the department of the Rhône and the Loire. On being questioned as to his connexions with Mirabeau, he declared, that he was convinced of the very immoral character of that man so shamefully celebrated. He also acknowledged himself to be the author of the discourses pronounced by Mirabeau on ecclesiastical matters.

After an illness of three years, aged 54, Mr. Francis Viret, an eminent farmer and grazier, of Wheatfield, co. Oxford, many years steward to Lord Charles Spencer. He has left a widow, ten daughters, and six sons.

At Walpole, Suffolk, in her 76th year, Mrs. Badeley, relict of Samuel B. esq. late of that place.

At Melton Mowbray, co. Leicester, aged 58, Mr. Matthew Thuke, hair-dresser. His death was occasioned by a small scratch on his leg being neglected, which made amputation necessary, and caused his death.

13. Aged about 60, the Rev. John Oglander, D. D. warden of New-college, Oxford, to which he was elected on the death of Dr. Hayward, 1768. He was next brother to Sir William O. bart, and proceeded M. A. 1765, B. D. 1770, D. D. 1774.

At Enfield, Middlesex, aged 51, Mr. Tho. Liley, 15 years clerk of that parish, master of a considerable day-school, and agent to the Phoenix fire-office in that town. He was, during the illness and inability of the Rev. Mr. Hardy, appointed deputy master of the Free-school, which he recovered to a flourishing state; and, on the appointment of the present master, retired with a pension. He was deputy distributor of the stamps, under David Devisme, esq. who died Oct. 28, 1789, of the gout in his stomach, in consequence of Mr. Liley's house being robbed (vol. LIX. 1150.)

At his house in Gower-street, Walter Farquharson, esq. first commissioner of the Sick and Hurt office.

At Blandford-park, co. Oxford, the infant son of the Marquis of Worcester.

At Hull, Capt. Wm. Wray, of the ship *Holderness*.

At Hinckley, co. Leicester, aged 86, Mrs. Anne Amner, mother of the Rev. Rich. A. Dissenting.



Dissenting-minister at Cosley, co. Stafford.

14. At his lodgings near London-wall, Rev. Thomas Ellis.

At Farm hall, near Huntingdon, in his 19th year, Mr. Thomas Dodgson, second son of the Bishop of Elphin; a young man already become conspicuous at the university of Cambridge.

At her apartments in Gracechurch-street, Mrs. Borradaile, a widow lady, late of Wigton, co. Cumberland.

Aged 92, Mrs. Gilchrist, of Newark.

Aged 50, Capt. Robert Lancaster, one of the common-council of Yarmouth.

15. At Enfield, aged 71, Mr. John Ostliffe, many years brewer in that town.

Aged 75, John Ramey, esq. barrister at law, grandfather of the Earl of Home, and senior of Great Yarmouth corporation.

In Burlington-street, Rd. Pottinger, esq.

Suddenly, in bed, Mr. Benjamin Sexton, of Wymondham, Norfolk.

16. At Poplar, aged 84, Mrs. Eliz. Hunter.

In his 81st year, Henry Wright, esq. an eminent surgeon, who was one of the aldermen and twice mayor of the city of Bath.

In his 68th year, Mr. Dutton, a watchmaker of eminence in Fleet-street, successor to Mr. Mudge, who succeeded Mr. Graham.

17. Aged 84, Mrs. Anne Lee, widow of Capt. Joseph L. late of Rotherhithe, in the West India trade.

At Reading, to which he was removed, being suddenly taken ill at Odiham, on his way from Southampton, where his regiment is quartered, to attend the sessions, Peniston Portlock Powney, esq. lieutenant-colonel of the Berks militia, M.P. for Windsor, and ranger of Windsor Little Park.

Rev. Mr. Swartling, Dissenting-minister at Norwich.

At Auchengraymont, near Hamilton, Samuel Douglass, esq. of Burnhouses.

At his seat at Luxborough, full of years and honour, Sir Edward Hughes, K. B. admiral of the Blue Squadron of his Majesty's fleet. He had served in the navy for more than half a century; was made a lieutenant for his services at the taking of Porto Bello under Admiral Vernon; and served as captain under Admiral Boscawen at the taking of Louisbourg, and with Sir Charles Saunders at the taking of Quebec. As an admiral he commanded in chief in the East Indies during the late war, and supported the honour of his country in several actions with an active enemy, to whom he was always inferior in number of ships. In private life, the goodness of his heart led him to acts of benevolence which, though not ostentatious in themselves, will remain recorded in the memories of many.

18. Suddenly, Mr. Richard Hammond, farmer, of Ballingham, near Newark.

After a long and painful illness, Rev. Mr. Ashton, senior fellow of the collegiate church at Manchester.

At Uppingham, Mrs. Elizabeth Watson, governess of the poor-house there. She has left a husband and four small children to lament her death; as also the poor of that place, by whom she was generally beloved.

At Bitteswell, co. Leicester, to the inexpressible grief of her relations and friends, Mrs. Powell, wife of Rev. James P. vicar of that parish, and daughter of Mr. Twining, the celebrated tea-dealer in the Strand.

19. At Gonerby, aged 72, Mrs. Beedham, Aged 85, Mrs. Rippon, of Kelham, near Newark.

Aged 67, Mr. T. Tilbury, many years master of the Rampant Horse and White Swan inns in Norwich, but had lately retired from business. He was looking at a funeral passing by his house when he dropped down suddenly, and expired in a short time.

20. John Broomhead, esq. of Holles-street, Cavendish-square.

Of a violent fever, — Biddulph, M.D. one of the physicians of St. Bartholomew's hospital, to which office he was elected in 1793, on the death of Dr. Austin.

At her house in Islington, in her 82d year, Mrs. Stonestreet.

Much lamented, Rev. James Carrington, M.A. chancellor of the diocese of Exeter; which office he filled with great ability upwards of 30 years.

At Belgrave, after a few hours illness, J. Alderson, gent.

21. Much regretted by her friends and relatives, aged 83, Mrs. Anne Fox, relict of Mr. Samuel F. of Barcroft-hall; Morton, near Gainsborough.

Rev. William Waldron, of Trowbridge, pastor of the General Baptist meeting there above 50 years.

22. Rev. John Kippling, vicar of Staver-ton and Boddington, near Cheltenham.

At his house in Prince's-street, Bedford-row, aged 86, Edmund Kelly, esq. an attorney and solicitor of great honour and integrity, and descended from one of the most ancient and respectable families in Ireland.

At Portsmouth, after a short illness, J. Dickinson, esq. captain of his Majesty's frigate *Thiabe*.

23. Mr. Samuel Cork, of Bury, Suffolk, banker, and one of the people called Quakers.

At Dumfries, James Gordon, esq. late of Jamaica, brother-german to Sir John G. bart. of Earlston.

Aged 84, Mrs. Inge, wife of Edward I. esq. of the Charter-house, near Coventry.

The only daughter of the Hon. G. H. Neville.

At Crowland, co. Lincoln, aged 84, Mr. W. Whitshed, farmer and grazier.

At Peterborough, Mr. William Newzam, silversmith; a man universally esteemed for his friendly and benevolent disposition.

At Southwell, Mr. Thomas Falkner, sen. surgeon, who possessed extensive talents in his profession, with remarkable suavity of manners.



manners. He has left a numerous family to lament his loss, and his worth was forcibly proclaimed by the general anxiety for his life.

At Vienna, Prince Anthony d'Esterhazy-Galantha, field-marshal, lieutenant-captain of the Hungarian guard of nobles, privy-counsellor of state, grand cross of the order of St. Stephen, a knight of the Golden Fleece, &c. He received, in the famous battle of Hochkirchen, in 1758, a musket-ball, which passed through his body below the breast; he always complained of the consequence of this wound, which at length brought on a gathering on his lungs, which bursting suddenly, occasioned his death, at the age of 66.

24. Aged 30, Capt. Cook, of his Majesty's ship Spitfire, drowned in Poole-harbour. He was eldest and only surviving son of the celebrated navigator. The boat is supposed to have missed the ship in the night, and afterwards upset on one of the ledges of rocks near the Isle of Wight, as the body was found near a mill. The boat had drifted in close to the place where the body was picked up; but no part of the boat's crew, which consisted of the coxswain and seven men, have been found. The captain, had he lived, bid fair to have been an ornament to his profession. His body was brought to Cambridge, Feb. 4, and buried in St. Andrew's church, in the same grave with his brother, who died there of a fever, in his 18th year, Dec. 28, 1793. One brother was drowned in the Thunderer, in a storm; and two daughters were married to naval officers, who were both drowned.

John Stracey, esq. of Lower Tooting.

At Uppingham, aged 84, Mr. Fra. Taylor.

25. In Newman-street, aged 73, Edward Pauncefort, esq.

Frozen to death, in consequence of mistaking his way, and getting into a fish-pond, Mr. Thomas Kenyon, the Duke of Ancaster's park-keeper at Gunthorp, co. Lincoln.

Near Bracknell, Berks, Mrs. Gravis, wife of Charles G. esq. late of the 11th dragoons, and eldest daughter of the late Col. Demetrius James, of the 43d regiment of foot. She has left a large family to lament her loss.

At his seat in Yorkshire, Sir Cha. Hotham, bart. a general of his Majesty's forces, and knight of the most honourable order of the Bath. He has left estates in Yorkshire of above 6000l. a-year value. A moiety of these is hereditary property, the remainder a legacy from Mr. Thompson, the merchant; on account of which, Sir Charles, some years ago, assumed the name of Thompson. These estates, by a settlement made three years since, were entailed on his nephew, Charles, the eldest son of the Bishop of Clogher. The only daughter of Sir Charles has a reversionary interest in the settlement of her mother; and has, besides, a very considerable independent fortune, the bequest of her relation the

Countess of Suffolk; a part of which is the celebrated and beautiful villa of Marble-hill, a classic spot, immortalized by Pope and Swift.—About three years ago Sir Charles resigned the place of gentleman of the chamber; but the King, agreeably to his declaration at that time, kept it open for him; Sir Charles, however, received no salary. That place, therefore, and his red ribbon, are now vacant.

At Bristol, in her 23d year, Mrs. Furze, wife of Mr. Philip F. merchant, of that city, and only daughter of Mr. Wm. Bickley, of Bilston, whose son (aged 28) died on the very day, and nearly at the same hour, as his sister, at his father's house.

At Chelmsford, after a lingering illness, in the 52d year of his age, Charles Fearn, esq. of the Inner Temple, conveyancer, and author of the well-known work, intitled, "An Essay on Contingent Remainders and Executory Devises."

26. At Battersea, co. Surrey, aged 78, Thomas Sievers, esq.

At his brother's chambers in the Temple, George Hunter, esq. younger brother of Dr. H. of York.

Sir Edward Boughton, bart. of Poston-court, co. Hereford. He is succeeded in the title by his brother, Sir Charles William Rouse Boughton, bart.

27. At Chingford-green, co. Essex, in his 74th year, Mr. Edward Jefferson, a considerable grazier.

At Llalheron-wheel, in Caithnessshire, Mr. John Grant, tacksmen of that farm.

Mr. Willis, many years master of the Thatched-house tavern in St. James's-street.

At his brother's house at Stamford-hill, Dr. Thomas Tomson, of Fenchurch-street, late physician to the Surrey dispensary.

At Maidstone, in his 75th year, Matthew Bentham, esq. captain in the Southern regiment of Devonshire militia, having spent 54 years of his life in the service of his country, 18 in the dragoon-guards (during which time he was present at most of the actions in the Scotch rebellion, and was wounded at the battle of Clifton-moor), and 36 in the militia, 32 of which he acted as adjutant to the above regiment.

At Garlford-grange, co. Worcester, Lady Francis Russell Withers, wife of Sir Charles Trubshaw W. kn. daughter of John Ravenhill, esq. and great grand-daughter of Sir Francis Russell, bart. late of Strensham, in that county, after whom she was named, and, by lineal descent, was the only survivor of that ancient family.

At Wilton, of a paralytic stroke, aged 60, Henry Herbert, tenth Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, Baron Herbert of Cardiff. He was born July 3, 1734; and, succeeding his father 1750-51, his Majesty gave the royal assent to an act to empower the guardians of Henry Earl of Pembroke to make leases of his real estate during his minority. In 1752 his



his Lordship, being on his travels, waited on his Majesty at Hanover, and was there appointed a cornet of horse; in 1754, captain of a troop in the first regiment of dragoons; and, returning from his travels in 1755, took his seat in the House of Lords. He was constituted, 1756, lord-lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Wilts, and lord of the bed-chamber to his Majesty when Prince of Wales, which he held after his Majesty's accession to the crown. He was also nominated aid-du-camp to the late King, 1758. In 1759, lieutenant-colonel of Gen. Eliot's regiment of light horse; promoted to the rank of major-general 1761, and of lieutenant-general 1770; and in 1764 appointed colonel of the first regiment of dragoons. He was high-steward of Salisbury, one of the lords of the bed-chamber, and governor of Portsmouth, 1782. He married, 1756, Lady Elizabeth, second daughter of Charles Spencer, late Duke of Marlborough, and by her had a still-born child in 1758, a son, George Lord Herbert, his successor, born September 1759, ensign in the 12th regiment of foot, and a daughter, Charlotte, born July 15, 1773. His Lordship was grandson of Philip 8th earl, who made the fine collection of antiques at Wilton. His remains were removed, in a private manner, from Wilton-house to the family-vault in Wilton church, where they were deposited. Bread and coals were distributed, the same evening, to upwards of 1300 persons, by direction of the present Earl. On the following day a marble sarcophagus, containing the remains of Lady Charlotte, only daughter of the deceased Earl, by the present Countess-dowager, who died at Aix, in Provence, April 1784, was removed from the body of the church, and deposited in the vault, near her father.

28. At Brompton, Mrs. Anne Townshend, a widow lady.

At her house in Manchester-street, Manchester-square, in her 44th year, Mrs. Byam, widow of the Hon. Wm. B. of Cedar-hill, in the island of Antigua.

At the Hot wells, Bristol, Lady Elizabeth King, eldest daughter of the Earl of Erne.

At Rycote, the seat of the Earl of Abingdon, of a complaint in her stomach, Charlotte Countess of Abingdon, and daughter of the late Admiral Sir Peter Warren, K. B. She was married, July 7, 1768, to Willoughby Earl of Abingdon, by whom she had six children: Charlotte, born Oct. 12, 1769, died 1784; Amelia, born Jan. 6, 1774; Willoughby Lord Norrrys, born Feb. 8, 1776, died in 12 days; another Willoughby Lord Norrrys, born in April 1781; Louisa-Anne-Bridget, born 1786; and another daughter, born 1788.

29. At Chatham, aged 84, Mr. Bowers.

At Stanstead, near Ware, Herts, Mr. Jn. Hide, late malt-meter of that place. He had acquired a large fortune with a fair character.

At Bath, aged 69, after a lingering illness, Robert Sayer, esq. of Richmond, many years an eminent printseller in Fleet-street.

At Linby, in his 81st year, Rev. Robert Stanley, rector of that parish, and vicar of Blidworth.

At Burton upon Trent, in an advanced age, Mr. Henry Bakewell, many years grocer, &c. there.

30. At the same place, Mr. Wm. Norton, an eminent surgeon and apothecary.

At Basford, near Nottingham, in his 80th year, Mr. John Elliot, bleacher.

At Lambeth-palace, Lady Eden, relict of the late Sir John E. bart. mother of Lord Auckland, Sir John Eden, bart. and Mrs. Moore, the lady of the present Archbishop of Canterbury.

At Uxbridge, Mr. Daniel Norton, an eminent brewer and auctioneer, and one of the proprietors of the bank there. He has left a widow and ten children.

At his house at Newington, Surrey, aged 89, Rev. John Smith, upwards of 62 years one of the chaplains of St. Saviour, Southwark.

At Sunderland, Mr. T. Smart, ship-owner. What added greatly to the grief of the family was, that the same night an account was received of the total loss of the *Betsy* and *Bruce*, his property, on the coast of Holderness, and all the crew perished, among whom were two of his sons.

At his house in Portman-square, in his 48th year, Benjamin Bond Hopkins, esq. of Pain's hill, Surrey, which he purchased of Mr. Hamilton, and built a capital house there.—Our readers may recollect our valuable correspondent E's account of *Val-ture* Hopkins, commonly called John Hopkins, (vol. LVIII. p. 521), who died in 1732, and whose will was, in part, set aside by Lord Chancellor Talbot, 1736; by which a great part of his property came to his namesake, John Hopkins, esq. of Brittons, who died Nov. 15, 1772. His third daughter became the wife of Benjamin Bond, esq. of Leadenhall street, Turkey-merchant, a gentleman of good repute and fortune, who died about 30 years ago; by whom, besides the subject of this article, he had John Bond, esq. now of Mitcham, Surrey, a respectable Turkey merchant and banker; another son, George; and two daughters, one of whom is now living at Clapham. The mother died Nov. 30, 1787. Mr. Bond of Leadenhall-street had a brother James; whose son was of Newbery, in Berkshire, sail-cloth maker; and whose daughter Elizabeth was married to the Rev. Mr. Hedges, prebendary of Exeter, and rector of Kelley, in the county of Devon. By the deaths of several intermediate branches of the Hopkins family, sons of the other daughters of Mr. H. of Brittons, married to Dare and Dickenson, the late Mr. Bond, when only clerk to Mr. Segrave, attorney in the city, became, by virtue of the testator's will, the



first tenant in tail of all his estates; and, by suffering recoveries thereof, became possessed of them in fee-simple, for which he added to his name that of Hopkins. He was nominated to represent the county of Surrey in 1783, on the advancement of Lord Althorpe to the peerage, but declined before the day of election. He represented the borough of Ilchester; and, at his death, that of Malmesbury. His first wife was Miss Chamberlain, of Worcester-shire, whose brother married Mr. Hopkins's only sister. His second wife was Miss Tomkins, daughter of Captain Tomkins of Downing-street, whom he married May 20, 1773, by whom he had two daughters; the eldest died June 11, 1781, the second survives. Mrs. H. was a lady of a literary turn; had translated several of the poetical parts of the Bible, and was of a disposition extremely different from her husband, from whom she separated, by mutual consent, within a year, with a handsome allowance, and retired to Crickhowel in Brecknockshire, where her daughter lived with her half the year till her death, which happened Sept. 27, 1788. Some of this lady's poetical productions are truly elegant. Mr. H. married, thirdly, Feb. 23, 1791, Miss Knight, sister of Robert K. esq. of Barrells, co. Warwick, a relation of the late Lord Catherlogh; but, having no issue by her, has, we understand, cut off the entail of his estates, and left them to a natural son. For his widow and daughter, however, he has made provision, and has left many other considerable legacies; among which one imperfect clause remains to be completed by the benevolence of his residuary legatees. "I leave to the Humane Society the sum of ————;" [*here unfortunately a blank is left for the intended sum.*] He was building an expensive and large house at Broadstairs, in the isle of Thanet, at the time of his death.

31. At his house in Great Suffolk-street, Charing-cross, in his 83d year, Marriot Arbuthnot, esq. admiral of the Blue. His last surviving son, who died a few years ago, married Elizabeth, the daughter of the Rev. Joseph Rumney, vicar of Berwick upon Tweed, an amiable and beautiful young lady, to whom it is said the admiral has left his fortune.

At Yarmouth, after a long and painful illness, aged 50, James Turner, esq. banker. He served the office of mayor of that borough in 1780.

Aged 77, Edmund Hickerlingill, esq. of Pond-hall Wix, Essex.

Lately, in Germany, Henry Yorke, esq. late of Derby, who is said to have considerably distinguished himself in England by his exertions in the cause of Liberty, and to have been a constant object of persecution for his opinions. When he quitted this country, he passed into France by the way of Liege, and became a volunteer in the French army on

the Rhine. He was immediately promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and commanded the 55th regiment of infantry, under Col. d'Aubigny. When the regiment was ordered to march to assist in the storming of the lines of Haguenau, instead of proceeding according to custom on horseback, at the head of his battalion, he marched at the head of them on foot, with a knapsack at his back, in the same manner as the rest of his fellow-soldiers; with his sword drawn he went along the ranks, encouraging his men with loud shouts and exhortations to advance with fixed bayonets, which they at length did, with an intrepidity that amounted almost to madness, and amidst a tremendous discharge of cannon. After having received a violent wound in his left arm he persevered, until, in attempting to carry the third row of redoubts, he received a mortal wound, and immediately fell, supported by two grenadiers and a black trumpeter, and exclaiming, "I have done my part in serving human nature. I bid defiance to envy and malice; and glory, above all things, to die in the cause of Liberty and Equality, to which I have unremittingly devoted my days and my nights. Although I fall an early victim of this wide-sweeping pestilence, brought on us by a grand conspiracy against the virtues, I trust my name shall not perish, but that posterity will remember, with holy veneration, the names of those heroes whom the sword of slaughter has destroyed while asserting the rights and liberties of mankind!"

At Barbadoes, Capt. Briggs, of the 61st regiment of foot, and brother to Sir John B. bart. of Blackbrook, near Monmouth.

At Jamaica, of a coup de soleil, Mr. Walter Gordon, of Norwich, midshipman on board the *Hermione*.

At Inningshannon, in Ireland, the Rev. Dean Barry.

Edmond Gallwey, esq. of George's-quay, in Cork.

At her house in Merrion-street, Dublin, in her 79th year, Right Hon. Lady Anne Daly, relict of Denis D. esq. sister of the late Earl, and aunt to the present Marquis of Clanricarde.

At Farnham, in an advanced age, Thomas Baker, esq. late of New Alresford, and many years an acting magistrate for the counties of Hants and Surrey.

At Hethel, co. Norfolk, Lady Beevor, wife of Sir Thomas B. bart.

Rev. William Marshall, M. A. rector of Willingale Doe, Essex.

Rev. Mr. Hodgson, of Canthorpe, near Castle-Howard.

In Hyde-street, Bloomsbury, after 14 years confinement, from a stroke of the palsy, which deprived him of the use of his left side, the Rev. Dr. Edward Harwood. When we recollect the poignant sufferings bewailed in patience in the repeated correspondence



spendence which he held with us, we cannot regret his dissolution; and, for his failings, Charity must cover a multitude of sins. He married one of the two daughters of the late Dr. Samuel Chandler, by whom he had several children. His eldest son was surgeon on board the *Providence*, Capt. Bligh. The best account of him will be derived from his own letters to us, vol. LIII. p. 691, LXII. 515, LXIII. 409. 994. He published an Introduction to the Study of the New Testament, 1767, 8vo; a Translation of the New Testament, 2 vols. 1768, 8vo; "Five Dissertations: 1. On the Athanasian Doctrine; 2. On the Socinian Scheme; 3. On the Person of Christ; 4. On the Rise, Progress, Perfection, and End of Christ's Kingdom; 5. On the Causes which evidently conspired to produce our Saviour's Agony, 1772," 8vo; "The Life and Character of Jesus Christ delineated, 1773," 8vo; "Miscellanies of the late ingenious and celebrated M. Abauzit, on historical, theological, and critical subjects, translated from the French, 1774," 8vo; "A View of the various Editions of the Greek and Roman Classics, 1775," 8vo, which went through several editions; an Edition of the New Testament in Greek, with English notes, 2 vols. 1776, 8vo; Sermons, 1776, 8vo; "The great Duty and Delight of Contentment, 1783," 8vo (LIII. 691); his Case (LIV. 766); "The melancholy Doctrine of Predestination exposed, and the delightful Truth of universal Redemption represented, 1778," 8vo (XXVIII. 479); Letter to Mr. Badcock, 1784 (LIV. 921); Discourse on St. Paul's Description of Death, 1790, 8vo.—Since this article was drawn up, we have received the following letter from the Doctor's son:

"Mr. URBAN, No. 6, Hyde-street, Feb. 23.

"I have sent an epitaph, which I thought my father's memory deserved, for insertion in your very valuable repository, that it may be preserved. Yours, &c. ED. HARWOOD.

H. S. E.

EDVARDUS HARWOOD, D. D.

Vir summo ingenio præditus,  
Qui literas sacras, æque ac humanas,  
Mira felicitate coluit, et ornavit.

Ob. 14 Jan. Anno. 1794. Ætatis suæ 65.

Reliquiæ ejus uxoris filiæ, minoris natû,

S. Chandler, D. D. juxta hunc tumulum

Sitæ sunt. Ob. 21 Mali Anno. 1791. æt.  
suæ 58. E. H. Fil. Pof."

At Hatfield, Herts, much lamented, the Rev. Samuel Hare, rector of Brachampton, and vicar of Woolverton, near Stony Stratford, Bucks. The former living, which he had held almost 42 years, is in the patronage of the Marquis of Salisbury. The latter, of the Trustees of the late Dr. Radcliffe, of Oxford.

At Frome, co. Somerset, Dr. Polydore Lewis.

GENT. MAG. February, 1794.

Aged 70, Mrs. Woolston, of Weldon, co. Northampton.

At Market Deeping, co. Lincoln, aged 74, Mr. Thomas Hardy, collar-maker.

By the inclemency of the weather, in returning from Halloughton, Anne Williams, of Lodington, co. Leicester; as also Anne Willimot, going from Cambridge to Eversden.

Mrs. Newman, of Dedham, relict of Mr. N. late vicar and lecturer of that parish.

Mrs. Sadler, wife of Geo. S. esq. of Loxden.

Mr. W. Harrington, farmer, of Chicknal-Smeley, Essex.

At Yarmouth, aged 88, Edm. Cobb, esq.

At Bath, Mr. Thomas-Charles Cruttwell, master of the academy at Wokingham.

Mr. Smallbone, mayor of Abingdon.

Mr. Thomas, apothecary, of College-str. Winchester.

Aged 109 years and upwards, Mrs. Lolly, of Bradford, co. York. She retained her understanding to the last hour.

At his apartments at Kensington, where he went for the benefit of his health, Mr. Robert Kelly, late of the Inner Temple.

At Sible-Heddingham, co. Essex, Francis Chatter. By his own desire, he was carried to Toppesfield in a hearse, followed in five carts by his relations, &c. to the Green Man (a house he formerly frequented), and placed on tressels in the middle of the parlour; the attendants stood round, and spent a guinea (the coffin serving as a table); and, after several of the relations, in the joy and loyalty of their hearts, had sung God save the King! he was interred in the church-yard.

John Schweighauser, professor of Greek and Oriental literature in the University of Strasburgh, the German critic who published Appian, in 1775, at Strasburgh, (LVIII. 1171, LIX. 1127, LXII. ....), with learned notes, in three volumes, and Polybius in six volumes, in 1789, 1790, 1792, at Leipzig (LXI. 659), and Observations and Corrections on Suidas, at Strasburgh, 1700 (LX. 743), has lately, with two other professors, been guillotined at Strasburgh; an event by which Literature has sustained an important loss. His dating the preface to the fifth volume of his Polybius, 1791, the third year of liberty restored to the Gallo-Franc people, could not protect him from their fury.

At Thetford, aged 63, Mrs. Warriker, who kept the ladies' boarding-school there.

At Hertford, aged 67, Mr. John Smith.

At Rothwell, co. Northampton, of a dropsy, Mrs. Cogan, who, in two years and one month, was tapped 14 times; and had 327 quarts of water taken from her. And on Feb. 4, at the same place, of a mortification in his legs, Mr. Cogan, husband of the above lady, who had practised as a surgeon, apothecary, and man-midwife, for near forty years.

Of an apopleptic fit, Mr. Butts, brother of

Ret.



Rev. Mr. B. rector of Wilbraham, co. Camb.

At Calne, Wilts, Mr. Samuel Tripp, sen. late an eminent soap-maker at Bristol.

At Bridgenorth, Mr. William Oakes, hop-merchant.

At Bath, Rev. Samuel Carr, D. D. prebendary of St. Paul, rector of St. Andrew Undershaft, St. Mary Axe, and of Finchley. He was of Clare-hall, Cambridge, A. B. 1758, A. M. 1761, S. T. P. 1782. He was presented to all the rectories in 1770, by Dr. Terrick, bishop of London, by the cession of his nephew Walter.

While drinking his afternoon-tea, of a palpitation of the heart, Mr. James Smith, late master of the grammar-school at Holt, co. Norfolk.

At Gainsborough, aged 83, Mr. Richard Wilton, many years master of the Blackmoor's Head inn there, and well known and respected as a convivial companion.

At Oundle, Mr. Biddlecomb, formerly an officer of excise, from which situation he had some time retired.

At Stoney Stanton, co. Leicester, aged 106, Mr. Clay.

At Great Wigston, in the same county, aged 84, Mr. Simeon Brewer.

At Plymouth-dock, of a fever, Mr. Geo. Edward Birch, of his Majesty's ship Bellona, and youngest son of George B. esq. of St. Leonard's-hill, Winchester.

At Doncaster, aged 74, Mrs. Priscilla Cooke, aunt to Sir George C. bart.

In an advanced age, Mrs. Mary Watts, of Queen-square, Westminster.

At Old Buckenham, Norfolk, aged 66, Mrs. Anne Munnings. Death seems to have directed his shafts with an unerring hand, lately, at the inn-keepers. The Bath road has been cleared of nearly all the old ones within a few months; and now, in London, Gearing, of Water-lane, young Whalley, of Friday-street, and Worrall, of the Cattle, in Wood-street, all lie dead in their houses.

At Wilton-house, Mr. Henry Cowned, who had lived upwards of 40 years in the service of the late Earl of Pembroke.

At Melton Mowbray, aged 92, Mrs. Wainwright.

At his house in Friar-yard, Nottingham, aged 82, John Leaver, gent. one of the people called Quakers.

At Chatham, aged about 90, Mrs. Crowcher, relict of John C. gent. of that town.

Feb. 1. Aged 74, Rev. ——— Jennings, M. A. 30 years head master of St. Saviour's grammar-school, in the borough of Southwark, and late curate of St. Alphage, London-wall.

At Greenwich, aged 74, of a paralytic stroke, Mr. John White, formerly in the India service, and father of Mr. W. of the revenue board at Madras.

At Faversham, Mr. John Simmons, many years surgeon and apothecary at Chatham, but had lately retired from business.

At Wrington, Bath, after a short illness, Henry Leeves, esq. father of Rev. Mr. L. rector of that parish.

S. Adey, esq. of Dursley, co. Gloucester.

At Lincoln, aged 64, Mrs. Anne Mills, late of Stretton, Rutland.

At Beverley, Mr. Wood, of Wawn, in Holdernefs, farmer. He was just going to mount his horse at the inn-door, in order to return home from Beverley market, when he suddenly dropped down, and, though every assistance was immediately afforded him, he died in a short time.

In his 78th year, after having served his country many years as an useful and vigilant magistrate, Samuel Rash, esq. of East Dereham, co. Norfolk.

2. At Newton, near Bingham, aged 70, after an illness of only two hours, Mr. Walker, a reputable farmer.

At Nottingham, Mr. Green, supervisor of excise.

At Baston, near Stamford, the Hon. Capt. Seymour Finch, brother to the Earl of Aylesford.

Suddenly, while conversing with a friend, Rev. John Powell, M. A. an active magistrate, and rector of Rayne, near Braintree, Essex, to which he was presented in 1756, and in which Bp. Kidder had preceded him in the last century.

At Exeter, aged 78, Wm. Norris, esq. of Nonfuch, near Devizes.

At her house in New North street, Red Lion-square, Mrs. Wade, relict of Charles W. esq. late of the Custom-house.

Hon. Baron Power, second baron of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland; of distinguished eminence on the bench, and of not less reputation as an intelligent lawyer. He was also usher to the Court of Chancery; in right of which office, large sums of money, in contest, were occasionally deposited in his hands, for the security of suitors. In the contest between the Duke of Chandos and tenants, which so long engaged the Chancery, a large sum had been paid by the tenants, which, under an order of the Court, was to be invested in government securities, the principal and accruing interest to be the right of the party who obtained the decree; which terminated, after many years, in favour of the tenants. On adjustment of accounts, the usher, as in right of office, withheld the interest, which amounted to near 3000l. The tenants appealed to the Chancellor, who was struck with the equity of their claim, and which we have reason to think was still strengthened by an order of the late Chancellor. Lord Fitzgibbon immediately directed the usher to appear in court, to answer for his conduct. The Baron hesitated, if not refused; alledging his station as a judge, and holding a seat also on the same bench with the Chancellor, in the Court of Exchequer-chamber. The Chancellor was peremptory in his order; and

most



most justly observed, that no person must or should hold a place in that court, where he presided, who did not give personal and immediate attendance when directed; and, further, fixed on the 5th instant for the appearance of the usher personally, to account for his conduct. The Baron brooded in silence over the business. On Sunday, the 2d instant, about one o'clock, he rode to the extremity of the South wall—with calmness dismounted, and gave his horse to the servant, with directions to proceed slowly, and wait at Ringsend for his return. The servant returned; the Baron advanced to the New Packet dock, in Dublin-bay, and disappeared, after leaving his hat on the wall. The servant waited till dusk, and finding no appearance, returned back, but could not get the smallest intelligence, not a trace, the hat excepted, which he immediately recognised. It was then supposed the Baron had taken a boat and boarded some of the packets under weigh for England. These hopes all vanished when the body was discovered, the next morning, on the strand, near the Pigeon-house. A jury sat upon the body; verdict, Accidental Death. His fortune in the English funds is estimated at upwards of 60,000*l.* It is further said, that he left all his papers sealed up, and deliberately made his will; in which he has bequeathed 10,000*l.* to Lord Macartney, who was his patron in Lord Townshend's administration, and by whom he obtained a seat on the Exchequer bench, and the office of usher of the Chancery. The rest of his property, real and personal, which last was very considerable, after some small legacies, he has left to his nephew. This family has been remarkably unfortunate; one brother was killed, a few years since, by the Whiteboys; a second broke his neck when hunting; and a third as above related, fell a sacrifice to high-spirited pride.

Aged 44, the wife of Mr. Thomas Cobb, of Calthrop-house, Banbury, in Oxfordshire, banker. Mrs. C. caught a cold in returning from visiting a friend a few evenings before, and without the least danger being apprehended by the family or their medical friends, sunk away into the arms of death without a sigh, groan, or struggle; one day only was wanting to complete the 20th year of her marriage. She has left a numerous family to regret her loss.

3. Mr. Gabriel Tournie, of Punderfon-place, Bethnal-green, many years master of the French school in Church-street, Spital-fields.

At an advanced age, Thomas Manningham, M. D. of Bath; a gentleman of great skill and reputation in his profession, and of the most pious and benevolent disposition.

At Foremark, co. Derby, Francis Burdett, esq. only son of the venerable Sir Robert B. Bart. and father of Sedley B. esq. who unfortunately perished with Lord Montague in attempting to pass the falls of the Rhine (see vol. LXIII. p. 1054).

Suffocated, with 15 other persons, in attempting to get into the pit at the Little Theatre in the Haymarket (see p. 175), aged 45, John-Charles Brooke, esq. Somerset-herald; and one of the lieutenants in the militia of the West Riding, Yorkshire. He was the second son of William Brooke, esq. of Dodworth, great nephew of the Rev. Mr. John Brooke, of Fieldhead, rector of High Hoyland, co. York, who, in the last century, made large collections for the History of Yorkshire, which descended to his heir abovementioned, and from him to his second son, who continued to make large additions to them; and a catalogue of them may be seen in "British Topography," vol. II. p. 401. He also copied the MSS. of Jenyns and Tilleyson, relative to the same county (*ibid.* 397). The late Mr. Brooke was apprenticed to Mr. James Kirkby, chemist, in Bartlet's-buildings, Holborn; but discovering a strong turn to heraldic pursuits, and having, by a pedigree of the Howard family, which he drew, attracted the notice of the then Duke of Norfolk, he procured him a place in the College of Arms, by the title of Rouge Croix pursuivant, in 1773, from which in 1778, he was advanced to that of Somerset herald, which office he held at his death. His heraldic merit will be best known within the college, and to those out of it who are masters of the science. His collections, during many excursions in his own country, and one to the Continent, were numerous; and his application to his profession indefatigable. His few publications are confined to the "Archæologia" of the Society of Antiquaries, of which he became a member 1775; and some communications to Mr. Urban, signed J. B. He assisted Dr. Nash in the early part of his Worcester-shire Collections, and Mr. Gough in the account of Yorkshire, in the new edition of Camden's "Britannia." See, in "Archæologia," vol. IV. p. 182, his conjectures on a seal of Sir Richard Worsley; *ibid.* 311, the ceremonial of making the king's bed; V. 188, illustration of a Saxon inscription on the church of Kirkdale, in the North riding of Yorkshire; *ib.* 211, account of an antient seal of Robert baron Fitz Walter; *ib.* 232 and 367, description of the great seals of Queen Catharine Parr, and Mary d'Estè, second wife of James II.; VI. 39, illustration of a Saxon inscription in Aldborough church, in Holderness; VII. 416, a deed of the manor of Nether Sittlington, co. York. Mr. B. has left an elder brother, an attorney, and two sisters whom he appointed his executrixes and residuary legatees. His MSS. and many of his books are bequeathed to the College of Arms. He was buried in St. Bennet's church, Bennet's-hill, where several of the college have been deposited. His funeral, attended by the heralds and his own relations, was also accompanied by his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, E. M. the Earl of Leicester,



cester, P. A. S. Sir Joseph Banks, P. R. S. John Topham, Craven Ord, and Edmund Turnor, esqrs. FF. A. and R. Ss. Rev. Mr. Brand, Sec. A. S. John Caley, James Moore, and John Lambert, esqrs. FF. A. S. who voluntarily paid this last tribute of regard to their deceased friend.—His fellow-sufferer on the same fatal evening was

Benjamin Pingo, esq. York herald, son of Mr. Thomas P. engraver of the Mint, who died in 1776. He was Rouge Dragon pursuivant 1780, and York herald 1786. He was buried in the Tower along with his family, and his funeral was attended by the College of Arms. He was much respected by his brethren as an honest and good man. He also has left his MSS to the College.

The other sufferers by this melancholy accident, that have been owned, are,

Mr Robinson, only son and successor of Mr. R. farrier, in Coleman-street and Clerkewell, who died Jan. 13, 1789.

Capt. Pigot, of the royal navy.

Mr. Brandram, nephew of Mr. B. of the white lead manufactory, Horsley-down.

Miss Brandram, niece of Mr. B.

Mrs. Fisher, sister-in-law to Mr. Brandram.

Mr. George Garbutt, of Wellclose-square, late captain of the Three Sisters, of Whitby.

Mrs. Gwatkin, an amiable young lady, the wife of Mr. G. Dancing-master, Bartlett's-buildings.

Miss Whittow, daughter of Mr. W. copper-plate-smith, Shoe-lane.

Miss Charlotte Bushnell, niece to Mr. Norton, coach-maker, Berners-street.

Mrs. Alice Willis, and E. S. Willis, wife and son of Mr. W. Holborn-court, Grays-inn.

Mrs. Anne Spencer, wife of Mr. S. butcher, St. James's-market.

Mrs. Hartwell, of Earl-st. Blackfriars.

4. At Beaumaris, of a milk fever, after being safely delivered of a daughter, the Lady of Sir Thomas Hyde Page, knt.

Mrs. Gabriel Mathias, wife of Gabriel M. esq. of Middle Scotland-yard, Whitehall.

At Woolhampton-house, Berks, aged five years, the Hon. Frances Boscawen, second daughter of Lord Viscount Falmouth.

At Bath, Thomas Tuttridge, esq. one of the gentlemen ushers of his Majesty's privy-chamber.

In her 82d year, Mrs. — House, younger and maiden sister of Henry H. esq. father of Westminster.

5. At the house of Nathaniel Barnardiston, esq. in Harpur-street, of a paralytic stroke, in the 71st year of her age, Mrs. Gawfell, widow of the late Rev. John G. dissenting minister at Bury St. Edmunds, who died 1768, and mother of Mrs. Barnardiston.

At the house of Mr. Tremells, in Northumberland-street, Miss Whitby, sister to Mrs. Tremells.

Mrs. Hollingworth, of Ratton-garden, relict of John H. esq. banker.

At his chambers in Lincoln's-inn, Richard Burke, esq. counsellor at law, recorder of Bristol, and brother of the Right Hon. Edmund B.; with whom and another relation he had supped the preceding evening, in Duke-street, St. James's, when he was in good health and spirits; and at 12 o'clock was carried in a coach to his chambers, where he was soon after taken very ill, and expired before three in the morning. He was usually called *Dick Burke*, on account of his easy humour and familiar good-nature, and was a very valuable man. He possessed an understanding which, though distant from the transcendent powers of his brother, was highly respectable, and fraught with various and abundant knowledge. He excelled in repartee, which he delivered with a pleasant quaintness, that gave an additional poignancy to the sentiment. But it is the best part of the eulogium which his character demands, that he had an humane and honourable disposition.

6. Tobias Stapleton, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, attorney at law. By this gentleman's death the respectable part of the profession has lost a most valuable member, who never encouraged or undertook a dishonourable suit, and scarcely ever failed of carrying a just one. Born in a country famed for the spirit and generosity of its inhabitants, and long resident in London, the writer of this article, who knew him 22 years, ventures to assert, as an example to the rising generation, that he never was acquainted with any act of his life which was not animated by humanity, integrity, and honour.

At Berwick upon Tweed, aged 82, Capt. Charles Terrott, of the invalids. He lived to be the oldest officer in his Majesty's service, having borne a commission 67 years, and retained all his senses, with every faculty of his mind, in full vigour, till within a few days of his death. He was father to Elias Terrot, esq. captain-lieutenant of the 52d or Oxford regiment, who was killed at Bangalore, in the East Indies, by a random shot, while he was reconnoitring the enemy's works. Capt. T. was born in Ireland, his parents were both of France, whence they had fled during the persecutions in the end of the last century. In the year 1758, he married Miss Elizabeth Pratt, who was niece to Elias Borham, esq. of Berwick upon Tweed, who had large possessions there, to whom Capt. Terrot's family were heirs, by whom he has also Charles T. another son, Captain and Quarter-master of the artillery, and two daughters.

7. At his lodgings in Bond-street, the Rev. John Shebbeare, of St. Mary-hall, Oxford, B. C. L. 1765, rector of East Hamdon, Essex, to which he had been presented by the daughters of the late Sir John Tyrrell, bart. before 1772.

Mr. Josiah Barghan, hatter, of Bell-yard, opposite the monument.



At Wemering, John Carter, esq. alderman of Portsmouth, and father of the present mayor, Sir John C.

At Woolpit, aged 81, Mr. Fulcher Blake, formerly an eminent attorney at New Buckenham, Norfolk.

At Barston, aged 84, Mrs. Wade, relict of Mr. Benjamin W. butcher.

At Bays-water, Mrs. Jefferies, widow of Mr. Benj. J. of Taunton.

8. Miss Elizabeth Richardson, daughter of Mr. Robert R. of the Six Hundreds in Heckington fen, co. Linc. She had been dancing a few evenings before; and the cause of her death is supposed to have originated from drinking cold water or small beer, and going into the air before she was cool.

At Leominster, aged 93, Mrs. Lock, widow. Her age, added to the ages of her two sisters and brother, now living, amount to 366 years.

Aged 84, in Hoxton workhouse, where she had lived these last 15 years, although Mr. Rose had left her and her daughter 50,000l. Mrs. Mary Rose. Miss Elizabeth Rose, the daughter, married a young man, who got possession of the money, spent it, broke her heart, and obliged the worthy mother to seek refuge in a workhouse.

At Preston-pans, John Ross, esq. of Balkial, late major of the 31st foot.

Catharine Durand, of Knightsbridge, wife of Matthew Durand.

9. At Panteague, co. Pembroke, the Rev. Charles Harries, vicar of Llangefelach and Llanfawr, co. Glamorgan.

10. Mrs. Wilde, wife of Mr. W. of Acre-lane, Clapham.

At Grantham, Mrs. Rawlinson, a maiden lady, sister of Mr. James R. one of the justices of that borough.

Aged 79, Mr. Robert Bunyan, of Lincoln, formerly supervisor of excise.

Aged 104, Mrs. Hunt, of Taunton, widow.

11. Mr. George Daniel, attorney, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street.

Advanced in years, Mrs. Clara Drummond, of Lincoln, a maiden lady.

At Lutterworth, in his 28th year, Mr. Thomas Healey, attorney.

Killed by a fire-engine, during the fire at Knightsbridge (see p. 176), Mr. Greuber; who had filled an important office in the E. Indies, and had returned to England with a plentiful fortune, honourably acquired as superintendant of the great muslin manufacture at Dacca. He had, that day, been on a visit to his brother, Capt. Greuber, of Sloane-street; and, on the alarm of the neighbouring accident, they both walked to the spot; where they had no sooner arrived, than an engine, moved along by men, rushed so furiously upon them, on the foot-path, that they had not time to escape. Mr. G. being thrown down, was so dreadfully trampled on, and crushed, that he expired in about half an hour, most of his ribs being broken.

Capt. G's life was most miraculously preserved by his activity in springing up the wall of Hyde-park, where he hung by his hands, clinging to the brick-work, for a moment, till the engine had passed. The deceased was a gentleman of an amiable character; and had just fitted up a house at Bromley, in Kent, in the most elegant style, and had only slept two nights in it when this most dreadful catastrophe befel him.

12. Mrs. Eddowes, wife of Mr. William E. printer and bookseller, at Shrewsbury.

13. At Edinburgh, the Hon. Robert Barron Rutherford, of Fairington, of whom a particular account will be given next month.

At his house in Charter-house-square, after a few days illness, Wm. Loveday, esq.

At her father's house in Laurence-street, Chelsea, Miss Eliz. Smith.

At Chatham, aged upwards of 70, Mr. Wm. Cooper, grocer.

At the same place, Mrs. Bushell, wife of Mr. John B. many years master of the Horn inn, and coach master of that town, but had lately retired.

Aged 80, Mrs. Fenn, of Lincoln, widow.

14. At East Dereham, Norfolk, aged 55, Sir John Fenn, knt. M. A. F. S. A. in the commission of the peace and a deputy lieutenant of that county, for which he served the office of sheriff, in 1791, with the same propriety and decorum that distinguished all his actions; and left an history of its duties, which might be serviceable to his successors. Among other things, he revived the painful duty of attending in person the execution of criminals, as adding to the solemnity and impressive awe of the scene; and he was the first to admit Catholics on juries, under the new statute for that purpose enacted. He was born in Norwich, Nov. 26, 1739; educated, first, under the Rev. Mr. Brett, at Scarning, in Norfolk; afterwards, under the Rev. Mr. Christian, at Botesdale, in Suffolk; and admitted at Gonville and Caius college, Cambridge, where he proceeded, B. A. 1761, M. A. 1764, and was an honorary fellow till Jan. 1, 1766, when he married Ellenor, daughter of Sheppard Frere, esq. of Roydon, co. Suffolk, who survives him, and by whom he had no issue. He was buried, by his particular desire, in the vault of her family at Funningham, co. Suffolk; his own ancestors, except an aged mother who survives him, being deposited in a vault at Houghton in le Dale, in North Greenhoe hundred, Norfolk, \*, having all died in his earliest infancy; he considered himself as engrafted into his wife's family, which, in a man so fond of heraldic and genealogical studies, was the highest compliment to her and them. Sir John distinguished himself early by his application to the study of our national history and antiquities, for which he had

\* See Blomefield, V. 81.



formed great collections, particularly that of Peter Le Neve, for the contiguous counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, from the wreck of that of Thomas Martin, to erect a monument to whose memory in the church where he was buried he has left a sum of money. Among the rest was a large collection of original letters, written during the reigns of Henry VI. Edward IV. Richard III. and Henry VII. by such of the Paston family, and others, who were personally present in court and camp, and were, in those times, persons of great consequence in the county of Norfolk. These letters contain many curious and authentic state anecdotes, relating not only to Norfolk but to the kingdom in general, as to the wars in France. Two volumes of them were published in 1787, 4to (see vol. LVII. pp. 165, 472), and dedicated, by permission, to his Majesty, who rewarded the merit of the editor with the honour of knighthood. Two others appeared in 1789, with notes and illustrations by Sir John; and we have the pleasure to learn that a fifth is left ready for the press. He was the author of a very interesting letter to Mr. Urban, "On the Post and Postage of Letters, and on the Privilege and Modes of Franking Letters" (LIV. 644). Though he contributed nothing to the *Archæologia* of the Society of Antiquaries, he was a benefactor to them by drawing up "Three Chronological Tables" of their members, which were printed in a quarto pamphlet, 1784, for the use of the Society. But his merit was not confined to his library. As an active, knowing, and upright magistrate, a zealous, warm, disinterested friend, and in all the duties of social life, he has left few equals; and his loss is universally deplored, even by those whose conduct his example reproached; and the severity of his virtue awed. If the inquisitive antiquary, the clear, faithful, and accurate writer, be justly valued by literary characters; the intelligent and upright magistrate, by the inhabitants of the county in which he resided; the informing and pleasing companion, the warm and steady friend, the honest and worthy man, the good and exemplary Christian, by those with whom he was connected; the death of few individuals will be more sensibly felt, more generally regretted, or more sincerely lamented.

14. At Barmborough, near Doncaster, the Rev. Anthony Eyre, residentiary of York cathedral.

At his father's house, aged 18, Mr. Thomas Roberts, son of Mr. John R. master of the White Horse inn, Fetter-lane.

At Chatham, in consequence of the wound he received in a duel with Lieut. Ford, on the 6th instant, Ensign Bunberry.

15. At Boston, near St. Margaret's, Rochester, Mr. Stephen Spong, gentleman-farmer, of Boston.

16. Miss Catharine Hammerley, daughter of Tho. H. esq. of Pall-mall.

Mrs. Newton, of Charles-street, Berkeley-square, widow of Dr. N. late bishop of Bristol.

17. In Old Fish-street, in his 70th year, Mr. Thomas Deeble.

18. In Maddox-street, Hanover-square, Miss Hercy, sister of — H. esq. banker, of Bond-street.

19. At Portsmouth, after a few days illness, Mr. Wm. Andrews, one of the landing-waiters at that port, and many years master of the Phoenix lodge, held at the Three Tuns in that town.

In Lichfield-street, Soho, very much advanced in years, Mr. John Gerard, auctioneer; a man of the strictest integrity in his profession, and well known to the amateurs in every species of curious collection, particularly prints and medals.

24. In Hertford-street, Hugh Jones, esq.

#### GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

SIR John Dick, and John Martin Leake, esq. appointed comptrollers of the army accounts.

Sir Benjamin Thompson, knt. privy-counsellor, lieutenant-general, and commander in chief of the general staff of the army of his Most Serene Highness the Elector Palatine Duke of Bavaria, and colonel-proprietor of his Highness's regiment of artillery, permitted to accept the title and dignity of a Count of the Holy Roman Empire, by the style and title of Count of Rumford; which hath been conferred upon him, expressly as a reward for his public services, by his said Highness the Elector, in the month of May, 1792, when his Most Serene Highness was in the exercise of the powers of a Vicar of the Empire: also, to wear the royal military order of St. Stanislaus, and the most antient and royal order of the White Eagle of Poland; both of which have been conferred upon him, the former in the month of July, 1785, and the latter in the month of August, 1789, by his Majesty the King of Poland.

Col. Oliver De Lancey, appointed barrack-master-general to his Majesty's forces.

Capt. John Abercrombie, of the 75th foot, appointed major of brigade to the forces on the Continent under the Duke of York.

George Hollins, and — Jobrens, appointed surgeons to the said forces.

Thomas Byrdal Hugo, appointed deputy purveyor to the hospitals for the said forces.

John Bessell, Benjamin Mee, Frederick De Diemar, Gideon Duncan, John Brown, James Newland, Francis Coffin, and Thomas Greet, appointed assistant commissaries of stores, provisions, &c. to the said forces.

Col. John St. Leger, appointed barrack-master to the said forces.

Francis M'Donnell, appointed surgeon to the said forces.

Major Charles Craufurd, of the 2d dragoon-guards, appointed deputy adjutant-general to the said forces.



## THEATRICAL REGISTER.

- Jan.* HAY-MARKET.
1. The Constant Couple—The Children in the Wood.
  2. The Recruiting Officer—Ditto.
  3. The Haunted Tower—The Divorce.
  4. Tempest—Harlequin Peasant.
  6. Oroonoko—Ditto.
  7. The Mariners—Ways and Means—Ditto.
  8. My Grandmother—The Children in the Wood—Ditto.
  9. The Citizen—The Prize—Ditto.
  10. My Grandmother—Ways and Means—The Prize. [in the Wood.
  11. The Recruiting Officer—The Children
  13. The Haunted Tower—Harlequin Peasant.
  14. A Quarter of an Hour before Dinner—*Heigho for a Husband!*—Mock Doctor.
  15. Half an Hour after Supper—Ditto—The Children in the Wood.
  16. My Grandmother—The Children in the Wood—Harlequin Peasant.
  17. The Prodigal—*Heigho for a Husband!*—No Song No Supper. [Peasant.
  18. The Mariners—The Prize—Harlequin
  20. All in Good Humour—*Heigho for a Husband!*—Children in the Wood.
  21. Love in a Village—Harlequin Peasant.
  22. A Quarter of an Hour before Dinner—*Heigho for a Husband!*—The Prize.
  23. My Grandmother—The Children in the Wood—Harlequin Peasant.
  24. The Haunted Tower—The Citizen.
  25. The Prodigal—*Heigho for a Husband!*—The Children in the Wood.
  27. Peeping Tom—The Prize—Ditto.
  28. Love in a Village—Harlequin Peasant.
  29. All in Good Humour—*Heigho for a Husband!*—No Song No Supper.
  31. My Grandmother—The Children in the Wood—Harlequin Peasant.
- Feb. 1.* All in Good Humour—*Heigho for a Husband!*—The Prize.
3. My Grandmother—No Song No Supper—Ditto. [The Mariners.
  4. The Prodigal—*Heigho for a Husband!*
  5. The Recruiting Officer—The Children in the Wood.
  6. The Haunted Tower—Mock Doctor.
  7. The Prize—The Children in the Wood—Harlequin Peasant.
  8. The Quaker—*Heigho for a Husband!*—*The Purse; or, Benevolent Tar.*
  10. My Grandmother—The Children in the Wood—Harlequin Peasant.
  11. Rosina—My Grandmother—The Purse.
  12. The Quaker—Ways and Means—Ditto.
  13. The Padlock—The Prize—Ditto.
  14. Rosina—My Grandmother—Ditto.
  15. A Quarter of an Hour before Dinner—

- Heigho for a Husband!*—The Children in the Wood. [Peasant.
17. The Citizen—The First Floor—Harlequin
  18. Rosina—My Grandmother—The Children in the Wood. [The Purse.
  19. The Prodigal—A Bold Stroke for a Wife—
  20. Half an Hour after Supper—*Heigho for a Husband!*—No Song No Supper.
  21. Rosina—The Prize—The Children in the Wood.

- Jan.* COVENT-GARDEN.
1. Notoriety—Harlequin and Faustus.
  2. The World in a Village—Ditto.
  3. The West Indian—Ditto.
  4. Fontainebleau—Ditto.
  6. King Lear—Ditto.
  7. The Comedy of Errors—Ditto.
  8. Love in a Village—Ditto.
  9. Hamlet—Ditto.
  10. The World in a Village—Ditto.
  11. The Castle of Andalusia—Ditto.
  13. Douglas—Ditto.
  14. A Day in Turkey—Ditto.
  15. Much Ado about Nothing—Ditto.
  16. Comedy of Errors—Ditto.
  17. The World in a Village—Ditto.
  18. The Beggar's Opera—Ditto.
  20. King Lear—Ditto.
  21. Just in Time—Ditto.
  22. The School for Wives—Ditto.
  23. The World in a Village—Ditto.
  24. Marian—Siege of Berwick—Ditto.
  25. The Beaux Stratagem—Ditto.
  27. Love in a Village—Maid of the Oaks.
  28. Hamlet—Harlequin and Faustus.
  29. Douglas—Ditto.
  31. King Lear—Ditto. [derers.
- Feb. 1.* Venice Preserv'd—The Midnight Wanderers.
3. Macbeth—Harlequin and Faustus.
  4. Venice Preserv'd—The Midnight Wanderers.
  5. *Love's Fraillties; or, Precept against Practice*—Hartford Bridge.
  6. Ditto—Oscar and Malvina.
  7. Ditto—Ditto.
  8. Ditto—Ditto.
  10. The Belle's Stratagem—Ditto.
  11. Love's Fraillties—Harlequin and Faustus.
  12. Ditto—Oscar and Malvina.
  13. Road to Ruin—Harlequin and Faustus.
  14. The World in a Village—Sprigs of Laurel
  15. The Castle of Andalusia—The School for Arrogance.
  17. A Day in Turkey—Oscar and Malvina.
  18. The Fair Penitent—Harlequin and Faustus
  19. Wild Oats—The Farmer.
  20. The Fair Penitent—Harlequin and Faustus
  21. Hamlet—The Poor Soldier.

## BILL of MORTALITY, from Jan. 28, 1794. to Feb. 25, 1794,

Christened.	Buried.
Males 910 } 1687	Males 1198 } 2413
Females 777 }	Females 1215 }
Whereof have died under two years old 733	

Peck Loaf 25. 6d.

Between	2 and 5	278	50 and 60	227
	5 and 10	78	60 and 70	204
	10 and 20	60	70 and 80	150
	20 and 30	164	80 and 90	75
	30 and 40	218	90 and 100	2
	40 and 50	218	100	



# EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN FEBRUARY, 1794. Com. Ex. Bills.

Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Confols.	Ditto 1726	4 per Ct. Confols.	5 per Ct. Ann.	Long Ann.	Short 1778-9	India Stock.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	New Navy.	Excheq 3 per Ct. Scrip.	Mar. 31 1794.	June 30 1794.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	Irish Lott. Tickets.
27 155 2 1/2 1/2	68 1/2 1/2 1/2	—	83 1/2 1/2 1/2	100 1/2 1/2 1/2	200 1/2 1/2 1/2	98 1/2 1/2 1/2	198 1/2 1/2 1/2	13s. pr.	—	—	66 1/2 1/2 1/2	10 1/2 1/2 1/2	—	—	—	16 6 6	—
28 154 1/2 1/2	67 1/2 1/2 1/2	—	83 1/2 1/2 1/2	100 1/2 1/2 1/2	200 1/2 1/2 1/2	98 1/2 1/2 1/2	198 1/2 1/2 1/2	5	—	68	—	10 1/2 1/2 1/2	—	—	—	16 2 6	—
29 156 1/2 1/2	67 1/2 1/2 1/2	—	84 1/2 1/2 1/2	101	204	98 1/2 1/2 1/2	199 1/2 1/2 1/2	—	—	—	—	9 1/2 1/2 1/2	—	—	—	16 2 6	—
30 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31 156 1/2 1/2	67 1/2 1/2 1/2	—	84 1/2 1/2 1/2	101 1/2 1/2 1/2	204	98 1/2 1/2 1/2	199 1/2 1/2 1/2	Par	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	16 3 6	—
Sunday —	68	—	84 1/2 1/2 1/2	101 1/2 1/2 1/2	200	98 1/2 1/2 1/2	200 1/2 1/2 1/2	5s. pr.	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	16 2 6	—
1 156 1/2 1/2	67 1/2 1/2 1/2	—	84 1/2 1/2 1/2	101 1/2 1/2 1/2	200 1/2 1/2 1/2	98 1/2 1/2 1/2	199 1/2 1/2 1/2	5	—	—	—	6 1/2 1/2 1/2	—	—	—	16 6 6	—
2 156 1/2 1/2	67 1/2 1/2 1/2	—	84 1/2 1/2 1/2	101 1/2 1/2 1/2	200 1/2 1/2 1/2	98 1/2 1/2 1/2	199 1/2 1/2 1/2	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	16 9 6	—
3 156 1/2 1/2	67 1/2 1/2 1/2	—	84 1/2 1/2 1/2	101 1/2 1/2 1/2	200 1/2 1/2 1/2	98 1/2 1/2 1/2	199 1/2 1/2 1/2	6	—	—	—	5 1/2 1/2 1/2	—	—	—	16 11 6	—
4 156 1/2 1/2	67 1/2 1/2 1/2	—	84 1/2 1/2 1/2	101 1/2 1/2 1/2	200 1/2 1/2 1/2	98 1/2 1/2 1/2	199 1/2 1/2 1/2	6	—	—	—	5 1/2 1/2 1/2	—	—	—	16 10 6	—
5 155	68 1/2 1/2 1/2	—	84 1/2 1/2 1/2	101 1/2 1/2 1/2	200 1/2 1/2 1/2	98 1/2 1/2 1/2	199 1/2 1/2 1/2	6	—	—	—	6 1/2 1/2 1/2	—	—	—	16 11 6	—
6 155	68 1/2 1/2 1/2	—	84 1/2 1/2 1/2	101 1/2 1/2 1/2	200 1/2 1/2 1/2	98 1/2 1/2 1/2	199 1/2 1/2 1/2	6	—	—	—	6 1/2 1/2 1/2	—	—	—	16 11 6	—
7 155	68 1/2 1/2 1/2	—	84 1/2 1/2 1/2	101 1/2 1/2 1/2	200 1/2 1/2 1/2	98 1/2 1/2 1/2	199 1/2 1/2 1/2	6	—	—	—	6 1/2 1/2 1/2	—	—	—	16 11 6	—
8 155	68 1/2 1/2 1/2	—	84 1/2 1/2 1/2	101 1/2 1/2 1/2	200 1/2 1/2 1/2	98 1/2 1/2 1/2	199 1/2 1/2 1/2	6	—	—	—	6 1/2 1/2 1/2	—	—	—	16 11 6	—
9 155	68 1/2 1/2 1/2	—	84 1/2 1/2 1/2	101 1/2 1/2 1/2	200 1/2 1/2 1/2	98 1/2 1/2 1/2	199 1/2 1/2 1/2	6	—	—	—	6 1/2 1/2 1/2	—	—	—	16 11 6	—
Sunday —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 157	67 1/2 1/2 1/2	—	83 1/2 1/2 1/2	101 1/2 1/2 1/2	201 1/2 1/2 1/2	98 1/2 1/2 1/2	201 1/2 1/2 1/2	7	—	67 1/2 1/2 1/2	—	6 1/2 1/2 1/2	—	—	—	16 11 6	—
11 160	68 1/2 1/2 1/2	—	83 1/2 1/2 1/2	101 1/2 1/2 1/2	202 1/2 1/2 1/2	98 1/2 1/2 1/2	202 1/2 1/2 1/2	8	—	—	—	6 1/2 1/2 1/2	—	—	—	16 13 6	—
12 160	68 1/2 1/2 1/2	—	83 1/2 1/2 1/2	101 1/2 1/2 1/2	202 1/2 1/2 1/2	98 1/2 1/2 1/2	202 1/2 1/2 1/2	8	—	—	—	6 1/2 1/2 1/2	—	—	—	16 13 6	—
13 159	68 1/2 1/2 1/2	—	83 1/2 1/2 1/2	101 1/2 1/2 1/2	202 1/2 1/2 1/2	98 1/2 1/2 1/2	202 1/2 1/2 1/2	12	—	—	—	6 1/2 1/2 1/2	—	—	—	16 13 6	—
14 158	67 1/2 1/2 1/2	—	83 1/2 1/2 1/2	101 1/2 1/2 1/2	201 1/2 1/2 1/2	98 1/2 1/2 1/2	201 1/2 1/2 1/2	12	—	—	—	6 1/2 1/2 1/2	—	—	—	16 13 6	—
15 156 1/2 1/2	67 1/2 1/2 1/2	—	82 1/2 1/2 1/2	101 1/2 1/2 1/2	200 1/2 1/2 1/2	98 1/2 1/2 1/2	200 1/2 1/2 1/2	15	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	16 13 6	—
Sunday —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16 157 1/2 1/2	67 1/2 1/2 1/2	—	82 1/2 1/2 1/2	101 1/2 1/2 1/2	201 1/2 1/2 1/2	98 1/2 1/2 1/2	201 1/2 1/2 1/2	15	—	—	—	4 1/2 1/2 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
17 158 1/2 1/2	68 1/2 1/2 1/2	—	83 1/2 1/2 1/2	101 1/2 1/2 1/2	201 1/2 1/2 1/2	98 1/2 1/2 1/2	201 1/2 1/2 1/2	—	—	67 1/2 1/2 1/2	—	4 1/2 1/2 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
18 158	68 1/2 1/2 1/2	—	83 1/2 1/2 1/2	101 1/2 1/2 1/2	201 1/2 1/2 1/2	98 1/2 1/2 1/2	201 1/2 1/2 1/2	17	—	—	—	4 1/2 1/2 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
19 158	68 1/2 1/2 1/2	—	83 1/2 1/2 1/2	101 1/2 1/2 1/2	201 1/2 1/2 1/2	98 1/2 1/2 1/2	201 1/2 1/2 1/2	19	—	—	—	4 1/2 1/2 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
20 157 1/2 1/2	67 1/2 1/2 1/2	—	82 1/2 1/2 1/2	100 1/2 1/2 1/2	201 1/2 1/2 1/2	98 1/2 1/2 1/2	201 1/2 1/2 1/2	19	—	—	—	4 1/2 1/2 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
21 158	67 1/2 1/2 1/2	—	82 1/2 1/2 1/2	100 1/2 1/2 1/2	201 1/2 1/2 1/2	98 1/2 1/2 1/2	201 1/2 1/2 1/2	19	—	—	—	4 1/2 1/2 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
22 —	67 1/2 1/2 1/2	—	82 1/2 1/2 1/2	100 1/2 1/2 1/2	201 1/2 1/2 1/2	98 1/2 1/2 1/2	201 1/2 1/2 1/2	—	—	—	—	4 1/2 1/2 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
Sunday —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23 158 1/2 1/2	67 1/2 1/2 1/2	—	82 1/2 1/2 1/2	100 1/2 1/2 1/2	201 1/2 1/2 1/2	98 1/2 1/2 1/2	201 1/2 1/2 1/2	18	—	—	—	4 1/2 1/2 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
24 158 1/2 1/2	67 1/2 1/2 1/2	—	82 1/2 1/2 1/2	100 1/2 1/2 1/2	201 1/2 1/2 1/2	98 1/2 1/2 1/2	201 1/2 1/2 1/2	18	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—

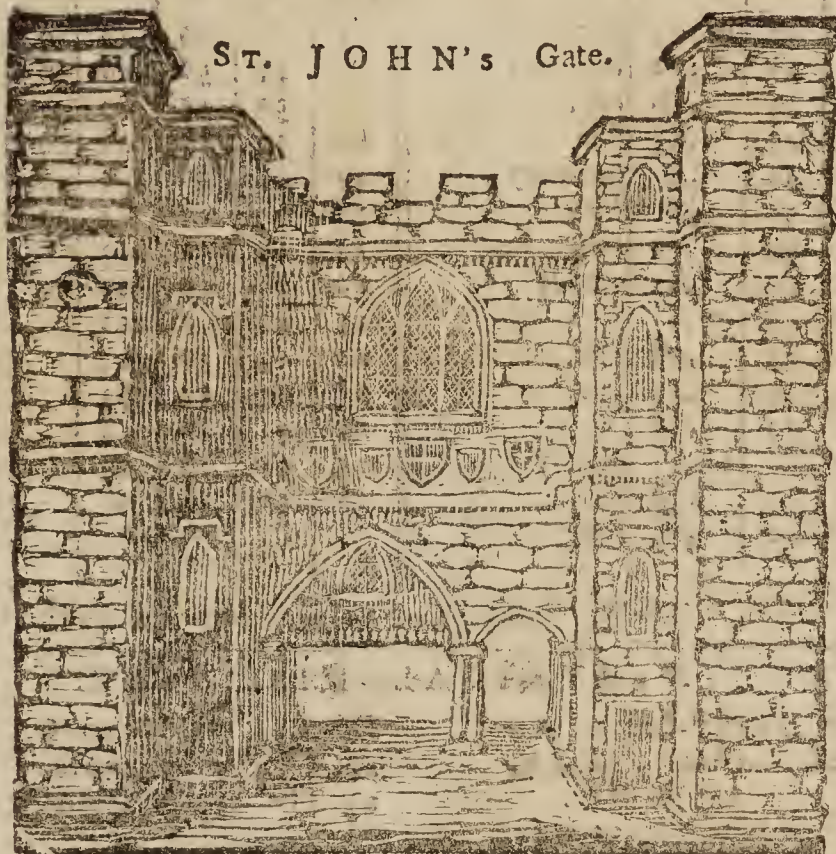
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For MARCH, 1794.  
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By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Passage, Fleet-Street;  
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## METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for March, 1794.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					
D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Mar. 1794.	D. of Month	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Feb. 1794.
Feb.	0	0	0			Mar.	0	0	0		
26	49	57	46	29,73	fair	13	36	49	44	29,75	showery
27	46	54	46	,72	showery	14	43	50	46	30,08	cloudy
28	44	57	44	,80	rain	15	50	55	49	,01	rain
M. 1	43	58	45	,85	fair	16	50	54	48	29,95	rain
2	45	48	44	,9	showery	17	42	56	44	30,05	fair
3	46	50	51	,8	rain	18	43	46	44	29,95	rain
4	50	55	49	,91	fair	19	45	52	43	,65	fair
5	47	52	40	,87	cloudy	20	45	49	40	30,08	cloudy
6	40	52	43	30,1		21	40	47	42	,40	
7	42	54	44	,08	fair	22	42	50	43	,38	fair
8	39	52	44	,11	fair	23	43	57	43	,30	
9	45	51	43	,06		24	44	49	42	,25	cloudy
10	44	52	50	29,93	cloudy	25	41	48	43	,27	showery
11	50	55	44	,54	fair	26	42	58	44	,17	fair
12	45	45	40	,65	rain						

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## THEATRICAL REGISTER.

*March* NEW DRURY-LANE.

12. Grand Selection of Sacred Musick.  
 14. Ditto. 19. Messiah.  
 21. Grand Selection of Sacred Musick.  
 26. Grand Selection—Acis and Galatea.  
 28. Messiah.

*Feb.* HAY-MARKET.

22. *The Box-Lobby Challenge*—The Quaker.  
 24. Ditto—Thomas and Sally.  
 25. Richard the Third—My Grandmother.  
 26. *The Box-Lobby Challenge*—Rosina.  
 27. Ditto—The Children in the Wood.  
*March 1.* All in Good Humour—Ditto—  
 The Purse. [mother.  
 3. *The Box-Lobby Challenge*—My Grand-  
 4. Rosina—The Prize—The Children in  
 the Wood. [Sally.  
 6. *The Box-Lobby Challenge*—Thomas and  
 8. Half an Hour after Supper—Ditto—  
 The Purse.  
 10. Rosina—My Grandmother—Children in  
 the Wood.  
 11. *The Box-Lobby Challenge*—The Citizen.  
 13. *The Lying Valet*—The Prize—The Chil-  
 dren in the Wood.  
 15. *The Box-Lobby Challenge*—The Mariners  
 17. Thomas and Sally—The Recruiting Of-  
 ficer—The Purse. [the Wood.  
 18. Rosina—My Grandmother—Children in  
 20. *The Box-Lobby Challenge*—The Prize.  
 22. *The Quaker*—My Grandmother—The  
 Children in the Wood. [Purse.  
 24. *The Prodigal*—The Haunted Tower—The  
 25. Rosina—The Prize—The Children in the  
 Wood.  
 27. *The Box-Lobby Challenge*—The Chil-  
 dren in the Wood.  
 29. Rosina—My Grandmother—The Chil-  
 dren in the Wood.  
 31. *The Grecian Daughter*—The Purse.

*Feb.* COVENT-GARDEN.

22. *The Travellers in Switzerland*—Deaf Lover  
 24. *The Tender Husband*—Harlequin and  
 Faustus. [of a Day.  
 25. *The Travellers in Switzerland*—Follies  
 26. Ditto—Katherine and Petruchio.  
 27. Ditto—Lovers' Quarrels.  
*March 1.* Ditto—The Irishman in London.  
 3. Ditto—The Midnight Hour.  
 4. Ditto—Modern Antiques.  
 6. Ditto—He wou'd be a Soldier.  
 7. Grand Selection of Sacred Musick.  
 8. *The Travellers in Switzerland*—He  
 would be a Soldier.  
 10. Ditto—Harlequin and Faustus.  
 11. A Day in Turkey—Sprigs of Laurel.  
 12. Grand Selection of Sacred Musick.  
 13. *The Travellers in Switzerland*—He  
 wou'd be a Soldier.  
 14. Alexander's Feast—Grand Miscellaneous  
 Act of Sacred Musick.  
 15. *The Travellers in Switzerland*—Three  
 Weeks after Marriage. [Faustus.  
 17. *The Grecian Daughter*—Harlequin and  
 18. *The Travellers in Switzerland*—Animal  
 Magnetism.  
 19. Grand Selection of Sacred Musick.  
 20. *The Travellers in Switzerland*—Harle-  
 quin and Faustus.  
 21. *L'Allegro ed il Penseroso*—Grand Mis-  
 cellaneous Act of Sacred Musick.  
 22. *The Travellers in Switzerland*—The  
 Irishman in London. [Faustus.  
 24. *The Grecian Daughter*—Harlequin and  
 25. *Fontainville Forest*—The Poor Soldier.  
 25. Grand Selection of Sacred Musick.  
 26. Grand Selection of Sacred Musick.  
 27. *Fontainville Forest*—Comus.  
 28. Messiah.  
 29. *Fontainville Forest*—Hertford Bridge.  
 31. *Travellers in Switz.*—Harleq. and Faustu



T H E

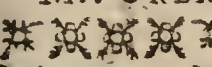
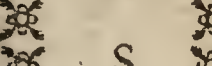
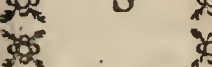
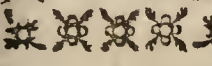
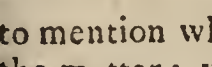
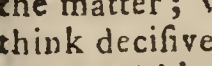
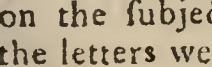
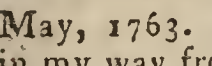
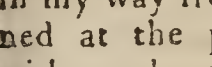
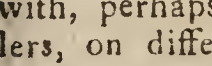
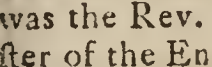
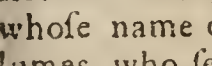
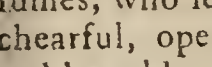
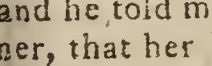
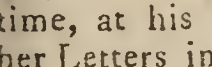
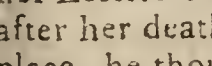
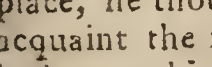
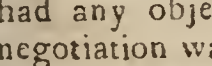
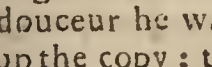
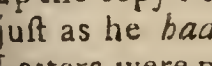
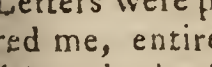
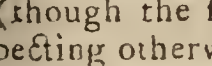
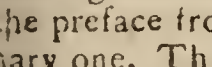
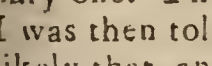
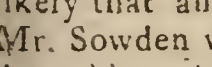
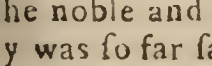
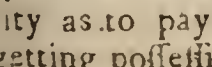
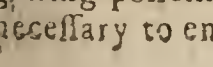

## Gentleman's Magazine:

For M A R C H, 1794.

BEING THE THIRD, NUMBER OF VOL. LXIV, PART I.

Mr. URBAN,

March 7.

O M E credit seeming to be given (pp. 35, 126.), to a round assertion, that Lady W. M. never wrote a line of the Letters that pass under her name, give me leave to mention what I happened to know of the matter; which many, perhaps, will think decisive towards settling all doubts on the subject. The *three* volumes of the letters were published in April, or May, 1763. 19 June, the next year, in my way from Lisle to Ghent, I dined at the public table at Courtray, with, perhaps, 15 or 20 more travellers, on different routes: among them was the Rev. Mr. Benj. Sowden, minister of the English church at Rotterdam, whose name often appears in your volumes, who seemed to me to be the most cheerful, open person I ever met with; and he told me, in the most serious manner, that her Ladyship lodged, for some time, at his house, and left with him her Letters in question, to be published after her death: when that event took place, he thought it was but decent to acquaint the family, and know if they had any objection: they had; and a negotiation was opened for settling the douceur he was to receive for delivering up the copy: this lasted six months; and, just as he *had* received the money, the Letters were published, but, as he assured me, entirely without his knowledge (though the family could not help suspecting otherwise), only that the date of the preface from Venice was an imaginary one. This is the substance of what I was then told: and, as it is not very likely that any body will suppose that Mr. Sowden wrote them himself, after the noble and learned head of the family was so far satisfied of their originality as to pay a handsome premium for getting possession of them, it is hardly necessary to enter farther into a defence

of them: else it would not be difficult to do it for the whole, allowing only the single one in which the Sigeian inscription is mentioned, to have come from the same delicate pen which obliged us with all the rest; as the history of the other inscription, described in the same letter, could be given by no one else.

CUIQUE SUUM.

Mr. URBAN,

March 8.

THE name of the lady, mentioned in the note, p. 99, is *Catharine*, not *Eleanor*, Butler.—When the House of Lords in Ireland established her brother's claim to the earldom of Ormond and Ossory, 1792; she then, and not before then, assumed the style of *Lady Catharine*; as did her mother, mentioned in the Obituary, that of Countess of Ormond.

The Charitable Loan, mentioned in the latter part of your correspondent P. M's letter, was originally instituted by the celebrated Dr. Swift, dean of St. Patrick's, who, out of his own private funds used to lend to poor traders in his neighbourhood small sums, interest-free, to be repaid by weekly payment, sometimes of six pence, sometimes of 1s. according to the sum lent, which never exceeded five pounds.—After his death, the scheme was adopted by a society of charitably-disposed persons, and (as stated by your correspondent) still subsists.

Yours, &amp;c. E. S.

Mr. URBAN,

March 12.

MR. MACAULAY, in his "History of Claybrook," co. Leic. has given an account of the family of Smith, enquired after, vol. LXIII. p. 1131.

Mr. M. says, "The houses in which Roger Smith and his brother, the chief baron, resided at Frolesworth, still remain in their original state, and are now occupied by farmers. The house in which Roger lived, and which I take to have been the family mansion, bears

marks



marks of great antiquity. The Lord Chief Baron's house has nothing remarkable about it, except its plain and humble appearance, which would bespeak it to have been always the residence of a farmer. He was much attached to his native village, where, among many other acts of charity and beneficence, he founded and endowed an hospital for 14 poor widows of the communion of the Church of England, who have each £.12. *per annum*, and a separate house." By a codicil to his will, he gave the residue of his personal property for the endowment; the value of which is now so much improved, that Mr. M. says it is hoped the allowance will be increased. Four of the houses were built by Dr. Wigley and Tho. Boothby esq. the chief baron's executors, and the remaining ten by Mr. Boothby in 1761. On the wall of one of the houses are these lines [from Pope's *Man of Ross*] :

Who built this almshouse neat, but void  
of state,

Where Age and Want sit smiling at the  
gate?

Mr. Macaulay proceeds with a full account of the foundation.

Mrs. Horsman, of Bath, who is in possession of the estate which formerly belonged to the Smiths at Frolesworth, presents to these houses. She is said to derive the estate from her sister, who married a descendant of Roger Smith esq. above-mentioned.

In Beatson's Political Index, it appears that John Smith esq. was appointed a baron of the Exchequer in England, 18 June, 1701; and that John Smith esq. was appointed a baron, 14 Oct. 1714; and was succeeded by sir James Montagu, the 26th of the same month: probably this was the gentleman in question, and that he was then appointed chief baron in Scotland.

Yours, &c.

Q. X.

Mr. URBAN,

March 13.

**I**F you receive no completer answer to an interesting query in p. 19; you may inform Mr. Green, that, in December 1647, *Walter Slingsby* was favoured by the parliamentary commissioners for compounding *delinquency* (the phrase they chose to use for loyalty to the king) with the following indulgence:

"According to an ordinance of parliament, of the 17th of this instant December, we do hereby give licence to *Walter Slingsby*, to continue within the cities of London

and Westminster; or elsewhere within the late lines of communication, or within 20 miles distant from the said lines, to attend his composition, so that he prosecute the same without delay on his part.

JOHN ASHE, ROBERT JENNER, &c \*."

What was the result of this permission we do not learn; but, as his name does not appear in the Journals of the Parliament among those who paid a composition, it may be presumed that his high spirit, impatient of restraint, disdained to accept the proffered mercy; for, in October 1649, we find him, in the capacity of a lieutenant-colonel, in the West of England, with sir John Berkeley, soliciting the king's friends to rise in arms; where being accidentally discovered by a peasant, he was apprehended by the committee of the county, and sent prisoner, first to Truro, afterwards to Pendennis Castle, and in the month following removed, by order of the Council of State, to Exeter, for having levied arms against the Parliament †.

July 9, 1650, an act passed, for the trial of Col. Slingsby, with sir John Stowell and four other persons, before the High Court of Justice constituted by authority of parliament, of which *Richard Keble* was the president. The event of this trial, so far as relates to Col. Slingsby, is not recorded; but, as it is evident that he obtained his liberty, it may be presumed that he was permitted to compound for his delinquency; as was certainly the case of sir John Stowell, which is fully stated in the Journals of the House of Commons, under the hands of Keble and 20 of his brethren, dated April 21, 1651. Col. Slingsby continued some years longer in confinement; but lived, as appears p. 29, to contribute his assistance in effecting the Restoration of his Royal Master.

Yours, &c. BIOGRAPHICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Lichfield Close, March 19.*

**I**N answer to Miss Seward's Letter in your Magazine for December last, Mr. Boswell the ensuing month inserts one from Mr. Hector, which contains an absolute, though doubtless an involuntary mis-statement.

Doctor Johnson, who died in 1784, was born Sept. 7, 1709. Mr. Hector states, that his first copy of the *Myrtle Verses*, which he believes the original one, is dated 1731, and, probably through forgetfulness, declares that Dr. Johnson

\* MS. in Brit. Mus. Plat. XXIV. E. 87.

† Whitlock's Memorials, pp. 414. 431.



had no acquaintance with ANY of the Porter family till two years afterwards, when introduced by Mr. Hector. This must have been in 1733, and in Dr. Johnson's 23d year.

Lucy Porter, sister to Mr. Porter of Birmingham, was the second wife of my grandfather Hunter, Dr. Johnson's school-master. They were married in the year 1726 at Chelsea. This fact, both as to time and place, is attested by my mother, the daughter of that marriage, now resident here, aged 65.

To the house and table of his intelligent and worthy Master, young Johnson had ever familiar access, and was, consequently, well known to Mrs. Hunter, a daughter of the Porters, during those seven years which preceded the time from which Mr. Hector dates Dr. Johnson's first knowledge of the Porter family. During those preceding seven years, Mrs. Hunter's niece, Lucy Porter, visited her aunt at Lichfield, and became the object of Dr. Johnson's school-boy love; and according to her own, and the late Mrs. Seward's statement (who was Mr. Hunter's daughter by his first wife), received from Dr. Johnson the elegant Verses on the Myrtle, which he afterwards gave to Mr. Hector\*, without thinking it material to avow their pre-existence. This lady was four years younger than Dr. Johnson, who afterwards married her mother, the widow of Mr. Porter of Birmingham, Mrs. Hunter's brother.

Yours, &c. H. WHITE.

Mr. URBAN, March 20.  
YOUR Worcester correspondent, no doubt, meant to enrich your Miscellany by the communication of the letter said to be written by the late Dr. Samuel Johnson *on the death of his wife*, inserted in your last Magazine, and he will have credit for his good intentions with the greater part of your readers; but, I am afraid, Mr. Boswell will have still to lament the want of that letter, addressed to Doctor Taylor, which he alludes to in the Life of Johnson: it is certain, Mr. B. had not occasion for a very laborious search after that transmitted by your correspondent; for, it is no more than a copy of what may be found in the forty-first number of the IDLER (published nearly seven years after the death of the Doctor's wife), of which sir John Hawkins, in his Life of Johnson, asserts: "Though it pre-

tends to be a letter to the author, it was written by Johnson himself, on occasion of his mother's death." That event happened in the beginning of the year 1759, and this number of the Idler was published on the 27th of January in that year. The Essay is highly valuable for sensible, natural, and instructive, reflections; but does not appear to coincide perfectly with Dr. Taylor's description of a letter, *which exposed grief in the strongest manner he had ever read.*

Mr. Faulkner seems not to have been aware of the publication of this letter, or essay, five and thirty years ago; and, though the date and superscription, prefixed to *his copy*, are made to accord with the only particulars hitherto known to the publick of the original letter, written immediately after the decease of Johnson's wife, it is probable this gentleman has been deceived by some person, whose mind is depraved enough to be gratified by attempts to impose and mislead.

B. B. S.

Mr. URBAN, March 21.  
A CORRESPONDENT, p. 120, has made a violent, and as he thinks a triumphant attack upon Mr. Boswell, on account of an erroneous passage in the Additions to his Life of Dr. Johnson. That part of them on which he has fastened his claws, it appears, was printed off after the work itself was finished, and there is therefore no wonder that such a typographical error as the diphthong *eu* being substituted for *i*, so as to form *euπεροχον* instead of *ιπεροχον*, should have escaped him. Your correspondent says, he *hastily perused* the Additions, which is indeed evident; for, had he looked at them at leisure and with attention, he would have seen that his abusive expressions do not apply to Mr. Boswell; the passage in question not being related by him, but furnished by a learned and respectable gentleman from whom he received various Johnsonian communications. But, supposing Mr. Boswell had been the relator, there was no occasion for such a rhapsody of hard words. *Aliquando dormitat Homerus.* And if Homer himself sometimes nods, may not a very good scholar fall into a mistake when quoting Homer? The mistake in this case is a very simple one, to wit, ascribing to *Diomed* a line truly uttered by *Glaucus*. The noble and well-known sentiment is to be found in the Sixth Book of the Iliad, where *Diomed* and *Glaucus* have an interview; and a mutual generosity of feeling

\* See p. 34. EDIT.



feeling is displayed by those contending heroes. Easily then might recollection mistake the one for the other; and this having once happened, every thing ostentatiously pointed out by your correspondent followed of course. If, in quoting the British Parliamentary Debates, twelve or fourteen years ago, one should ascribe to Mr. Fox what was said by Mr. Burke, and, in relating it, should talk of the person quoted as a native of Ireland, and an exemplary husband; would it not be absurd in a man, who should detect the mistake, to *demonstrate* under various heads, as your correspondent has *Puritanically* done, *first*, that Mr. Fox was born in England, and, *secondly*, never was married. The mistake is a slight one, and may easily be corrected. The erroneous quotation of Dr. Clarke is what often happens when quoting from *memory*, which *Boswell* makes it a rule *not to do*. Before I part with this correspondent of yours, who has put himself in a strange passion about a trifle, and *betrays the cause of it*, on which I shall not touch; give me leave to tell him, that no sulky pedant shall succeed in ill-naturedly attempting to depreciate Mr. Boswell's MAGNUM OPUS, the Life of JOHNSON, because the world has, by the most flattering approbation, established its value; not only as an instructive and entertaining record of the wit and wisdom of that wonderful man, but as exhibiting a view of literature and literary men in this country, for nearly fifty years of the present century, so that his readers in all parts of the globe may enjoy, in a considerable degree, the acquaintance and conversation of a great many of the most celebrated characters of the age. G. S.

Mr. URBAN,

March 22.

THE ingenious translator of "Doletus' Ode," in p. 68 of your select poetry for January, will, it is hoped, satisfy no blameable curiosity by mentioning upon what authority he describes it as addressed "to Vida." In a small octavo, without date of year or place, intitled, "Stephani Doleti Orationes duæ in Tholosam, Ejusdem Epistolarum libri ii. Ejusdem Carminum libri ii. Ad eundem Epistolarum amicorum liber." Vida's name does not occur before this Ode; the sole title of which is "De Seipso." This volume is printed in the Italic type, and has the autograph of "Stephanus Baluzius Tutelensis" at the bottom of the title-page.

Your Old Correspondent, in p. 103, might have referred the Editor of "Biographia Britannica" to Dr. Anderson's Literary Weekly Intelligence, intitled, "The Bee;" in the ninth volume of which, for May 16, 1792, p. 41—51, occur Lord Buchan's truly original and ingenious "Remarks on the Character and Writings of William Drummond of Hawthornden;" whose life was not admitted in the first edition of the Biographia.

In justice to Mr. Boswell, so "hastily" animadverted upon in p. 120, 121, you must permit me to remark, that in his *octavo* edition of the life of Dr. Johnson, vol. I, p. \*v, he has properly omitted the first letter in the Greek word, which, merely for an error of the press in the additions to the *quarto*, has excited the heavy indignation of *Αἰσχρὸς σεαυτοῦ*. This intrepid Grecian might, from the 783d verse of the eleventh Iliad, have asserted that "the advice" was given by Peleus to his son Achilles, as well as by Hippolochus to his son Glaucus in verse 208 of the sixth Iliad. After all, the mistake is not Mr. Boswell's, but that of his correspondent, who sent him the "Additional Communications;" or perhaps of Johnson himself in the rapidity of conversation: an innocent mistake surely, by no means deserving the pert description of a "ridiculous specimen of ignorance and absurdity." *Ne sus Minervam.*

The answer to Jasper Wilson, referred to in p. 151, col. 1, *note*, was written by Nicholas Vansittart, Esq. the nephew of George V. Esq. "M. P. for Berkshire," to whom it is erroneously ascribed in p. 116 of your last volume.

Perhaps your new correspondent, in p. 160, may receive satisfaction with respect to his *third* query; if he will recur to J. Johnson's Preface to "Holy David and his old English Translators cleared: London, 1706:" octavo; and to W. Nicholls "To the Reader" before his "Paraphrase on the Psalms."

P. 103, col. 1, l. 47, read "volumes."

104, 2, 10, "1698."

178, 1, 1, "Vol. LXI."

187, 1, 13, "Walker."

An extraordinary instance of misinformation occurs in p. 30 of the above-mentioned volume of "The Bee;" in which the following lines are "said to be written by the unfortunate G. Barrington;" whereas "our great modern Poet Mr. Hayley," who was intimately acquainted



acquainted with the real author, asserts in p. 619 of the third volume of "*Biographia Britannica*," that they were composed by the Rev. Mr. William Clarke, the Chancellor of the Church of Chichester; whose learned and elaborate "*Connexion of the Roman, Saxon, and English Coins*," was published, in 1767; to which Mr. Bowyer added a Postscript, in 1772. Mr. Hayley is of opinion, and his opinion carries weight with it, that "perhaps there are few better Epigrams in our language:" (See vol. LIV. p. 439.)

"On seeing the words *Domus ultima* inscribed on the Vault belonging to the Dukes of Richmond in the Cathedral of Chichester: Did he, who thus inscrib'd the wall,  
Not read, or not believe St. Paul,  
Who says there is, where'er it stands,  
Another house not made with hands?  
Or, may we gather from these words,  
That house is not a house of Lords?"

The candid and liberal Editor of "*The Bee*" will not be displeased with this attempt to render *Jus suum cuique*.  
SCRUTATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Oxford, Feb. 4.*  
IN your Obituary, p. 94, you presently send Mr. Gibbon to Lausanne. As I am well acquainted with one of his school-fellows at Kingston, and was myself his bookseller in Oxford, you may depend on the information I give you. He was a most unhealthy weakly child when at school at Kingston. I am ready to admit, and think it is likely, he moved thence to Westminster; but can be certain he was admitted a Fellow Commoner at Magdalen College, Oxford, in or about 1746 or 1747. I knew him personally. He was a singular character, and but little connected with the young gentlemen of his college. They admit at Magdalen College only men of fortune; no Commoners. One uncommon book for a young man I remember selling to him—*Le Bibliotheque Orientale d'Herbelot*, which he seems much to have used for authorities for his Eastern Roman History. Do not let us lose one Oxford man in the Theatre of the World, though we never had such plenty as at present in both Houses; also at Canterbury, York, Durham, Winchester, &c.

If you have, or can help me to any account, any anecdotes, or dates of Alban Butler, D. D. I shall be obliged to you. He died at St. Omers about ten years ago; he was appointed principal or head of that academy by the

Pope when the Jesuits were sent from thence; he had lived with the late Duke of Norfolk at his Palace in or near Norwich. He resided there at the time that Dr. Haver was Bishop, and Dr. Taylor, Dissenting Minister, and author of the Hebrew Lexicon and Concordance, lived there. They were well acquainted, and met at the Bishop's Palace sometimes once a week. He used to come through Oxford once every year to Lord Shrewsbury's, and generally stopped a day or two to visit Bp. Lowth, Mr. Sandford, Dr. Kennicott, Dr. Benjamin Wheeler, Bp. Conybeare, &c.

These gentlemen did not scruple to pronounce Dr. Butler as unequalled in general learning. His *Lives of the fathers, martyrs, and other principal saints*, was first printed in 4to, 1745, under the title of *Britannia Sancta*: a second edition was printed at Dublin, 1780, in 12 vols. 8vo. as was also his "*Moveable Feasts*." He must have been 85 or 86 when he died.

Yours, &c.

D. P.

Mr. URBAN,

*March 6.*

IN your last month's Obituary an error occurs relative to the family of the late matchless navigator Cook, in mentioning that two of his daughters were married, &c. Capt. C. had but one daughter, who died in the fifth year of her age, as appears from the best information in Kippis's *Life of Capt. Cook* and the *Biographia Britannica*.

Yours, &c.

J. K.

Mr. URBAN,

*March 7.*

IN reading Tillotson's Sermons, I met with the following passage (serm. LI.)

"I do not mean that children should be brought up according to the rules of a *Lessian* diet, which sets an equal stint to all stomachs; and is as senseless a thing, as a law would be which should injoin that shoes for all mankind should be made upon one and the same last."

If any of your correspondents can inform me to what he alludes by *Lessian* diet, they will much oblige  
J. W.

Mr. URBAN,

*March 20.*

CONSIDERING the miscellaneous nature of your useful and entertaining publication, you will not require any apology for my troubling you with some very miscellaneous observations, still, I trust, grounded on the "basis of candour and politeness."

P. 149. Art. 14. The title of the book here reviewed is "*Liber Regis*,"



vel Thesaurus rerum ecclesiasticarum.' Three lines below the title, for 1776, read 1786. Col. 2. line 6. I apprehend that *p. i.* ought to be printed *p. j.* as meaning *pleno jure*, and that it has been continued in the old way in different republications, till the original design and intent of it was forgotten and no longer understood. Will the respectable Editor permit me to mention two more little circumstances, which I presume he will think it proper to attend to in case of a new edition being called for by the publick? In p. 575, under the article "St. James, Westminster," I believe it will be found, upon inquiry, that the third turn is to the heirs of Thomas, Lord Jermyn, not of Bishop Compton. I also discovered, by accident, that the living of "Enfield," which stands in p. 577, its proper place, in the body of the book, is totally omitted in the Index.

P. 151. art. 18. col. 1. for Sir *Nathaniel*, read Sir *Nash* Grose.

P. 155, col. 1, in Miss Moore's pious and pathetic epitaph on Mrs. Stonhouse, line 2, for "droops," ought we not to read "drops?"

P. 174, col. 2. for "Monday, Feb. 10," read "Feb. 3;" see the Obituary of that date.

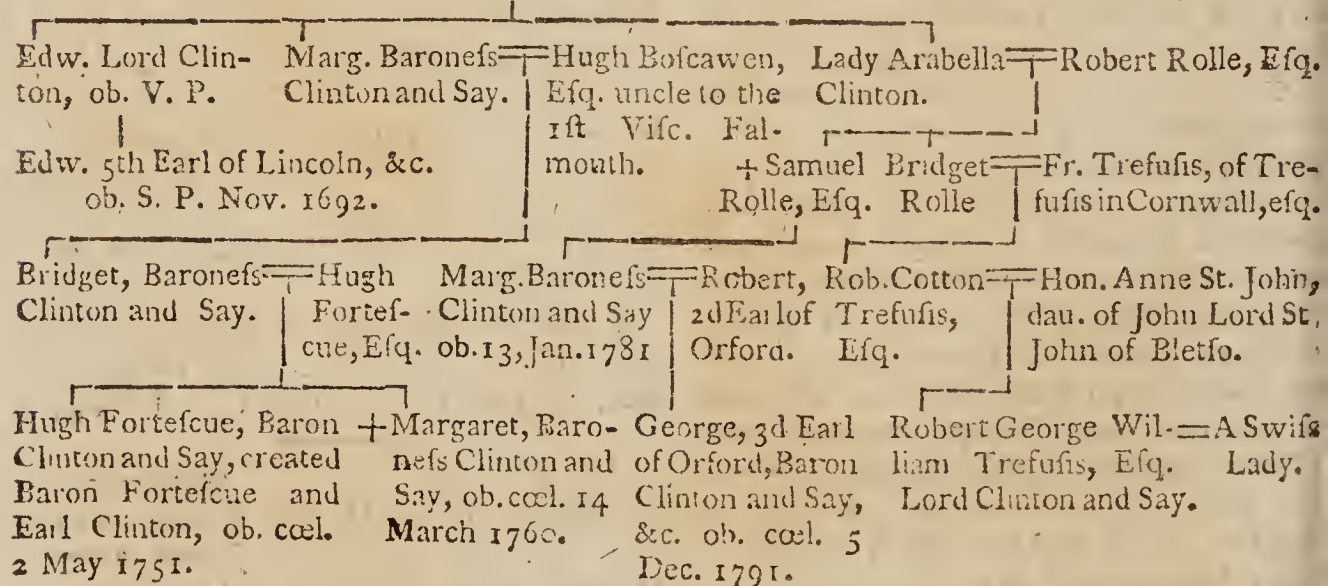
P. 183. col. 2. Your correspondent B. S. (vol. LVIII. pp. 573, 574.) favoured the publick through your means, with a more circumstantial account of the disposition of *Vulture* Hopkins's great estate than it was in my power to do. You seem rather confused in the account

here given of Mr. Bond Hopkins's relations: it was, I apprehend, his grandfather Benjamin Bond, Turkey merchant, who died thirty years ago: *he* had issue three sons and two daughters (see p. 275.) The "brother James" here mentioned, I conceive to have been brother to the first-mentioned Benjamin Bond not the father, but the grandfather, of the late Mr. Bond Hopkins, who, as is said, could never persuade the family of Dare to join with him in cutting off the entail of all the Hopkins' estates; in consequence of which one of them is said now to come into the possession of about 1500*l.* a year. As you have recorded Mr. B. H.'s nomination to be member for the county of Surrey, you had better also record it, that he once thought fit to offer himself to represent the city of Oxford, where he obtained, if my memory serve me, about seven votes!!!

P. 183. col. 1. Besides the wife of Dr. Harwood, Dr. Samuel Chandler had two other daughters; of whom one was married to one Thomas Mitchell, a taylor in Bucklersbury; and the other died unmarried. Whether the Doctor had any other daughters I know not; but think I have heard that he had also two sons.

Will any of your correspondents, Mr. Urban, who are better informed, supply the deficiencies, or correct the errors, in the following deduction of the succession of the antient baronies of Clinton and Say to the respectable person to whom I understand the House of Peers has lately decreed them?

THEOPHILUS, 4th Earl of Lincoln, Baron Clinton and Say, 1618 to 1667.



I confess my ignorance, and should be glad to be informed, through your means, which of the two persons thus + marked died first; or, in other words, whether the countess of Orford succeeded her father or lady Clinton in the ba-

ronies. The new Peerage says that she succeeded "her father;" but, as we never heard of Mr. Rolle's claiming them, I think it may fairly be supposed that he died in the life time of lady Clinton.

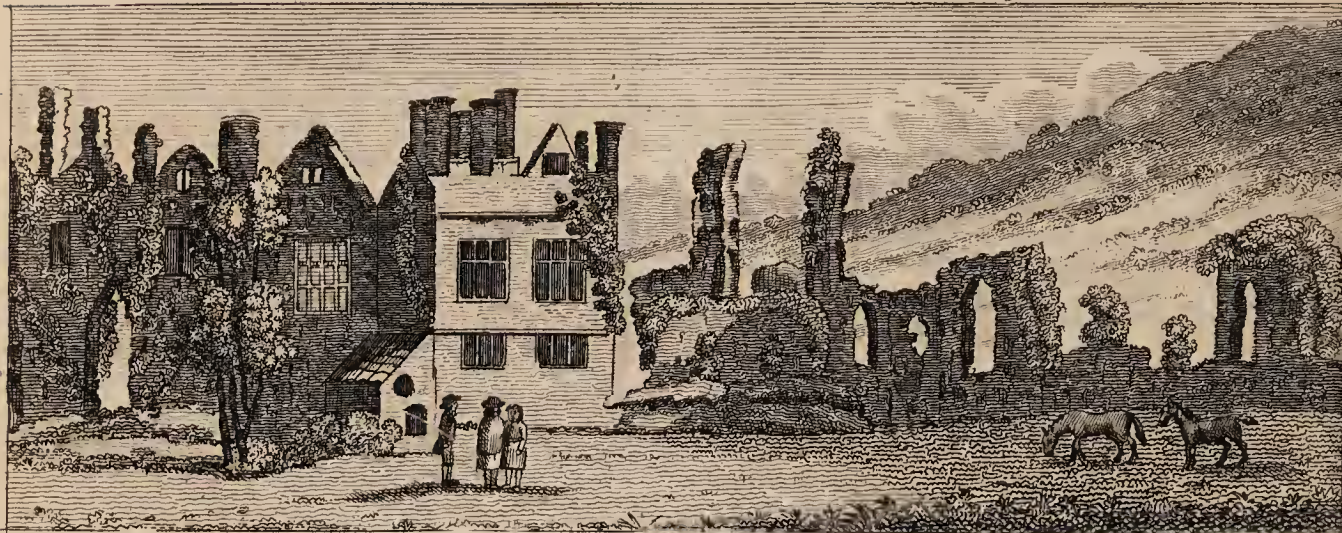
Yours, &c.

E.  
Mr.





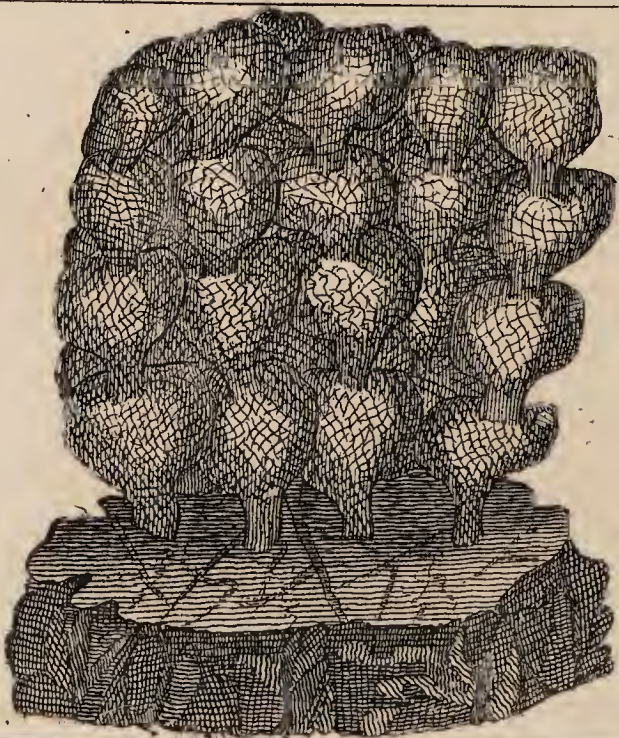




*Fig.1. Neath Abbey Glamorganshire. p. 201.*



*Fig.2. Arundel Church Sussex. p. 207.*



*Fig.3. p. 207.*

*Fig.4. p. 208.*



Mr. URBAN, *Ireland, Jan. 1.*

**I** NCLOSE two views, taken from the castle of Lismore, in the county of Waterford. Should you think them worthy of admittance into your Magazine, they are heartily at your service.

*Plate I. fig. 1.* is called the Riding-house, and is the entrance into a long avenue, on each side of which there is a high stone wall, and which leads to *fig. 2*, the entrance into the great square of the castle. This last arch or gateway is thought to be finely turned.

I am informed that the Riding-house was so called from its being originally built for two horsemen, who mounted guard. There are still two places visible under the archway for their reception.

Very probably this curious and noble castle has already afforded matter for an engraving in your elegant Magazine; but, as the parts I have taken might possibly be esteemed of less consequence than some others, they are less likely to have been objects for the pencil.

In my account of Dunseverick castle, published LXII. p. 977, l. 44, r. "the *McQueelans*; and p. 928, l. 1, r. "*Ben-gore-head*." MARIA.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb. 3.*

**T**HE drawings transmitted of an effigies and an armorial shield (*pl. I. fig. 3, 4*), were made by Mr. Jefferys of Maidstone, from carvings in wood under the seats of the stalls in the chancel of that church; and illustrations of them by some of your correspondents are desired. If the implement in the right-hand of the rather-grotesque figure can be ascertained, it may lead to surmise what was the occupation or character of the person represented. The coat of arms differs no otherwise from those borne by Archbishop Courtney than in the display of three mitres between the labels; and shields without this addition are to be seen under others of the seats, and in different parts of the church. A gentleman has suggested to me, that the mitres may have a reference to the three sees of Hereford, London, and Canterbury, successively possessed by Courtney. Are there any instances of other prelates assuming the like addition to their arms, answerable to the number of dioceses over which they presided? Under the seat of the stall nearest the entrance into the chancel from the nave, on the South side,

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where the warden or master of the college founded by Archbishop Courtney used to sit, is the effigies of a priest, probably designed for John Wotton, the first master of the college, and one of the primate's executors. S. D.

Mr. URBAN, *March 1.*

**A**S the helmet, coat of mail, gauntlet, and spurs, of Sir Noel Caron were placed in the chancel of Lambeth church, it may be presumed that he was interred in full pomp. Is his funeral recorded in the Heralds Office? In the Environs of London it is mentioned, that Archbishop Abbot preached upon the occasion. Was this sermon ever printed? I wish it may be; there being so little known of a man, who, after being an ambassador from a foreign state, was, as it were, naturalized in this country, and a lasting benefactor to the parish in which he resided in a high style of living.

If I am not misinformed, the father of the late Mr. Angel, of Stockwell, was high-sheriff of Berks. I should be glad to know in what year he served the office. W. and D.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb. 28.*

**A**MONG the many unpleasing circumstances which happen in this life, I think the want of gratitude the worst, and hardly to be forgiven. I am led into these reflexions from a circumstance that happened in the House of Commons last session, when a worthy member rose, and very properly recommended monuments to be erected in St. Paul's to the memories of the late Lords Rodney and Heathfield; in which I hope every Englishman will readily coincide. But it gave me great concern to find that no member in either House should have proposed the same honour to the late Lord Hawke, whose services to his country, as well as his private character, have certainly an equal claim with the beforementioned noblemen. I have given you my thoughts on this occasion, in the hope that it is not now too late, as I am convinced there are many respectable characters in both Houses of Parliament who think as I do on this subject. I hope, therefore, from the high esteem in which your valuable publication is held, that this subject may come under the notice of those who have it in their power to bring it forward.

Lord



Lord Hawke was buried, by his own desire, at a small village (Swatheling, in Hampshire) where his lady, for whom he had a most sincere attachment, also lies, and where he resided for some time, it being within a short distance of Portsmouth.

I beg you will insert what I have said in your excellent publication as soon as may be convenient, as it is sent you by one who was an eye-witness to many instances of his Lordship's gallantry and good conduct. AN OLD SEAMAN.

Mr. URBAN, Bath, March 3.

I TRANSMIT to you the transcript from a duplicate of Mr. Ruffel's credentials to the Emperor of Morocco, dated from Hampton-Court in 1728. The original is very fairly written on vellum, and elegantly illuminated; the words in a larger hand are written in gold; the decorations of the crown and cypher (*fig. 5*) are exactly imitated; and the conclusion, "Your Imperial Majesty's most affectionate friend, George R." entirely of that king (George the Second's) own hand-writing, and in a very neat hand. In the year 1729 was published, by subscription, a well-written History of the Revolutions in the Empire of Morocco upon the Death of the late Emperor Muley Ishmael, being a most exact Journal of what happened in those Parts in the last, and Part of the present, Year; with Observations, natural, moral, and political, relating to that Country and People. Written by Captain Braithwaite, who accompanied John Ruffel, Esq. his Majesty's Consul General, and was an Eye-witness to the most remarkable Occurrences therein mentioned; with a new Map of the Country, engraven by Mr. Senex. London, printed for James and John Knapton, Arthur Bettesworth, Francis Fyram, John Osborn, Thomas Longman, and Charles Rivington," 1729; to which your readers may be referred, as containing very curious circumstances of information, and to which the list of subscribers does infinite honour to Capt. Braithwaite's memory.

Yours, &c. J. ELDERTON.

"George the Second, by the Grace of God King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. to the High and Glorious Monarch, the Mighty and Right Noble Prince Muley Abdelmulech Ben Albumazer Muley Ismael Ben Muley Sheriffe Ben Muley Aly, Emperor

of the Kingdom of Fez, Morocco, Taffilette, Suze, and all the Algarbe and its Territories in Africa, greeting.

"High and Glorious Monarch,

"Being informed that the Divine Providence had called your Imperial Majesty to the throne of your ancestors: We immediately resolved to acquaint you with the great satisfaction with which we heard that a prince, so renowned for his eminent and royal virtues, was advanced to that high dignity, and to send you our most hearty congratulations thereupon, and our best wishes for your long life, and for the happiness of your reign. We take this opportunity to assure you of our intention to maintain and cultivate the ancient friendship and good understanding between our respective kingdoms; for which purpose, We are desirous to confirm and renew with your Imperial Majesty the peace long since established by our respective predecessors. We have made choice of our trusty and well-beloved subject and servant, John Ruffel, esq. of whose fidelity and capacity we are well assured, to repair to your imperial palace upon this occasion; whom we hope you will receive favourably, giving entire credence to what he shall represent to you in our name, or on the behalf of any of our subjects, in order to explain and rectify any mistakes or misrepresentations concerning the seizure of any of their ships or effects, according as the case shall require. And, as we have commanded him to renew the treaty of peace and amity subsisting between our respective crowns, you may depend upon our performance of what he shall stipulate on our part. We send by him a present of cloth and other things, of the growth and manufacture of our country, of which we pray your acceptance as a small token of our affection and esteem. We wish your Imperial Majesty all health and prosperity, and recommend you to the protection of Almighty God. Given at our royal palace at Hampton-Court, the seventeenth day of August, 1728, in the second year of our reign. Your Imperial Majesty's most affectionate friend,

GEORGE R.

"Holles, Newcastle"

Supercribed, under a flying seal, to

"The High and Glorious Monarch, the Mighty and Right Noble Prince, Abdelmulech Ben Albumazer Muley Ismael Ben Muley Sheriffe Ben Muley Aly, Emperor of the Kingdom of Fez, Morocco, Taffilette, Suze, and all the Algarbe and its territories in Africa."

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 23.

SCRUTATOR, vol. LXIII. 1164, is not the only surprised person at the unaccountable neglect with which the memory of the late Sir Eyre Coote is



is treated, while some, perhaps of less note, and far less merit, have occupied whole pages of fulsome panegyrick.

The life and actions of a soldier, such as Sir Eyre Coote, would far exceed the limits a Magazine can allow; I shall, therefore, treat of such circumstances only from the time my knowledge of him commenced to the time I left him in India. Other information may be collected from the records of those times, in which he appears with distinguished lustre, in his campaigns in India with Hyder Ally, &c. to whom, it is well known, the name of EYRE COOTE was—terror.

In the beginning of the year 1778, just before the war with France commenced, an event then foreseen could not be far distant, it was determined to attack the French settlements in India without delay. Intelligence having been received of the death of General Clavering in Bengal, Sir Eyre Coote was fixed upon as a proper officer to take the command of the army in India, as, from his past services and knowledge in that quarter of the globe, great expectations were formed; which, in the issue, were amply answered.

This appointment, perhaps, was unsolicited as well as un hoped for by an officer, who, during the last war, had acquired sufficient laurels, and possessed a sufficient fortune to retire in peace in the decline of life, and when subject to a disorder (St. Anthony's fire), which, in the Torrid Zone, must render existence almost insupportable.

All this was not sufficient to depress that true ardour of a soldier Sir Eyre Coote possessed in so eminent a degree. Called upon by his king, and possessing the entire confidence of his country, he embarked—never to return!—at Portsmouth, the latter end of May, 1778, accompanied by his amiable lady and suite, on-board the Stafford Indiaman, commanded by the brother of his lady (Captain Hutchinson), and son of a late governor of the island St. Helena.

This was the last Indiaman which sailed from England that spring, and was detained for the important service of conveying Sir Eyre to India, in order to commence hostilities against the French settlements immediately on his arrival. The Stafford proceeded from Spithead, in company with a large West-India fleet, under convoy of two ships of the line; arrived at the Madeiras the 9th of June following, and departed

thence the 18th; and, in latitude 25° North, the West India fleet and convoy bore away to the Westward. We now proceeded on our voyage alone, and anchored in Table-bay, at the Cape of Good Hope, the 8th of September. On landing, Sir Eyre was saluted by the fort with 17 guns; which number was returned from the ship. Here Sir Eyre and suite were accommodated in a respectable Dutch family, the house being large and commodious. Once or twice he took the diversion of quail-shooting, but constantly shewed great anxiety to pursue his voyage with as little delay as possible. On the first of October we departed from Cape Good Hope, the fort saluting, and the ships returning, as at our arrival. On leaving Table-bay, we joined company with the Asia of 64 guns, and two Indiamen under convoy: with these we doubled the Cape, and steered for India. November the 20th, we fell-in with a Dutch ship from Batavia, whereby Sir Eyre received the unexpected intelligence of hostilities being already commenced on the coast of Coromandel and in Bengal. It now appeared, that an express *by land* had been dispatched from England, and which had made a far speedier passage than we had done by sea. This may be accounted for, in some measure, by the retardation we suffered while we kept company with the West India fleet in the outset of the voyage; and also, afterwards, by a strong Westerly current in the Æthiopic ocean, which set us near the coast of Brazil; which, with several other hindrances, might make our arrival in India a month later, at least, than we should otherwise have been. On receiving the above information, Sir Eyre fixed on going directly to Fort St. George. We now parted company with the Asia and Indiamen, they being bound to Bombay, and arrived in Madras roads the 28th of December. Here we heard of the capture and destruction of all the French forts in India by General Sir Hector Munro, except Fort Malé on the Malabar coast, but which was also taken and destroyed in a few days. It is easier to conceive than express what must have been the feelings of Sir Eyre Coote at this juncture; to find the war, as it were, at an end, or at least suspended: he, however, had yet another object left, notwithstanding the French were effectually subdued. His old antagonist, Hyder Ally, soon gave him opportunity



opportunity of appearing again in the field, attended with his usual success, and conducting his manœuvres with that peculiar military knowledge in which he stood unexcelled. The consequences of his services in India are, and will be long, experienced. Sir Eyre resided at Madras in a commodious mansion in the fort towards the South gate; and, on the 13th of March, 1779, he re-embarked on-board the *Stafford* for Fort William in Bengal. On his arrival on-board the ship, a bougie pendant with the Union was hoisted at the main-top-gallant-mast-head, Sir Eyre being now a member of the supreme council in India, and commander in chief of the land forces. March 23, we anchored in Kedgeree road, when the Company's yacht arrived from Calcutta, and conveyed Sir Eyre, his lady, and suite, to that place.

Having now landed Sir Eyre at Calcutta, I afterwards saw him but seldom, therefore can relate nothing particular farther concerning him: for, although I had the honour of a place at his table during the voyage, I know not, at least do not remember, any particular anecdotes occurring. His principal residence in Bengal was Ghyrettv-house, a very large mansion on the bank of the Ganges, a few miles South from Chandanagore; here the morning and evening gun was fired. I left Bengal (*half alive*) in December, 1779; at which time active measures were taking against Hyder Ally, the consequences of which are on public record, as likewise Sir Eyre's decease, the conveying his corpse home to England, and its interment at Rockburn, in Hampshire, near his country-seat. On the motion of Lord Muncafter, Sir Eyre was voted the thanks of the House of Commons; an honour never more justly conferred than on one of the bravest generals this island has produced, howsoever he may rank in esteem among the Biographers of the present day. Should the few observations I have recollected, after a lapse of fourteen years, prove satisfactory in the least to Scrutator, he is welcome to them; and I wish I could remember more. Yours, &c. J. HENN.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 5.  
THE inscription (*plate I. fig. 6*), which is submitted for the elucidation of your learned correspondents, is copied from the mantel-tree in the parlour of an house called *Dibgate*, in

the parish of Cheriton, about one mile from Hythe, in Kent. It is in one line, cut very deep in the wood, which is chestnut, and the letters are diminished in height as in the engraving, which is one-third of their original size. The inscription extends from one end of the mantel-tree to the centre, and the other parts are much ornamented with carved work. It appears to be very ancient, even more so than the house, which, perhaps, equals in age any other of our houses built of timber.

The house was originally moated round; at present is occupied by a farmer, and is the property of a Mrs. Owen, of Rye, in Sussex. *Qu.* If ever the residence of the *Scottons*, *Valoigns*, or *Foggs*, who were possessed of the manor?

I shall not venture any conjectures respecting the inscription but the following (which to the Literati is unnecessary), that the *W* is evidently an interpolation.

The above are all the particulars which I am able to communicate of the house or inscription, as no mention is made of them by Hasted, or any other Kentish historian. Z. C.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 15.  
THE disposition, which now seems generally to prevail, toward cultivating a good understanding and friendly intercourse between the English and Gallican churches, with a view to effect a reconciliation between those venerable bodies, must give infinite pleasure to all true Christians who understand the nature and constitution of the Holy Catholic Church, and have its welfare sincerely at heart. We must leave it to the wisdom of our superiors in both communions to consider what measures are proper to be adopted in this momentous concern; but surely no good man can forbear to take a lively and anxious interest in the event of their negotiations, should any such be set on foot. In the mean time, let me humbly recommend to the candid and moderate on either side, but especially to those of the Romish persuasion (they will pardon me for not applying the term Catholic *exclusively* to them), the perusal of "Leslie's Case stated between the Churches of Rome and England," his "True Notion of the Catholic Church," in answer to the Bishop of Meaux's letter to Bishop Bull, and his "Case of the Regate and Pontificate," particularly



larly the concluding part of this last. There are, I am well aware, many other learned works equally in point with those which I have mentioned. It is not my intention to enumerate them, or to pretend to determine which are the most valuable and important: it would not indeed be decent in an obscure individual so to do: for, *quis me constituit judicem?* But I thought it might not be deemed impertinent or assuming to call into notice the productions of this eminent Divine; as they are, perhaps, less read and attended to in the present age than they really deserve to be. R. H.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 4.

HAVING been much pleased with the curious account of Neath abbey, I have sent you a drawing of that venerable ruin, taken on the spot (*plate II. fig. 1*); which, I think, will elucidate the description. DISEGNATORE.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 8.

YOUR correspondent Academicus, p. 1193, *perseveres* in his usual strain, as if he fancied all merit centered within the walls of his own college, and the writings of a bishop too sacred for any one of their defects to be pointed out, even by those who are on the whole their admirers. Another and yet stronger symptoms of Academicus's *identity* is, his *still* representing it as a matter of consequence to the reader whether a nameless antagonist ever belonged to his university. An obscure layman, who solicits no degree, who bears no literary distinction whatever, is not one whit better for having acquired his first rudiments of grammar, his "*bos, fursus, atque sacerdos*," on the banks of Isis, or the worse for having been trained up, like honest Ruddiman, in the charity-school of some neighbouring village. He indeed does me too much honour by his long-continued solicitude on that head; in return for which, I would observe to him, that if Euryalus had staid to enquire minutely into the parentage and education of Fadus, Hebesus, and the rest of the ignoble crowd who fell beneath his sword, he could never have made so much havock as he did in the Rutilian camp.

On looking back to what I have said of Dr. Lowth, in admitting his learning, genius, integrity, and manly conduct, through life, but flating, at the same time, either from reference or memory, some passages on which Mr. Toup ap-

pears to have founded his imputations of petulance and want of taste, I cannot charge myself with having, in the smallest degree, deviated from the impartiality of a sworn jurymen: if wrong in my estimate of his poetical talents, it certainly is not in *under-rating* them. As a poet, none of the clerical profession in this island, except Mr. Mason, appear to me to have gone beyond him at any period; though Atterbury, the Demosthenes of the British pulpit, has also entered the lists as a translator from Horace. Dr. Lowth's Ode on the last Rebellion was accordingly spoken of by me as executed "*almost* throughout with the freedom and animation of Dryden." Mr. Duncombe, indeed, went farther.

After consulting my Pole and Patrick, according to the hint obligingly given, in p. 1186, by the more intelligent and temperate D. H, I am satisfied he is right in speaking of "*Moab is my wash-pot*" as the language of David, not that of the Supreme Being: but *this* Academicus saw not. The rectifying this error of mine takes off much from the force of the censure; but, as the Jewish king *there* solemnly represents himself as uttering the dictates of immediate divine inspiration, the quoting him with such levity shews (to use the softest expression possible) a great want of accurate discernment; in almost any other man, I should have called it highly irreverent. Refer to the passage at present I cannot, not having the pamphlets; but, if its existence be *seriously questioned*, I pledge myself to find it out, if what Dr. Lowth wrote in that controversy be left at your Printer's for my inspection: to the best of my remembrance it occurs in a very early part of the letter.

Nothing can be more unlike the above than the verse about Hazael, Jehu, and Elisha, quoted from my Postscript as a similar instance; the allusion being not only of a grave, but even of a melancholy, cast, glancing in the first place at the Pilnitz league of continental despots, together with all such wars as originate in Quixotism, and whose sole feasible object is the extermination of millions accompanied with mutual ruin; and, secondly, at conspiracies of inquisitorial malice. Having read many trials, I can see no more in the part of Mr. Frend's defence so much cavilled at by a knot of scribbling Parsons, who *modestly* style themselves "*British Critics*," than what occurs in pleadings of the



the most eminent characters, its purport being merely this: "Prove more clearly that I am the author before you call upon me to defend the publication." Under all governments, the *common* law assigns specific punishments to specific offences. Let the verdict of a court, *in the first instance*, be such as it can justify. But all such hypocritical affectation of lenity as the sentencing a man to *recant*, and *then* punishing him *because* he will not stoop to such humiliations as degrade human nature, smells strongly of brimstone and the faggot; it answers every idea of an inquisition, no matter whether under Protestant or Popish auspices.

The attacks on Dr. Akenfide's character and writings, vol. LXIII. p. 885, and p. 12 of your present volume, tho' dated from Oxford, that scene of godliness and candour, must appear frivolous till the writer make good the threats of what he will *one day* produce. In his statement of what passed between the present Sir James Stonehouse and Dr. Akenfide, we discover nothing but what reflects the highest credit on both. Though their gains must in some measure interfere, a plurality of gentlemen engaged in the various liberal professions, clergymen who are candidates for lectureships, and lawyers, live together in a social friendly manner in Northampton, and almost every other county-town throughout the kingdom; and the man who talked of a competitor's "usurping *his* emoluments" would be held in the utmost contempt. From all that has hitherto been brought forward, we may safely infer, that Dr. Akenfide's good name will have as little to fear from the malice, as his celebrated poem, "The Pleasures of the Imagination," from the fanatical rant, of such an "*Indagator*."

P. 68, col. 2, v. 7, for "song" read "verse."

P. 1177. Dr. Richard Grey, arch-deacon of Bedford, lived at Hinton; Dr. Zachary Grey edited Hudibras.

Yours, &c.

L. L.

Mr. URBAN, Grange, Feb. 17.

ROGER MONTGOMERY, first earl of Arundel, having founded the monastery of Seet, in Normandy, soon after the Conquest, he, or one of his sons, is supposed to have granted as a cell to that house the parochial church of St. Nicholas, in Arundel, in which he placed a prior and four monks of the

order of St. Benedict. By a dateless charter, the abbess and nuns of Cester-hunt, in Herts, granted, to this priory, lands called Durringwikes, with its dependences; which Gervas the prior, and his monks, afterwards granted to John Bis, of Chichester, and his successors for ever. During the wars with France, this priory, as an alien, paid Edward III. twenty marks yearly. Edward the Black Prince purchased the advowson of the priory, which devolved by hereditary right to Richard II. The latter end of the reign of Edward III. Richard, Earl of Arundel, obtained the king's licence to found a chantry in in the chapel of his castle in Arundel for six priests and three choristers; but, dying before his design was executed, the third year of Richard II. his son Richard, earl of Arundel, to fulfil his father's will, obtained of the king, with the consent of the Abbot of Seet, that the priory of St. Nicholas should be dissolved, he and his successors paying to the king twenty pounds *per annum* for the advowson purchased by his father, the Black Prince, and that the church should be made collegiate; that all the lands, tithes, and other estates, belonging to the late priory, should be settled on the new foundation, which consisted of a master and twelve secular canons, priests, with three deacons, three sub-deacons, two acolites, seven choristers, two sacristis, and other officers, to be a perpetual college in honour of the Blessed Trinity. They were to pray for the founders of the original priory, the souls of his father and mother, his own, his wife's, and all Christian souls. They possessed one hundred acres of arable land, six acres of meadow, twelve acres of wood, and fifteen shillings yearly in the precincts of Arundel; 60 acres of land (called Rossereland) in Billingham; 30 acres of land in Blackhurst; the manors of Yapton, Bury, and Westbourn; the manor and advowson of Hayling island; 4l. 10s. a year in Rogate; 16s. a year in Cocking; 40s. a year in Chichester, with other rents; the small tithes of Preston, Goring, Herting, Bourn, and Sterington; and the advowson of the churches of Yapton, Rovston, Billingham, Kerreford, and Cocking, with the donative of Hampton, &c. At the Dissolution, the revenues of the church were 167l. 0s. 7d. *clear*, and 263l. 14s. 9d. *in 1010*. It was surrendered December 12, 26 Henry VIII.; and granted, the



the 26th of the same month, to Henry, earl of Arundel, the patron. The college was secured by a wall and ditch. The ditch on the North side is still remaining; and one of the gates was described in vol. LXIII. p. 786.

The church (*plate II. fig. 2*) stands on the brink of a high hill, West of the castle, and is a large stately structure in form of a cross, with a nave and two side-aisles, with a tower in the centre. In the choir, which is appropriated to the Fitz Alans and Howards, earls of Arundel, are several monuments of the earls, some of considerable antiquity. The North windows of the choir are elegant (*see one of them fig. 3*). On the South side are ruins of the college, part of which, with an antient stone porch, is seen in the sketch. The living is a vicarage, valued in the King's books at 5l. 0s. 10d. *per annum*; the present incumbent the Rev. — Groom.

This sketch is taken from the S. W.

MR. URBAN, *Cowbit, Feb. 10.*

I THINK with respect to the late debates concerning the present war against our enemies, Mr. Pitt may say in the words of Demosthenes for the Crown, sections 57, and 100:

Ἀλλ' ὡς ἅπαντα ὅσα ἐνὶ καὶ ἀνθρώπῳ λογισμὸν εἰλομένην, καὶ δικαίως ταῦτα καὶ ἐπιμελῶς ἐπράξα, καὶ φιλοπονῶν περὶ δυνάμιν, ἢ ὡς ὁ καλὰ καὶ τῆς πολέως ἀξία πρᾶγματα ἐνεγέσταμεν, καὶ ἀναγκαιὰ ταῦτα μοι δείξον, καὶ τοῖς ἡδὴ κατήγοροις μὲν . . . . Το γὰρ ἐξαρχῆς εὐθύς ὄρθην καὶ δικαίαν τὴν ὁδὸν τῆς πολιτείας εἰλομένην, τὰς τιμὰς, τὰς δυνάμεις, τὰς εὐδοξίας, τὰς τῆς πατρίδος σεραπείαν, ταῦτα ἀύξειν, καλὰ τέλει εἶναι.

"But shew me what it is that I did not pursue with an intrepidity, a vigilance, and an indefatigable activity, superior to my strength; shew me, that I did not practise all the expedients which human prudence could employ; that I did not enter upon measures honourable, necessary, and well suiting the dignity of Athens; and, after this, give a full scope to your accusations. . . . . For, from the very first, I chose the straight and upright way of administering the state, to maintain and promote, by my services, the honours, the powers, the reputation, of my country, to augment them, and devote myself wholly to the pursuing those ends." Rollin, vol. II. p. 212, and Portal.

Yours, &c. J. MILLS.

P. S. In the note on the words, "all the beasts of the field play," p. 24. col. I.

I should not think there is any necessity for altering the original word *ἰρπύς*; for, it is used in speaking of the animal creation, Ps. civ. 26, in the same sense as it is here in Job, and translated so in both places by the LXX and Tremellius. J. M.

MR. URBAN,

*Feb. 25.*

DOUBTS having been suggested, in your useful and entertaining miscellany, by several writers, whether the late unfortunate Lord Viscount Montagu had any relations in the male line to succeed to his title; permit me to inform your readers that, if Mr. Archdall's edition of Ledge's Irish Peerage may be depended on, an heir may be easily found. Under the title of "Browne, Earl of Altamont," Mr. Archdall deduces the family "from Richard, younger son of Antony, first viscount Montagu," whose grandson, sir John Browne, of the Neale in co. Mayo, baronet of Scotland, so created June 1636, had three sons, sir George, ancestor of the present sir John Browne, of the Neale, baronet; John, ancestor of the earl of Altamont, and Dominic, of Breasfield. If this account, therefore, be a true one, and there be no prior claimant, the said Sir John Browne, who was in 1789 created baron Kilmaine of the Neales, must unquestionably be viscount Montagu: at the same time, I freely own, that my English Peerage mentions no other sons of the first Viscount Montagu, than Antony, George, Thomas, Henry, and Francis.

If any of your readers wish to see a print of the picture of our Saviour, mentioned in your last Supplement, p. 1177, as sent from the Grand Signor to Pope Innocent VIII, they may find it at the beginning of the Antiquarian Repository, Vol. IV.

I am sorry to see your correspondent Iota, p. 6. of the last Mag. indulging his wit at the expence of Dr. Symonds's Observations. I have no personal knowledge of the Doctor; but, as a plain, well-meaning Christian, who would myself grudge no trouble, as far as my little abilities and erudition would enable me, to render every part of the Sacred Scriptures intelligible to the meanest and most unlearned, and to raise our English Translation above the censure of the most learned and most censorious, consider every man as deserving of thanks, who does what in him lies to promote



promote those ends, although his language be not so elegant as might be wished.

I presume, it is scarcely necessary to remind your correspondent, p. 17, who mentions the Chapel at Hounslow, that the first coat of arms he mentions is the coat of *Windfor*.

I do not know, whether it may be a mean of leading your *nameless* correspondent, p. 20. to the acquisition of any information, to inform him, that a family of *Smith* bears Argent, *two* chevrons Sable, on each three fleurs de lis, Or; on a chief Azure, a lion passant, Or; on his shoulder, a lozenge, Gules.

Were the *Ayloffes*, mentioned in p. 40, Benjamin Ayloff, Joseph Ayloff, Sir Joseph Ayloff, Baronet, and Joseph Ayloff, each the father of his next successor\*? It may have been so by the dates.

In the note, for LXI, read LI.

In the note at the bottom of p. 62. col. 1. for 1748, read 1758, Sep. 11.

Yours, &c.

E.

Mr. URBAN, *Darlington, Feb. 8.*

HAVING lately met with a curious marine production, growing on a rock near the mouth of the river Tees, which is only bare at low-water; and not being able to meet with any satisfactory account or figure of it; I take the liberty of inclosing a drawing of it (*plate II. fig. 4*), in hopes that some of your correspondents, who are more conversant in Natural History, will be able to ascertain its place in the *Systema Naturæ*, and to inform me, whether it has been described by any author.

It consists of a number of compressed vesicles, which grow from the back of each other, of a form approaching to oval, about one inch in length and three-quarters of an inch in breadth; in the middle of each vesicle is a kind of partition composed of thin membranes, in which are imbedded from three to five pale blue semipellucid shells, of one valve and three spires, about one quarter of an inch long. (*See fig. 5.*)

The vesicles are finely reticulated; and, when viewed with a magnifier, resemble honeycomb, and are considerably inflated on each side of the partition, which contains the shells.

Yours, &c.

P. H.

\* They were. EDIT.

MR. URBAN, *March 3, 1794.*

IN your Magazine of December last, you give us a letter of the late amiable and respectable bishop Terrick, written so long ago as the year 1757, when he was nominated to the see of Peterborough. What are the motives of its being sent to you to publish, I cannot pretend to say, as the contents seem, at this distance of time, to be very little interesting to the publick, except that they afford a proof of that easy politeness, and mildness of manners, for which he was distinguished. His Lordship deserves to be handed down to posterity, in his episcopal function, by more important considerations; and, therefore, I take the liberty of begging the favour of you to insert in your Magazine of this month a circular letter, which that good prelate, when bishop of London, sent to the clergy under his jurisdiction in London and Westminster, a few days before his death, which happened on Easter Monday, March 31, 1777, and which was justly lamented, both as a public and as a private loss.

This letter, relative to the religious observance of *Good Friday*, I hope you will think with me, does great honour to the bishop's memory; and, as it was almost immediately followed by his death, his clergy might consider it as an affectionate legacy, expressive of his zealous regard for the eternal welfare of them, and their flocks.

“GOOD BROTHER, *March 17, 1779.*

The little attention, that has been given of late years to the due observance of that day, on which we are called upon, by authority, to commemorate the sufferings and death of our Saviour, is the occasion of great offence and anxiety to all who have a serious sense of their duty, as members of the Christian Church. It is indeed a melancholy proof, that there is a general decay of those religious principles which once formed our national character, but which, in this age of licentiousness and profligacy, have lost, in a great degree, their influence. Whether this is owing to a real disbelief of the great important truths of Christianity, or to a careless indifference to every thing serious, every good man sees the fatal consequences of this change in our manners, and every wise man, attentive to the cause of religion, and to the public happiness, wishes to find a remedy.”

“The judicious zeal of the magistrate may be very seasonably exerted in reviving, and encouraging, the due observance of a solemn anniversary, so essentially connected with our Christian profession. But it is principally from your care, your admonitions, and example, that we expect a more successful



successful application to the heart and consciences of the people committed to your charge. I am well assured that you will not be wanting in your best endeavours to impress upon your congregation a serious sense of their duty in their attendance upon the public worship of God on *Good Friday*, and in their devout behaviour suited to the solemn occasion. I remain your loving Brother,

RIC. LONDON."

I have long been of opinion, that something ought to be done, from high authority, in every annual return of *Passion-Week*, to recommend and to promote the more religious observance of *Good Friday*. His Majesty's Proclamation for a *national fast* has lately been attended with desirable effects by the large congregations that were assembled on the appointed day. And a particular Form of Prayer was, as usual, drawn up for the service of that day. A standing form is in our Prayer-books for the fast of King Charles's Martyrdom. But, alas! *Good Friday*, which ought to be more solemnly observed than any other day of public fasting and humiliation in the whole year, has no particular service in our Liturgy, except three short Collects, an Epistle and Gospel, proper Psalms, and proper Lessons. Whatever the bench of Bishops, who are generally at that season attending Parliament, may think, I apprehend there is too much reason to fear, that *Good Friday* is not so well attended to in general, nor in London and Westminster, as a *national fast*. Perhaps it would be, if proper methods were previously adopted. I shall take the liberty of mentioning a few that have suggested themselves to my own mind, not doubting but that more proper and effectual might be struck out, if this matter was once as seriously, and as zealously, taken up as it deserves.

1st. An annual Proclamation, from his Majesty, in the week preceding *Passion-Week*.

2d. A circular letter, similar to good Bishop Terrick's, from every bishop to his respective clergy, to be read in every church on every *Palm Sunday*.

3d. A solemn and devout form of prayer, to be composed by the bishops, and particularly adapted to the awful event which is commemorated on *Good Friday*.

The publick have long been indebted to the present worthy successor of Bishop Terrick in the see of London, for his

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useful and pious tract, entituled, "An Exhortation to the religious Observance of *Good Friday*." But something more is necessary to be done, in order to restore, and to preserve in every year, a serious reverence for that sacred day. And, surely, there never was a period of more importance than the present, for every person, of every degree, to use their utmost exertions in the cause of our *most holy faith*, which it is our happiness to profess, and our duty to hold fast in all pious and good works, as becometh all sincere Christians, and all true ministers, and members, of the Church of England. I am, Mr. Urban, your frequent correspondent, under different signatures, C. D. L.

Mr. URBAN,

March 6.

THE parish-church of St. Leonard, Shirland, is a small but handsome building. Whether the present be that of which Reginald de Grey possessed the advowson in the time of Edward the Second, I cannot inform you; but it is certainly of considerable antiquity.

Shirland is a rectory; and the late incumbent, who died at a very advanced age, was the Rev. Thomas Fidler.

If you like *Legendary Tales*, the *Vulgar* will tell you a good one. There is a field, which I have been in, near the town, called *The Church Field*. They say the church was primarily erected there; but that in one night it was carried away, and safely placed in its present situation.

In the chancel are the remains of a shamefully mutilated figure in armour. The Gothic arch under which it lies is uncommonly elegant, and decorated with pinnacles. Near it, in the wall, is a bas-relief of four figures before an altar; but whether it has any reference to the tomb I cannot decide. This monument is another instance of the abominable licence permitted to clowns in country churches. One would almost suppose that this unfortunate knight had been mistaken for the decayed representation of their tutelary saint, they have so carefully picked him to-pieces, supposing his fragments to possess supernatural qualities. All that now lies, as a memorial of a person once of consequence, is the trunk. There are no remains of an inscription.

I may add, as a mark of the antiquity of this church, that, on a Sunday not long since, a large beam fell down over the

the



the singing-gallery, and, had it been ten minutes sooner, might have been the destruction of several sopranos, contraltos, and basses.

Please to return my thanks to Eusebia for her elegant communication; also to J. T. J. P. MALCOLM.

P. 102. In the height of the thermometer, London, Oct. 1787, for "92" read "62."

L. 43, instead of "5.90th" r. "on the fifth, 90;" so of the next.—Instead of "November till the 19th," r. "Nov. to the ninth;" and for "101," r. "110 days."

Col. 2, l. 43 r. "perceptible."

Mr. URBAN, March 10.

ONE word, one more word, on the subject of a very melancholy text, "Dining with Duke Humphry,"—a text, like many others, obscured rather than illustrated by comments. Your humorous Bristol correspondent, p. 127, under the signature of S. N., has, I fear, puzzled the cause more completely than ever. Duke Humphry, he says, was ordered to be EXECUTED *before he had his dinner*. "Homo sum," Mr. Urban; "humani a me nihil alienum puto." I can enter into the fine feelings of a Bristol gentleman on this melancholy subject, and give him credit for all his sensibilities. To execute a fellow-creature in any way is bad enough; but to execute him *fasting*—sic upon it, Mr. Urban! Bristol-men, who oftener feel the pangs of repletion than those of inanition, must account the doom of poor Duke Humphry a severe one indeed! ICNOTUM OMNE PRO MIRIFICO EST!

We may perhaps, however, contrive to afford your tender-hearted friend a little comfort, by reminding him, that poor Duke Humphry came to his untimely end without halter or guillotine, and without suffering the pangs of starvation. On the contrary, he was, if fame says true, poisoned, *in the act of eating a hearty dinner* (MORE BRISTOLIENSI), by the ambitious and malignant Beaufort, Cardinal of Winchester. Shakespeare's Henry the Sixth, if not historical, is at least poetical, evidence on this subject. Let S. N. then sit down to his municipal feasts in peace, as far as Duke Humphry is concerned.

Seriously, the proverb originated from the accidental circumstance of a wit in the last century being *shut up* in the abbey at St. Alban's, where the remains of Humphry (the good duke regent) are yet to be seen, while a party of his friends, who came down to that

ancient and loyal borough with him on an excursion from London, were enjoying the hospitalities of the worthy Mrs. Langford's unknown predecessor at the White Hart. Yours, IMPRANSUS, G.

Account of the Cathedral of ELGIN, abstracted from SHAW's Ecclesiastical History of Moray.

THE cathedral of Elgin is in length 264 feet, in breadth 35 feet, length of the traverse 114. It had five towers; whereof two parallel ones stood at the West end, one in the middle, and two at the East end. The two West towers are each 84 feet high. The great centre tower stood on two arched pillars, crossing at top, and was, including the spires, 198 feet high. The two East towers are entire, and have a winding staircase leading to a channel or passage in the walls round the whole church. The height of the side walls is 36 feet. The great door between the two West towers is 24 feet wide and 24 high. On each side of it are eight round and eight fluted pillars,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  feet high, with capitals, and as many mouldings to the arch. Each valve of the door was five feet broad, and about ten feet high. The West window is 19 feet wide and 27 high. The five windows at the East end between the turrets, in parallel rows, are each two feet broad and ten high. Above these five more, each seven feet high; and over these a circular window near ten feet diameter. The grand gate, windows, pillars, projecting table, pedestals, cordons, are adorned with foliage, grapes, and other carvings. The traverse seems to have been built by the families of Dunbar and Innes; for, the North part is called Dunbar's aisle, the South part Innes's aisle.

The chapter-house stands on the North side of the choir, communicating with it by a vaulted vestry. It is an exact octagon, 34 feet high, and the diagonal within the walls 37 feet. It is almost a cube, arched and vaulted, and the whole roof supported by a single central pillar. Arched pillars from every angle terminate in the grand pillar, which is nine feet in circumference, with 16 pilasters clustered round it, and 24 feet high; its capital is adorned with the arms of several bishops. Seven sides of this building have large windows; and in the North wall are five niches for the dean, chanter, archdeacon, chancellor, and



and treasurer; the dean's a step higher than the rest.

This cathedral first came to decay by the regent, earl of Murray, taking the lead off it and that of Aberdeen, to raise money to pay his troops. His order in privy-council, dated Feb. 14, 1567-8, is addressed to the sheriffs, &c. and the lead was shipped for Holland; but the vessel, soon after she set sail, sunk, as supposed by the captain's contrivance, he being a zealous catholick.

On Peace Sunday, 1711, the central tower fell from the foundation.

This church stood within the precinct of the college, near the river Lossy. This precinct was walled round with a stone wall 1000 yards in circumference, part of which still remains, and had four gates, of which the Eastern one retains its portcullis channel, and lodge. Within this precinct lived the canons; and without it, to the town, was a small hill with a cross, where was a market for them.

The bishop's palace was at Spynnie, a long mile from Elgin, and was the most stately in any diocese in Scotland. Its area was oblong, of 60 yards. At the S.W. corner stood a strong tower vaulted, the wall nine feet thick, with an easy winding stair, a cape house at top, and a battlement round it. In the other three corners are small towers with narrow rooms. In the South side of the area was a chapel and a tennis-court; in other parts stables and offices. The entrance was in the middle of the East wall, defended by a portcullis, and over it the arms of Bishop John Innes and his initials, which confirm a conjecture that he first built here. The palace was surrounded with a spacious precinct with gardens and walks, which now pay 12l. to the Crown, which granted the lands and precincts to different persons till the Revolution, since which the precinct has continued in the Crown, and the lands belong to Mr. Brodie, of Spynnie, now Brodie; but former lessees carried off the timber and iron-work.

This diocese comprehended the counties of Murray and Nairn, with great part of Bamf and Inverness, and had 56 pastoral charges. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, March 8.

I JOIN with your fair correspondent, and all the female Muses, in admiring Tasso; though G. Richards is not the first male mule (if such there are)

who have censured that poet. Boileau, in his 11th Satire, says,

"A Malherbe, à Racan, préférer Théophile,  
Et le clinquant de Tasse à tout l'or de Virgile."

*Le clinquant* may refer to his rhyme; but a French poet least of all has a right to find fault with *that*. Dante too uses rhyme; yet I think no one has dared to reproach him with *clinquant*, or tinsel. I believe too servile an imitation of the plan of the Iliad and Æneid has been objected to Tasso; the detention of Rinaldo, like that of Achilles, being the grand hindrance of the war. The catalogue of the warriors is copied. Armida too resembles Calypso. As a female, I do not wish to be so fastidious to reject a piece, that gives me pleasure on the whole, for a few faults: the Learned even allow the divine Homer to nod sometimes.

Give me leave to point out one passage in the Gerusalemme, which, in my weak judgement, I call sublime. A drought being obtained through magical incantation, Godfrey prays, and the Almighty is described issuing his fiat for its removal:

"Così dicendo il capo mosse; e gli ampi  
Cieli tremaro, e i lumi erranti e fissi;  
E tremò l'aria riverente, e i campi  
De l'oceano, e i monti, e i ciechi abissi.  
Fiammeggiare a sinistra accesi lampi  
Fur visti, e chiaro tuono insieme udissi.  
Accompagnan le genti e 'l lampo el tuono  
Con allegro di voce, ed alto tuono."

"He spake, and through extended space  
Creation trembled.——"

Trembled the heaven to its utmost bound; }  
Trembled the ocean to its deep profound; }  
Trembled the hills and solid ground; }  
Trembled those orbs which sever day from  
night;

Trembled the planets of inferior light;  
Trembled the stars which wander thro' all  
space;

Trembled those fix'd as to th' appointed race;  
Trembling with thunder shook the air;  
The lightnings shone with awful glare;  
The seraph tun'd his golden lyre;  
Extatic sang th' angelic choir\*."

In the pathetic description of the animals suffering during the fervid heat, if the author had Ovid's plague of Athens in his mind, sure he there equals, I would not presume to say excels; though I must think it some hardship on modern poets, they never can be allowed originality in description unless a new world could be formed. The sun will rise and set the same as it did 5000

\* It was not the angels who sang, but the Christian host, for joy on account of the approaching rain. EDIT.



years ago; the spring be beautiful, and the winter dreary; the animal creation suffer in the same manner from excess of heat, cold, or any pestilential disease. I will intrude no farther than just to copy two or three more stanzas; though I believe most of your readers will be better entertained with the pointing out the beauties of authors, than the very ill-natured disputes that have lately so much taken up your otherwise valuable Magazine.

“Languie il corsier gia si feroce, e l'erba,  
Che fù suo caro cibo, a schifo prende  
Vacilla il piede infermo, e la superba  
Cervice dianzi, or giù dimeffa pende,  
Memoria di sue palme or più non ferba:  
Ne più nobil di gloria amor l'accende.  
Le vincitrici spoglie, e i ricchi fregi  
Par che, quasi vil soma, odj e dispregi.

“Languisce il fido cane, e ogni cura  
Dal caro albergo, e del signor obblia  
Giace dilteso, ed all' l'interna arsurà  
Sempre anelando, aure novelle invia  
Ma se altrui diede il respirar natura  
Perche il caldo del cor temprato sia  
Or nulla, o poco refrigerio n'have  
Si quello, onde si spira, e denso, e grave.”

Two stanzas before these is a beautifully natural description of the sufferers painting to their imagination the desired refreshment of water.

“S'alcan giammai tra frondeggianti rive  
Puro vide stagnar liquido argento:  
O giù precipitoso in acque vive  
Per Alpe, o in piaggia erbosa a passo lento  
Quelle al vago desio forma e descrive;  
E ministra materia al suo tormento:  
Che l'immagine lor gelida e molle  
L'asciuga e scalda, e nel pensier ribolle.”

Gesner I am not at all acquainted with in his native dress. In general, I like the German poetry translated into English; but, I believe, a translator can scarcely avoid being too redundant; he must use circumlocution, to make a particular phrase be understood in another language, by which means, perhaps, the beautiful simplicity of the thought is beaten out like gold into tinsel.

I was at Stepney church\* last Sunday afternoon. I see the lady's monument is refreshed; and such a crowd about it,

\* We are much obliged to H. who has sent us a copy of the Ballad alluded to in our last, p. 128; which is, however, too long for insertion; nor, though EUSEBIA has given the substance of it faithfully, has it any visible allusion to Stepney. The title is, “The cruel Knight, and the fortunate Farmer's Daughter.” H. asks, who was the author of it? and who wrote “Chevy Chase?” EDIT.

there was no passing through that path of the church-yard, all fully convinced of the truth of the legend.

On a second review of the monument, I find it is Dame Rebecca Berry, the wife of Thomas Elton, esq. of Stratford, Bow; so her first husband was a knight, whose surname she retained by the courtesy of England. Indeed, I think the damsel in the ballad wedded a knight, and was daughter to a farmer in Yorkshire, who was decayed, and come to poverty. EUSEBIA.

MR. URBAN,

March 5.

IF you think the following observations on an obscure expression in one of the poetical books of Scripture likely to afford any information or pleasure to your readers, they are very much at your service.

Amidst the “Sirenum voces” of the too persuasive adulteress to allure the object of her pursuit, Solomon speaks of her as urging [Prov. vii. 19. 20.]

כִּי אִין הָאִישׁ בְּבֵיתוֹ  
חֵלֶךְ בְּדֶרֶךְ מִרְחֹק;  
צִרּוֹר הַכֶּסֶף לִקַּח בְּיָדוֹ

לְיוֹם הַכֶּסֶף יָבֵא בֵיתוֹ

which the translators of our Bible have thus rendered:

“For, the good man is not at home;

“He is gone a long journey;

“He hath taken a bag of money with him;

“And will come home AT THE DAY APPOINTED.”

The conjectural emendations in the margin of our Bible substitute for this last expression,—“he will return at the NEW MOON.” With what propriety, it shall be the business of this essay to consider.

The LXX, who were too apt to avoid minuteness of investigation, where any extraordinary difficulty occurred, give the words in a vague and indeterminate manner:

Οὐ γὰρ πάρεστιν ὁ ἀνὴρ με ἐν οἴκῳ,

Πεπόρευται. [δὲ] ὁδὸν μακράν,

Ἐνδεσμον ἀργυρίου λαβὼν ἐν χειρὶ αὐτοῦ.

Δι' ἡμερῶν πολλῶν ἐπανήξει εἰς τὸν οἶκον αὐτοῦ.

There needs no argument to prove, that δὲ ἡμερῶν πολλῶν can never be a just version of לְיוֹם הַכֶּסֶף.

The Latin translation of Junius and Tremellius runs thus:

Nam non est vir domi suæ;

Abijt



Abiit viâ longinquâ :  
 Loculum pecuniæ accepit in manum suam ;  
 DIE STATO redibit domum suam.

On which passage Junius observes [Annot. 20. p. 159.] “Confirmatio securitatis ad licentiùs perpetrandum scelus, à diurnâ absentia viri ex longâ perfectione—quæ duobus signis ostenditur—numero pecuniæ—et *diei certæ* ad reditum conditione.”

The Utrecht French Translation of the Bible has it—“Il retournera en sa maison *un jour assigné*,” and in the margin, “Il ne reviendra qu’au jour assigné.”

None of these versions in any degree come up to the idea of יוֹם הַכִּסֵּא, which, literally rendered, is, “the day of the THRONE, or *exalted seat*,” metaphorically made use of to express a day of peculiar *festal* solemnity. And the marginal conjecture, already quoted, assigns that festival to the *new moon*.

The ingenious and learned Mr. Harmer gives us an observation of Peter della Valle, who assures us, that it is now customary in the Eastern countries for the inhabitants to *begin* their journeys at the new moon.—“May not this,” he adds, “like many other usages, be a remain of antiquity?”

That this was very probably the case, we are ready to admit; but we must confess, that the other arguments adduced by the learned author strike us as more conclusive, than that which he draws from the passage under consideration, where the person spoken of is evidently to *finish*, and not commence, his journey, at the day appointed—or rather, *against* the day appointed—*before* it—*previously* to it—or, *for the sake of* it—for so may the preposition ל in composition be rendered.

Mr. Harmer observes, that the original word in common signifies a throne, and that it is only used *twice*, to signify the new moon, or some appointed time.—He says, that all the lexicographers, whom he had consulted, omit to shew how a throne, and the new moon, are connected together. “May I be permitted,” he proceeds, “to propose it to the learned, to consider, whether I. Sam. xx. 24, 25. does not explain it? It appears there, that new moons were observed as festivals in the Jewish Court; that the king in eating, then sat on a seat (a throne, I presume), a seat high and lifted up, on which his sons and great men were wont to sit in solemnity with him.

Now, if the king did not sit in common on such a seat, such a management would make the considering the new moon and a throne, as correlative things, very natural.” [Obs. vol. II. p. 515.]

Our opinion coincides exactly with that of the elaborate author, whose writings have thrown so much valuable light on Sacred Antiquity. His assertion, however, is unfounded, that the word כִּסֵּא, in the signification here assigned to it, occurs *twice* in the Hebrew bible, as it at present stands. Psalm lxxxi. 3, the other passage to which he alludes, and which we shall soon have occasion to notice, reads :

תקעו בחדש שופר

בכסה ליום חגיגו:

Blow up the trumpet in the *new moon*,  
 In the TIME APPOINTED, on our solemn  
 feast-day.

But since Mr. Harmer’s death, the publication of Dr. Kennicott’s Hebrew Bible establishes כִּסֵּא, and not כִּסֵּא, as the legitimate reading in Psal. lxxxi. 3 on the authority of no less than eighteen very important codices, at the head of which stands the celebrated Bodleian MS. “qui agmen ducit,” [vide Diss. Gen. pp. 71, 72, 110.] of undoubted credit, and of the most remote antiquity, having been written before the conclusion of the tenth, possibly even of the ninth, century.

The adoption of this reading into the text tends greatly to confirm Mr. Harmer’s conjectures—as, in one and the same verse, we have the *new moon*, the *time appointed*, [or throne—כִּסֵּא], and the *solemn feast day*.

That some extraordinary ceremonies of a festival nature took place amongst the Jews on the new moon, from the very institution of the Mosaic law, is a fact confirmed by a cloud of witnesses — “In the day of your gladness, and in your solemn days, *and in the beginning of your months*, ye shall blow with the trumpets [Numbers x. 10]. From one *new moon* to another, and from one sabbath to another, they shall come to worship me [Isaiah lxvi. 23]. In the vision of the temple, as recorded by Ezekiel (ch. xlv. 1, 6.), the grand Eastern gate was to be shut on the six working days, but on the sabbath it was to be opened, and on the day of the *new moon* it



it was to be opened,—on which day, (ver. 6.) a young bullock, six lambs, and a ram, all without blemish, were to be offered. A very ancient prophet (Amos viii, 5.) describes the carnal Jews as regretting the interruption which the festival of the *new moon* occasioned to their characteristic pursuits.

מתי יעבר החדש ונשבירה

שבר

והשבת ונפתחה בר:

להקטין איפה ולהגדיל שקל

ולעות מאוני מרמה:

When will the *new moon* be gone, that we may sell corn?

And the Sabbath, that we may set forth wheat?

Making the ephah small, and the shekel great,

And falsifying the balance by deceit?

In one instance (as adduced by Mr. Harmer) it is possible, that the custom of beginning a journey on the day of the new moon may be alluded to—where the man of Shunem, endeavouring to dissuade his wife from her purpose of seeking Elisha, says, It is neither *new moon*, nor sabbath. But the journeys, to be taken on the latter of these sacred days, were expressly and notoriously limited; and, in all probability, some such restriction took place as to the former. In that case the Shunammite's observation amounts to no more than this—that there was no particular reason for visiting Elisha on a day not devoted to religious observance, nor fixed on for the delivery of public or private instruction.

The custom of observing the new moon as a festival was continued among the Jews after their return from captivity, and, indeed, till after the commencement of the Christian Æra. We find St. Paul warning his Gentile converts against too rigid a compliance with this custom, together with the observance of the Jewish Sabbath, and other ceremonies which were to cease at the promulgation of the Gospel. Μὴ ἐν τις ὑμᾶς κρινέτω ἐν βρώσει ἢ ἐν πόσει, ἢ ἐν μέλει ἐορτῆς, ἢ ΝΟΥΜΗΝΙΑΣ, ἢ σαββάτων. [Col. ii. 16.]

It may not be improper to observe, on the authority of Mr. Parkhurst, who confirms his assertion by the most incontrovertible arguments, [See Heb. and Eng. Dict. 3d. edition שָׁבִיב. II. p. 218.] that the new moon, mentioned in Scripture was not reckoned from the

evening of its visibility, and thence a Synodical month of 29½ days—but that it was the artificial month of Egypt, the twelfth part of the solar tropical year, of about 365 days—whence the learned Lexicographer infers, that our translators would have rendered the word, in all the cases where it occurs, with more propriety, by the expression used Numbers x. 10, and xxvii. 11. *In the beginnings of your months.*

That the new moon was observed as a solemn festival is, however, little to our present purpose, unless we can demonstrate that the term יוֹם הַכֶּסֶד was considered as synonymous with, or at least analogous to, it.

By יוֹם הַכֶּסֶד I would understand the public day of religious festivity, at which the chief magistrate, whether patriarch, or judge, or priest, or king, presided in some sort of exaltation, seated on some elevated chair of state—כֶּסֶד—ἰσθμός—and celebrated the festival in a conspicuous and elevated manner.

Whether the feast given by Moses [Exod. xviii. 12], which certainly was intended as a *religious* solemnity, had a reference to some custom of this kind, or whether it was merely occasional, in honour of his newly-arrived father-in-law, I shall not stay to enquire—most probably, as the fact is recorded to have taken place *antecedently* to the promulgation of the law, it was designed by Moses chiefly as a mark of respect to Jethro, a descendant, as well as himself, of Abraham (Gen. xxv. 2. 4.), and a worshiper of the God of Abraham [Ex. xviii. 10, 19, 21, 23].

In the book of Ezra (chap. viii. 17.) we have an unquestionable reference to the more than common attention with which the various solemn festivals were observed in the days of *Jothua the son of Nun*. There cannot be a doubt that some signal token of distinction, either the chair of state, (כֶּסֶד,) or some other mark of public respect was reserved for the conqueror of Palestine on these occasions. That the Passover was observed with the same solemnity *in the days of the judges, that judged Israel*, we are warranted in asserting from 2 Kings xxiii. 22.

But, though the כֶּסֶד was thus considered as the seat of honour on these public occasions, it was not exclusively reserved for these solemnities, nor appropriated only to persons of rank. It de-

noted



oted any conspicuous and elevated seat, other destined as a tribute to extraordinary worth, or even occasionally usurped by those who would obtrude themselves on public notice. The word most improperly rendered *stool*, where the chamber of Elisba is described (2 Kings i. 10.), is כִּסֵּי—and the adulteress, of whom Solomon speaks, had her כִּסֵּי likewise (Prov. ix. 14.), her throne of elevation, whence she might attract the attention of idle and unwary passers.

To this description of כִּסֵּי, and not the *royal* throne, Isaiah seems to allude, (Chap. xlvii. 1.) where he says, Sit on the ground—there is NO THRONE, O daughter of the Chaldeans!

It was on the כִּסֵּי, that Eli, judge of Israel, was sitting (no doubt in his judicial capacity), when the afflicting, and, in the event, fatal tidings came to him of the overthrow of Israel by the Philistines, and the capture of the ark.

The festival given by Samuel (1 Sam. x. 18.) was most probably on the יוֹם הַכִּסֵּי—It was sacrificial—it was public—the prophet presided at it, and directed its ceremonies, and all this, as we may suppose, *ex cathedra*.

When the regal œconomy took place among the Israelites, we find an exact account of the ceremonies attendant on the festival of the new moon, under the immediate direction of SAUL.

Jonathan tells David (1 Sam. xx. 18.) "To-morrow is the new moon—and thou shalt be missed, because thy seat will be empty." The festival-day arrives.—"And, when the new moon was come, the king sate him down to eat meat—and the king sate upon his seat, *as at other times*," (i. e. at other times of state and solemnity) "even upon a seat by the wall—and Jonathan arose, and Abner sate by Saul's side, and David's seat was empty." Next to the chair of state, appropriated to the king, were the seats of his son and apparent heir—of the generalissimo of his armies—of his son-in-law David. This incident gives rise to Mr. Harmer's conjecture as to the application of the word כִּסֵּי to the festival of the nubilunium.)

Admitting these feasts, DAVID speaks of the new moon, and the feast of the throne, as of one and the same:—Blow up the trumpet, says he, in the new

moon, in the time appointed (בְּכִסֵּי) on our solemn feast-day.

SOLOMON, as well as his two predecessors, continued these religious encœnia, and even added to them circumstances of yet greater splendour and magnificence. I must not trespass longer, Mr. Urban, on the patience of your readers—and must content myself with referring them to the eighth chapter of the first book of Kings, *passim*. Solomon, therefore, in his moral writings, was fully justified in making familiar use of the expression we have been thus investigating, as appropriated to the day on which the sovereign feasted in state.

So early are the traces of a custom, not yet discontinued in the civilized or, indeed, uncivilized world\*. We have our יוֹם הַכִּסֵּי—our coronation-feast, on the day when our monarch is completely *enthroned* with all the solemnities of religion.—On the Continent, particularly in Germany, these public festivals are much more frequent, though now of a nature merely political and secular.—And it was a well-known fact, that the kings of France, while France had its kings, were accustomed to hold their *grands & petits convertis*, at which the sovereign presided—in the latter instance, on his throne, under a canopy—in the former, with less circumstances of royal splendour; but, in both, with all possible publicity. The writer of this article cannot but recal to his mind, with a degree of melancholy pleasure, the affable benignity with which he has seen the now-martyred Lewis XVI. do the honours of his palace on such an occasion.—Alas! how truly might he afterwards have exclaimed, with the injured and innocent David:

הַשֵּׁבֶת מִטְהַרִּי

וְכִסֵּאִי לָאָרֶץ מִנְרֵתָהּ

הַקְצַרְתָּ לִי יְמֵי עֲלֹמִי

הָעֵטָה עָלַי בּוֹשָׁם

Thou hast made my glory to cease—

And cast my THRONE down to the ground—

The days of my youth hast thou shortened—

Thou hast covered me with shame!

Psalms lxxxix. 44. 45.

\* Captain Cook's Voyages give us many interesting illustrations of this, where he describes the pastimes and festivals in the Islands of the Pacific Ocean.



Mr. Urban will, I trust, pardon an old friend for the preposterous length of these remarks. The Gentleman's Magazine is laudably open to conjectural criticism of every description—biblical criticism will not be excluded—particularly, when the critic recommends himself to the worthy editor by coming in the garb of an Antiquary.

P. S. A very ancient black letter version of the Bible, published in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, (Imprinted at London in Bowles Church yerde by John Catwood, Printer to the Queenes Majestie,) renders the verse (more happily than subsequent translations have done):

"For, the good man is not at home, he is gone far of. He hath taken the bagge of money with him, and he will returne home at the appointed solymne feast." E. E. A.

MR. URBAN, *Dover March, 8.*

A Son of the Tyne favoured your readers with a vocabulary of words used by the natives of Northumberland; in some of which, I think, he has mistaken the meaning. I therefore take the liberty of sending my explication of them; and also, of adding a few more words in the Son of the Tyne's vocabulary:

*Pant*, a fountain. No. *Pant* signifies the cistern, which receives the waste-water falling therefrom.

*Snech*, a latch to the door. It should be wrote *sneck*, being pronounced hard.

*Smasher*, a small raised fruit-pie. No. It signifies any thing larger than common. If there were two or three pies upon a table, of different sizes, the largest of them would be called a *smasher*.

*Skeel*, a wooden pail. With this difference, the diameter of a *skeel* at the top and bottom are the same.

*Staitb*, a storehouse for coals. No. *Staitb*, wharf.

*Reek*, smoke.

*Racking-crook*, a crane or crook over the fire. It should be reeking-crook, as hanging in the reek or smoke.

#### ADDITIONAL WORDS.

*Slot*, a bolt of a door.

*Piggin*, a small wooden milk measure, holding near a pint.

*Laggins*, staves.

*Huck*, a crook, a sickle for cutting corn.

*Aud*, old.

*Staban*, stone.

*Hupb*, a measure for corn, or any dry goods.

*Pöke*, sack.

*Yaad*, a horse.

*Why*, a yearling cow.

*Gulley*, a knife.

*Jack-a-legs*, a clasp-knife.

*Lonnen*, a bye-road or lane.

*Shinney*, a stick rounding at one end, to strike a small wooden bowl with.

*Shinney-lab*, a game so called.

*Futber*, a large cart of coals.

*Cope*, to change one thing for another.

If I were to hazard my opinion, Mr. Urban, upon the query in Mr. Brand's History of Newcastle, viz. whether the name (Stock-bridge) be derived from selling stock-fish there, it would be, that it certainly derived its name from a matter of greater consequence. I rather suppose the bridge took its name from the *stock* or *castle*, which passed over it to the market near thereto, appropriated for that purpose.

A SON OF THE WERE.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 2.

THERE is nothing which adds more genuine lustre to the English character than the constancy and firmness which has, at various times, been manifested in the honourable conduct of the judges of the land.

Sir James Hales, a justice of the common pleas in the reign of Edward VI. is a twofold instance of unalterable attachment to the laws and constitution of his country. Although a zealous Protestant, he could not be prevailed upon by his party to oppose the succession of Queen Mary, because her right to the crown was supported by law and justice. The same sense of duty obliged this upright judge to put in execution, at Queen Mary's succession, the laws against saying Mass, several priests being indicted before him at Maidstone in Kent. For this latter conduct, he fell a victim to the persecuting zeal of the queen; and was not only removed from the bench, where he sat in the former reign, but committed to close custody, and treated with such severity, that he fell into a frenzy, and killed himself, A. D. 1553.

The conference between Bishop Gardiner and this judge, at the Chancery bar, which I now send you, would afford a fine subject in the hands of an ingenious artist, for the illustration of the magnificent edition of *Hume*, who, in the IV<sup>th</sup>. volume of his history, pays full



full tribute to the memory of sir James Hales\*.

The communication betwene my Lord Chauncelor (Stephen Gardiner), and Judge Hales, being among other judges to take his oth in Westminster Hall, 1553, the 6th of October; *copied verbatim from a scarce specimen of early printing, in the possession of the late Mr. Ames.*

*Chauncelor.* Master Hales, ye shall understand that like as the Quenes Highnes hath hertofore receivid good opinion of you, especiallye, for that ye stonde both faithfullie and lawfulli in hir cause of just succession, refusing to set your hande to the booke, among others that were against hir grace in that beholfe; so now, through your owne late desertes, against certain hir highnes dooinges, ye stande not well in hir graces favour. And therfor, before ye take anie othe, it shal be necessarie for you to make your purgation.

*Hales.* I praeie you, my lorde, what is the cause?

*Chauncelor.* Information is given, that ye have indicted certain priestes in Kent, for saying of Masse.

*Hales.* Mi lorde, it is not so. I indicted none; but, indede, certaine indictments of like matter wer brought before me at the last assises there holden, and I gave order therein, as the lawe required. For I have professed the law, against which, in cases of justice, wil I never (God willinge) procede, nor in ani wise dissemble, but with the same shewe forth mi conscience, and, if it were to do againe, I wolde do no lesse then I did.

*Chauncelor.* Yea, master Hales, your conscience is knowne wel inough. I know ye lacke no conscience.

*Hales.* Mi lord, ye mai do wel to serch your owne conscience, for mine is better knowne to mi-selfe than to you; and to be plaine, I did as well use justice in your saide masse case bi mi conscience as bi the law, wherein I am fulli bent to stand in trial to the uttermost that can be objected; and if I have therein done ani injuri or wrong, let me be judged bi the lawe, for I will seek no better defence, considering chiefly that it is mi profession.

*Chauncelor.* Whi, master Hales, although ye had the rigour of the law on your side, yet ye might have hadde regard to the Quene's Highnes present doinges in that case. And further, although ye seme to be more then precise in the lawe; yet, I thinke, ye wolde be veri loth to yelde to the extremitie of suche advantage as mighte be gathered againste your procedinges in the lawe, as ye have some time taken upon

you in place of justice. And, if it were well tried, I believe ye shuld not be well able to stond honestlie thereto.

*Hales.* Mi lord, I am not so perfect but I may erre for lacke of knowledge; but, both in conscience, and such knowledge of the law as God hath given me, I wil do nothing but I wil maintain and abide in it. And if mi goodes, and all that I have, be not able to counterpoise the case, mi bodie shal be redi to serve the turne, for thei be all at the Quenes Highnesse pleasure.

*Chauncelor.* Ah! sir, ye be veri quicke and stoute in your answers; but as it shoulde seme, that which ye did was more of a will, favouring the opinion of your religion against the service nowe used, then for ani occasion or zeale of justice, seinge the Quenes Highnes doeth set it forthe, as yet wishinge all hir faithful subjectes to imbrace it accordngli; and where ye offer both bodie and goods in your triall, there is no such matter required at youre handes, and yet ye shall not have your owne will neither.

*Hales.* My lord, I seke not wilful will, but to shew myself as I am bound in love to God, and obedience to the Quenes Majestie, in whose cause willingly, for justise sake, al other respectes set apart, I did of late (as your lordship knoeth), adventure as much as I had. And as for my religion, I trust it to be such as pleaseth God, wherein I am redy to adventure as well my lifas my substance, if I be called thereunto. And so in lacke of mine owne power and wil, the Lordes wil be fulfilled.

*Chauncelor.* Seing ye be at this point, master Hales, I wil presently make an end with youe. The Quenes Highnes shal be informed of youre opinion and declaration. And as hir Grace shal therupon determine, ye shal have knowledge; until which tyme ye may depart as ye came without your oth, for, as it appeareth, ye are scarce worthi the place appointed.

*Hales.* I thanke your lordship, and, as for my vocation, being both a burthen and a charge, more than ever I desired to take upon me; whensoever it shall please the Quenes Highnes to ease me thereof, I shal most humbly, with due contentation obei the same.—*And so this upright Judge departed from the bar.*

Mr. URBAN, *March* :8.

SOME letters written by the late Professor Sneedorf, whose untimely death was recorded in your Magazine, have lately been published on the Continent.—They were produced during his travels through Germany, Holland, France, and Switzerland, in 1791 and 1792.—A German reviewer, speaking of them, says that they characterize their author

\* Two baronets of the same name, in Kent, were descended from this judge.—Query, where is there a portrait of him?



author as a man of excellent talents.—They are dated from Berlin, Leipzig, Dresden, Gottengen, Mentz, Zurich, Bern, Geneva, Lyons, Paris, and other places, and contain much information in a light and easy style.—The Professor was in Paris from October 1791 till Feb. 1792; on which account, his letters during that interval are highly interesting, and throw much light upon public affairs. This information is not simply confined to Paris, but comprehends France in general: the professor was a constant visitor to the National Assembly, the Jacobin, and other clubs; and his reports of their sittings are very well detailed, and agreeably impartial. In fine, the principal merit of these letters is, that they are a genuine impression of the head and heart of this free observer.

W. H. R.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 25.

**I**N the fourth edition of Mr. Wyndham's *Tour in Wales*, p. 45, he gives the following account of a murder committed in Wales, in the neighbourhood of Llandilo Vaur, of which I do not find any mention in your volumes.

"Williams, a shop-keeper in the town of Llandovery, was supposed to have a criminal connexion with the wife of a Mr. Powell, who lived between that town and Llandilo. Prevented by the jealousy and vigilance of the husband from continuing his adultery, he formed the daring plan of removing the obstacle to his desires. For this purpose he engaged a set of lawless villains, and kept them in a constant state of ebriety till an opportunity should offer of putting his murderous scheme in execution. The intention of Williams and his crew was publicly suspected, not only by Powell, but by the whole neighbourhood. However, he persevered; and, in the time of a deep snow, and late in the night, the assassins attacked the house, forced their way into it, and, surprising Mr. Powell sitting at his table, put an end to his existence with many circumstances of exaggerated cruelty. Powell had only time to exclaim, on seeing them, "My God! I am a dead man; my enemies are upon me!"

"The murder perpetrated, the accessories quietly retreated to their respective employments; and Williams, the principal, continued for some time at his shop in Llandovery unmolested. However, the report of the assassination spreading to every part of the country, Williams at

length thought proper to make his escape. His associates were not so fortunate, for six or seven of them were soon, upon the information of an accessory, committed to Hereford gaol: they were there tried, condemned, and executed. The sword of Justice still vibrates over the head of Williams.

He adds in a note:

"The following paragraph appeared in the public news-papers in October, 1779:—  
"When the French prisoners passed through Alton a few weeks since, the Glamorganshire militia were ordered as a guard over them for the night they remained in that town. The next morning it was discovered, on the prisoners being mustered, that one was missing. Though the prisoner missing went by another name, he was found to be the noted Williams, who was the principal in the murder of Mr. Powell, some years ago, in Caermarthenshire. Scouts were sent out all over the country to retake him, but without effect. He was taken prisoner as a common sailor in a French privateer."

This note, however, is without foundation, as I had the following particulars from a gentleman who was professionally employed in the business in which the death of Williams was proved.

When Williams made his escape, he went to Dunkirk, where he assumed the name of Thomas. About a year after, his brother was in a coffee-house in London, when two persons in a box observed, that he must be a near relation of Thomas who was drowned at Dunkirk. He went to them, and asked some questions; and, soon after, he and his mother went over to Dunkirk, and were informed by one Walker, who was a schoolmaster there, that he became acquainted with a man, who called himself Thomas, soon after his arrival, by his bringing the children of the man with whom he lodged to school; that, at first, he appeared sober and remarkably cheerful, but afterwards seemed to have something which he seemed to wish to unburthen himself of; that Walker recommended it to him to confess to a priest; that he conferred with him, but did not confess; that, after this, he broke out, grew disorderly, and laughed at religion; that he went out on a Sunday afternoon in a boat with seven persons, when a plank starting, the boat sunk, and he and some others were drowned; that he, Walker, found the following writing on a paper in Thomas's pocket-book—

"My hand bled on Thursday, the 5th April, 1770, between four and five o'clock in the afternoon, at Dunkirk"—

(the



(the paper, which I saw, is stained with red); that, at the bottom of Thomas's box, he found the trial of some persons who were convicted of the murder of Powell.

This paper the mother brought away; but never discovered to any one that Williams was dead till about 18 years after, when she acquainted his wife with the circumstance, who sued for her dower in Williams's estates; and, proving the above paper to be his hand-writing, and the other circumstances, it was thought sufficient evidence of his death, and she recovered her dower.

Powell's widow married at Canterbury.

Yours, &c.

Q. X.

Mr. URBAN,

March 6.

I HOPE a few words more concerning Fairy-rings will not give offence; as I wish the observers of them to know, that there is a very large and complete one on the South bastion at Portsmouth, within reach of the sea-spray. The muggy humidity of the island of Portsea causes champignons to abound on the mound and bastions of both the old and new works.

SIGLA.

Mr. URBAN, *Lichfield, March 13.*

ENCOURAGED by the favour done me in answering my queries relative to the late Dr. Lloyd, dean of Bangor, I take the farther liberty of enquiring, through the channel of your respectable and entertaining Miscellany, whether any of your correspondents can inform me *in what month and year* the late Dr. Peniston Booth, dean of Windsor, was appointed to that deanry, and *whom* he succeeded in that office. Dr. Booth died in 1765; was the predecessor of the late Dr. Keppel, bishop of Exeter, in the deanry of Windsor; and was, I believe, a relation of the late Lord Warrington. May I also ask *in what month and year* Dr. Francis Webber, the last dean of Hereford, died, and *at what time* he was succeeded by the present dean, Dr. Wetherell?

E. W.

Mr. URBAN,

March 17.

I TAKE the liberty of requesting *Clericus Leicestriensis* to inform me, whether in his letter, p. 43, in which he communicates his observations at Delft, the following lines are authentic, *viz.*

"Hic locus odit, amat, punit, conservat, honorat,  
Nequitiam, pacem, crimine, jura, probat—"

as, in my humble opinion, the word *crimine* is there placed quite ungrammatically, and ought to have been *crimen*; and it appears clearly to me that it was only made use of for the purpose of composing a pentameter verse. I am, with submission to your correspondent,

Yours, &c.

P. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Northamptonsh. Mar. 14.*

YOU gave us, p. 9, a view of the monument of Lord Robert Manners. The following verses are transcribed from a work of some considerable extent, which, were this a period for poetical distinction, might perhaps hope to outlast that monument; but, as the present taste is, may probably never be seen nor heard of, unless you shall please to give these a place in your Magazine.

Yours, &c.

J. B.

"Here many a name, deserving deathless fame

For deeds distinguish'd on the roaring waves,  
I might rehearse. O! Manners, where art thou!

Arrested quick in glory's high career,  
From all her hopes, ah! too untimely rest,  
What has thy sorrowing country lost in thee!  
In youth's gay dawn, who, spurning pleasure's lure,

Like Jove's great son, resolv'd, the arduous  
Of active virtue chose; and in the course,  
Eager, unmatch'd, ere manhood's rising prime,

With unprov'd applause, exulting seiz'd  
The hero's and the patriot's noblest palm.  
Why does thy country now lament thy loss,  
Left to conceive what Manners might have been,

How pass'd a Blake, a Hawke, a Russell's

As Fortune has fully accomplished the preface of the Muse, expressed in the following lines, respecting one of the greatest and best men this country could ever boast of, though the distinguished fame and honour with which he now returns into her bosom might afford matter for a much nobler wreath, if you will favour the following with a place in your useful and entertaining Miscellany, it may at this time not be unacceptable to some of your readers. It is taken from the same work with the above, and was, I believe, written about the time Lord Cornwallis set out for the East-Indies:

"Nor, brave Cornwallis, can the faithful  
In silence pass thy efforts, fit to hold [Muse  
A rank unrival'd on the rolls of fame.

Let Camden's woods, let wide Catawba's  
streams,

In winter stain'd against the posted foe;

Let



Let Guilford's hard-fought field, the high-sworn floods

Of Carolina, thwarting still thy course,  
Thy ardent zeal attest, thy ceaseless toils,  
By danger, clime, or season, still unflinch'd;  
Thy patience scorning fortune's utmost spite:  
But all in vain. Nor ask the Muse the cause;  
Thy fate stands firm; and Fate, on Ganges' banks,

May yet atone for York's disastrous day.  
Here might the Muse, fond of the fav'rite theme,

The brave adjutors of thy fame rehearse:  
A Rawdon fit to tread Cornwallis steps;  
Leslie of valour try'd, intrepid, firm,  
Cool and compos'd in danger's desolate hour.  
Here might she try to rein the fiery steed,  
To lift the blow, and dare the furious shock,  
Of Tarleton dashing dreadful thro' the ranks;  
While, like the lightning's flash far distant seen

[gleam  
From his bright brandish'd sword, the sudden  
With terror startles the fierce foaming steed,  
And strikes the rider's front with pallid fear."

MR. URBAN, March 18.

A TWIN slander on the poetic race  
to that which Mr. Boswell, p. 33,  
arrogantly denies that Dr. Johnson ever  
uttered, may be found in his "Life of  
West:"

"A stroke of the palsy brought to the  
grave one of those few poets to whom the  
grave needed not to be terrible\*."

Thus with his own pen has Dr. Johnson  
branded a whole class of men, whose  
morals have not collectively dishonoured  
their science. There can consequently  
be no doubt of the authenticity of that  
record which attests his uttering the same  
sentiment in speaking of Dr. Watts, to  
whose exemplary piety he vouchsafes to  
do justice.

L. X.

MR. URBAN, London, Feb. 19.

PERMIT me (if you please), late as  
it is, to reply to what you are pleased  
to call "a handsome apology to an old  
correspondent." Had my situation been  
more comfortable, it would have come  
sooner; but, for these reasons, I cannot  
look upon that apology in quite so favourable a light as Mr. Urban does, because the writer in two letters, that of Sept. 5, p. 800, and the other of Nov. 10, p. 1012, has charged me with the absurd proposition which I have been combating and exposing, and in the latter, after mine, p. 907. wherein I shewed where, and by whom, the expression "*in the edges of canals*" had been used, and also the probability that

the trees, when wet, would drop on the goods in the boats, carried the very same idea: so that I look upon the absurdity, when laid to my charge by O. T. O. equally dissonant to candour as to truth, and a greater hurt to my feelings than any hasty expressions, which, after enduring many years unjust persecution and oppression, I can the more readily forgive. My opponent's very signature shews me what I am to expect in a literary correspondence; but I trust, Mr. Urban, your pages in future will be better employed than in our fruitless squabbles: nor can I think my age such a secret to the party, who do not sneer a little, and who plume themselves on trimming me thus *in the dark*; nor are much out in thinking me nearly as young as themselves; for, when I die of age, it will be time for them to look about them. The charge of inexperience I have obviated above, by shewing that some people are as hasty in reading as they are in writing, by their erroneous imputations; and as to the signature of J. O. I never used it.

If the said party, Mr. Urban, after my apology, not less handsome, I trust, than their own, yourself being our judge, will condescend to be my friend, in recommending the republication of a volume of my Essays, printed in your Work, and in others, with some pieces never printed before; it will much serve a person, whom it has been long the fashion to despise and distress, for no fault, unless it be such, for any one to decline a life of gallantry near 60, and to find one's self not more fit on the verge of 70: we old folk should profit by Dr. Young's remark on us,

Though grey our heads, our thoughts and  
aims are green;

Like damag'd clocks, whose hand and bell  
dissent:

Folly sings six, while Nature points at  
twelve. Night Thoughts.

Can Mr. Urban, or his friends, oblige me, by naming the person who used to fly from the church steeples, with particulars of him; and when he got his death? it will be thankfully received.

A definition of the word *Enthusiasm* will also be no less acceptable, as I cannot find any thing satisfactory thereon.

Mr. Urban's insertion of the above will greatly oblige and serve an old friend in a new skin,

TIMON DE BRITAIN.

Two

\* Lives, vol. IV. p. 316.



## TWO MONTHS TOUR IN SCOTLAND.

*(Continued from vol. LXIII. p. 1195.)*

HAVING sent the next morning to beg permission of the Duke of Argyll to view the castle and its environs, his Grace obligingly condescended to return us, by a servant of his own, an apology for not requesting our company at dinner, on account of the illness of a part of his family (if I recollect aright, a daughter), who was not expected to survive the day; but desiring us, at the same time, to detain his messenger as our guide to whatsoever we might think worthy of inspection.

Though it has hitherto been studiously endeavoured to glance lightly over all such objects, scenes, and situations, as have been particularly dwelt upon by others; yet, in a sketch intended to convey a general idea of the face and features of the country through which the Tourist passed, it has been thought requisite not only to omit nothing, in almost any degree singular, impressive, or agreeable, but to adduce also such short historic notices and extracts as, though perhaps not always new to the occasion, seemed to be the most explanatory, interesting, or appropriate to it. On the subject of Inverary Mr. Pennant has certainly precluded all necessity of enlargement or detail; and it only remains to say, that, as there are few earthly blessings without some mixture of alloy, so, should envy of this truly princely place spring up in the breast of any one who visits it, he may find, perhaps, an antidote at hand; for, so ungenial is the climate here, that it has been found necessary to contrive and provide open and well-ventilated buildings, for the purpose of suspending and curing the hay, which is otherwise liable to spoil, and perish in the field.

From Inverary towards Tarbet, our next stage, the road runs under the Duke's park wall along the margin of Lochfyne; which, communicating with the Western sea, is salt; and, abounding in herrings, affords employment to a great number of fishermen, who live wholly on-board their vessels from July till the month of January following, receiving in wages for these six months labour about 30s. and a pair of shoes. Lochfyne, gradually contracting itself as we advanced, became at length a kind of river, over which we crossed by means of a handsome bridge constructed of the same material as the castle, a blackish kind of marble raised from a quarry in

the neighbourhood. Hence, the road turns, as it were, back again to the right, and skirts for a considerable way along the border of the loch opposite to that on which we at first had travelled. The town and castle of Inverary, inclosed and backed by deep and hanging woods, surmounted by a singular and lofty rock called Duniquaich, clothed in pines, and pyramidal in form, beheld over, and reflected by, the shining waters of Lochfyne (itself diversified by numerous fishing-vessels disposed in various groups), afforded hence a very beautiful and interesting picture.

Turning suddenly towards the left, we next pursued our way along the bottoms of deep vales, bounded on either hand by mighty mountains, many of them bleak and barren, but more generally affording sustenance to vast herds of cattle. Rills which, in rainy seasons, or on sudden thaws, swell hastily into loud and foaming torrents, now came gently tricking down these heights, glistering and gurgling in their course. Such commonly supply some larger stream below, which, assuming a hoarser tone as it toils along its rugged bed, pays at length its tribute to some distant loch.

It was in this stage that we journeyed through Glencrow, a romantic bottom of about two miles in length, no where wide, but almost closing towards its Eastern end, and divided into meadows about a dismal-looking dwelling. A narrow rivulet winds through the midst; the inclosing mountains, craggy, steep, and awful, rise to a vast height, excluding, as we ourselves experienced, the sun many hours before his setting; the descent, on account of its abruptness, is cut in a zigzag manner through the rock; so that, like some artful sophist, or the seducer of our first parents,

———— with tract oblique  
Sidelong we work'd our way.

Near the top of the crag is a stone seat, inscribed on its back, "Rest, and be thankful;" an admonition addressing itself rather to travellers toiling upwards than to us who were going down. The aspect of this glen was melancholy and oppressive; a character due indeed to a great majority amongst the Highland landscapes, and resulting from the nature of the country, abounding in deep valleys, dusky moors, vast lochs, and scowling mountains, enveloped frequently in fogs, and intersected with defiles and hollows, reverberating only to the roar



roar of torrents, or the moaning winds, and destitute generally of every object most welcome to man's social spirit; the comfortable cot, the neat farm-house, the ornamented seat, cultivation under all its cheering appearances, and all the animating sounds and signs of active life and full inhabitation. Seldom even can that beautiful extemporaneous effusion,

"Here pipes the song-thrush, and the sky-lark here

Scatters her loose notes on the waste of air," which, though not to be found amongst his printed Works, once *certainly* escaped the Muse of Gray, find room for application in a country where the note of any singing-bird is rarely to be heard. In truth, such scenes of solitude and silence, however sublime or magnificent they may be, or however they may at first affect the mind, lose, like most things else, by repetition, much of their power to please. We emerged then from this gloomy sojourn at least without regret; and, after having turned the extremity of Lochlong (another loch communicating with the sea), the road, winding round a little village towards the left, and mounting up the heights, afforded us a more perfect prospect of the mountains one behind another, clustering close about Glencrow, with their summits, some of them more craggy, broken, and uncouth, than any we had elsewhere seen.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Cambridge, March 12.*

FEW questions in geography or history have occasioned such diversity of opinions as that relating to the Ophir and Tarshish of the Old Testament. That class of writers, who suppose them to have been in Africa, is subdivided into several others: some place them on the coast of the Mediterranean, some in Angola, and others, with more probability, on the South-east coast of that Continent. Of the latter, one party has fixed on some of the African Islands; another on the coast of Melinda, near the Equator; and a third, and very large class, prefers Sofala. Mr. Bruce has adopted both the last-mentioned opinions, placing Tarshish on the coast of Melinda, and Ophir at Sofala. (From 1 Kings x. 22. and 2 Chron. ix. 21.) It has been generally concluded by the learned writers who have discussed this question, tho' perhaps without sufficient reason, that a fleet could not perform a voyage from

the Isthmus of Suez to one, or both, of these places, and return in less than three years: this leading mark in the voyage to Tarshish was long since noticed, as affording a strong presumption against the claims of either Melinda or Sofala; both which appear, on a first view, to be too near the Red Sea, to require so long a voyage. Mr. Bruce, on the contrary, maintains that this very circumstance affords a decisive proof, that Ophir was at Sofala. His argument, which is certainly recommended by novelty at least, has been much applauded, and pronounced by very able judges to be absolutely decisive of the question.

Dr. Robertson, in his "Historical Disquisition concerning ancient India," speaks of this question, and of Mr. Bruce's disquisition, in the following terms:

"In what region of the earth we should search for these famous ports, which furnished the navy of Solomon with the various commodities enumerated by the sacred historians, is an inquiry that has long exercised the industry of learned men. They were early supposed to be situated in some part of India, and the Jews were held to be one of the nations which traded to that country. But the opinion more generally adopted is, that Solomon's fleet, after passing the straits of Babelmandeb, held their course along the South-west coast of Africa, as far as the kingdom of Sofala, a country celebrated for its rich mines of gold and silver, and abounding in all the other articles which composed the cargoes of the Jewish ships. This opinion, which the accurate researches of M. D'Anville rendered highly probable, seems now to be established with the utmost certainty by a late learned traveller; who, by his knowledge of the monsoons in the Arabian gulf, and his attention to the ancient mode of navigation, both in that sea, and along the African coast, has not only accounted for the extraordinary length of time, which the fleets of Solomon took in going and returning, but has shewn, from circumstances mentioned concerning the voyage, that it was not made to any place in India."

It may be proper to give a short statement of this reasoning, which the great historian has considered as conclusive, nearly in Mr. Bruce's words:

"The



“The trade to Ophir was carried on from the Elanitic gulf through the Indian Ocean. The time of the going and coming of the fleet was precisely three years, at no period more nor less.” Having thus shewn that no voyage, except to India, could be limited by any specific time, and that a voyage to India required only a year, he next proves that “Sofala is under such restrictions from monsoons, that three years are absolutely necessary to perform the voyage, that it needs no more, and CANNOT BE DONE IN LESS.”

This last proposition rests on two false assumptions, which make a difference of almost two years in his calculation. The first is, that a fleet must be half a year in clearing the Red Sea from the Isthmus of Suez, and another half year in returning up it. This supposition is absolutely necessary, in order to make out three complete years.

The second assumption, on which Mr. Bruce’s proposition rests, is, that the “anomalous monsoon,” on the South East coast of Africa, blows up the gut of Madagascar at North East, during the summer months, from April to October; and South West, during the winter, from October to April; that, in consequence of this law of the Madagascar monsoon, a fleet, after having sailed for the mouth of the Red Sea in November, is detained all the winter by a contrary wind at Mocha, 3 deg. South Latitude, and all the summer at the same place, on its return from Sofala.

Now this monsoon really blows all the months of the year, in directions directly opposite to those which Mr. Bruce’s demonstration supposes. From April to October, the wind is South-west (see Halley, and the writers who have followed him), and from October to April, North-east. Halley, indeed, was not able to obtain satisfactory information of what winds blew in this quarter during the winter months; and Mr. Parkinson, the latest hydrostatical writer, after noticing the South-west in summer, adds, “but the direction of the wind, during the other six months, is not certainly known.” Halley, however, ventured to delineate a North-east wind in his chart between 3° and 20° South Latitude; and Captain Forrest, who appears to be thoroughly acquainted with these seas, informs us

that such a wind actually “blows up the gut of Madagascar to 20° South Latitude.” (See his treatise on the Monsoons of India, p. 20).

Instead then of a voyage of three years, a ship might sail from the Isthmus of Suez about the end of September, and clear the Red Sea in the beginning of November: at this time, a North-east wind blows over the whole tract of the Indian Ocean, between the mouth of the Red Sea and Sofala: this would convey a ship to Sofala, not only without being detained half a year at Mocha, near Mr. Bruce’s Tarshish, but without any interruption whatever: having reached Sofala in one of the winter months, it would be detained there till the beginning of May; when the monsoon changes, and a regular South-west wind blows from Sofala to the mouth of the Red Sea, which would carry a fleet without interruption to Cape Gardafan; though one traveller *supposes it again detained by monsoons at Mocha*. The fleet would not be able to enter the Red Sea till November, when the monsoon in that sea (for the delineation of which the public is obliged to Mr. Bruce), changes, and a South wind sets in, which conveys it to the Isthmus in a year and two or three months after its departure.

Mr. Bruce, in treating of the Madagascar monsoon, has not only made a supposition contrary to the authority of every writer on the subject: but it is an extraordinary fact, that his reasoning and conclusions are contradicted by his own map. That he should have imagined a monsoon which no writer has described, and nature has not yet produced, may not be thought utterly incredible: but, that the wind shall blow one way in his dissertation, and another in his map, seems whimsical beyond measure: and can only be accounted for on the supposition that the arrows of his map were exactly copied from Halley’s old chart (which is really the case); and that in his dissertation he had not sufficiently attended to such respectable authority.

Our learned traveller, to support his philosophical argument, has called in the aid of etymology: but the etymological argument must share the fate of its fellow. He observes that there are three places of the name of Mocha, that the meaning of Mocha in the Ethiopic is a prison; that this name is given



to these three places, because in ALL of them ships are imprisoned by monsoons for several months in the year; and he adds that a vessel, in full sail for Sofala, is met off the coast of Melinda by the anomalous monsoon, and forced into Tarshish, where she is imprisoned for six months in the Mocha there.

As this last imprisonment of the ships can only be effected by the imaginary monsoon of Mr. Bruce, and not by any wind in nature, it will not be necessary to notice any conclusions that may be derived from it.

Whatever becomes of Mr. Bruce's reasonings, the opinions, which it is brought to support, may be just; and a circumstance, which he has noticed, of an Abyssinian writer having mentioned a prince of Tarshish on the coast of Melinda, will (if there be no mistake in the name) afford an additional argument in favour of those opinions.

W. W.

Mr. URBAN,

March 7.

THE epitaph of Oldham the poet is thus given by Mr. Throsby, in his new edition of Thoroton:

"In this church was buried young Oldham, a poet of merit. The following was written by William earl of Pierrepont\*, who was Oldham's patron and admirer:

"M. S.

JOH. OLDHAMI Poetæ,  
quò nemo sacro furore plenior,  
nemo rebus sublimior,  
aut verbis felicius audax;  
cujus famam omni ævo  
propria fatis consecrabunt carmina.  
Quem inter primos honoratissimi Gulielmi  
comitis  
de Kingston patroni sui amplexus Variolis  
corruptum,  
heu nimis immatura mors rapuit,  
& in cœlestem transtulit chorum.  
Natus apud Shipton in agro Glocestrensi,  
in aulâ Sancti Edmundi Oxoniæ graduatus.  
Obiit die Decembris nono,  
A.D. 1683, ætatis 30."

Bishop Bridges, Wood tells us, was a Cambridge man, fellow of Pembroke-hall, and dean of Salisbury, 1577, a learned man, and wrote several books (Ath. Ox. I. 711); bishop of Oxford 1603; died 1618, aged 90 (Godwin, p. 546.)

What possible reason beyond *tradition* can be assigned for supposing the gate of *Coughton* house, p. 117, was brought

from Evesham\* abbey, I am at a loss to conceive. The drawing furnishes none. The principal and most handsome gate of that abbey still remains there. Dugdale says, "Sir George Throckmorton built that stately castle-like gatehouse of freestone at Coughton, intending, as it should seem, to have made the rest of his house suitable thereto," before the 1st of Mary, in which year he died. The paintings in the chancel windows at Coughton, which B. T. says "were certainly from the above abbey," Dugdale tells us, were ordered by his will to be put up by his executors: the East window to be glazed with the story of the *dome* (i. e. the general judgement), the East window of the North aisle with a representation of the *seven sacraments*, and that of the South aisle with the *seven works of Mercy*. Whether these are the subjects "recommended to the particular notice of every Antiquary" by B. T. he can best tell us; for, as to myself, I have never seen them. If they turn out to be the above subjects, it is not likely they were procured from Evesham, or any other religious house, but painted on purpose. The *arms* "lately standing in the windows of the church, being only such as had been set up at the new glazing of them in Sir G. T.'s time, Dugdale purposely omitted, in regard they were no other than *such as be in the window of the manor-house*, whereof he had taken notice." Warw. ed. Thomas, 755, 756. Was the house finished agreeably to the gateway, and by whom?

T. B. will find a cross somewhat similar to that in Flat Holme, p. 123, in pl. I, IV. of crosses in the Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain in the belfry of Winterborn chapel, imboss in wood, on a plank formerly used as a gravestone, from a drawing in the College of Arms. It may be worth enquiry after, as the drawings of Dugdale and Ashmole, in the last century, are not strictly consonant to accuracy.

My notes, taken at Ottery St. Mary 1765, describe the monuments referred to by your correspondent S. F. as "under the second North arch from the organ, a heavy Gothic arch, on a freestone altar-tomb, an armed knight, his arms crossed, and sword drawn in his right hand, a double-tailed lion at his feet, and, in the arch over him, roses in shields. Opposite to this, a similar monument with a woman, having two dogs

\* William Pierrepont, earl of Kingston.

\* Not *Wesham*, as misprinted.



at her feet, and two angels at her head." Risdon thus describes them, p. 32: "In the body of the church, betwixt two pillars, *arched pyramid-wise*, is the proportion of a man cut in stone, and cap-a-pce, with a lion couchant at his feet. Opposite hereunto, between two pillars, *semblably arched*, is laid the proportion of a man curiously cut in stone, some time since fairly adorned with coat-armoury; both now defaced by time. Tradition sayeth (for neither of them have any inscription), that one of them was to the memory of William Grandison, father of the bishop; the other to the honour of Sibyl, his wife, mother to the bishop, one of the co-heirs of John Tregoze, of Castle Ewias, in Herefordshire, whom he married by the favour of the earl of Lancaster, with whom he came into England; and under a spacious marble almost covered with brass, yet the inscription stole away, lieth one Grandison interred, a near kinsman to the afore said bishop." P. 33.

Your correspondent says, "*Risdon and Prince*, the once famous historians of Devonshire, tell us, that the *horizontal* figures under the *cupola* were *knights templars*. They certainly might have been the representatives of *one* of the *orders* though the *leg* be not *crossed*; but, from every record *on paper*, and information from the situation of these *emblems*, and the scattered shields of Grandison, who in *some former century* was bishop of Exeter, &c. it may reasonably be supposed that these are *cenotaphs* erected in honour of his father and mother. They are placed in *parallel directions*, and one is evidently the figure of a woman." S. F.'s *cupola* is either the *arch* of the *church*, or the *canopy* of the monument. *Knights templars* neither of the figures represent; what other *orders* S. F. conceives, it is impossible to say, or what he means by records *on paper*, or by *emblems*. The shields of Grandison are in other parts of this church, which was made collegiate 1337 by Bishop Grandison, who S. F. might have easily known was bishop of Exeter from 1327 to 1362. He should have told us where Mr. Prince mentioned these monuments, for he has not an article for Grandison. For *representatives*, in the following paragraph, we must read *remains*. The brass figure mentioned by Risdon lay, 1765, in the chancel, and had a mutilated inscription, without a name, for a dean and chancellor. D. H.

GENT. MAG. *March*, 1794.

Mr. URBAN; *Stratford, March 12.*

I AM much obliged to T. L. of Fladbury, for his very accurate sketch of Sir John Throckmorton's gateway at Coughton, and request he will favour the publick with a drawing of the *very beautiful and antique tower* of the adjacent *parish-church*. In Dr. Thomas's edition of Dugdale, T. L. will find a full account of the original painted glass in Coughton church; the seven Romish sacraments are entirely destroyed, and there now remains, I am sorry to say, only a few fragments of painted glass in the chancel. The very beautiful Gothic arches of the chancel are well worthy the inspection of every architect, as is old Romish confessional-box, which still continues in the church, the inspection of every lover of Antiquities.

Yours, &c. ANTIQUARIUS.

Mr. URBAN, *March 2.*

AT *Landaff* there is a pigeon-house of a singular construction. At first sight it has some resemblance of a cathedral, and it seems intended as a burlesque on what ought to be looked upon with veneration. There is a nave, two aisles, and a choir; and the latter is fitted up with a seat, in which a bishop may be *supposed* to sit, prebendal stalls, a desk, and pulpit: you are, however, soon undeceived, by seeing the number of pigeons which are flying about, or perched on the pulpit, &c. and by the quantity of their dung on the floor, seats, &c. Indeed there are other things which would not at all accord with the idea of a cathedral; such as the door at entrance, the Venetian windows, and the stucco ornaments of the roof—No blame, it should be added, Mr. Urban, can attach to the chief person, as there is no doubt the place is kept clean during the few days in the year that he is there.

*Margam abbey* belongs to a gentleman of large fortune. He has pulled down the dwelling-house, and erected a greenhouse for his orange-trees, at one end of which is a room said to be designed for a library; and, at the other, one designed to hold statues. The whole front is about 327 feet. He has laid out a good deal of money in the purchase of antique statues, which are still in their cases, has turned the beautiful chapter-house into a stable for red deer, and suffered part of the roof to fall in for want of its being kept dry.

Yours, &c. Q. X.

Mr.



MR. URBAN,

March 3.

YOUR correspondent F. J. having given a short account, p. 115, of the custom still prevalent at Tiffington, in Derbyshire, of decorating the wells on Holy Thursday with boughs of trees and garlands of various flowers, &c.; and being desirous to know what was the origin of this custom, and whether there is any other of the like kind in the kingdom, please to inform him, that it was antiently no uncommon practice: and two places in the county of Stafford instantly occurred to my recollection, *viz.* Brewood and Bilbrook, where the same custom was observed of late years, if not at the present time. And I believe the same kind of ornaments were used to decorate all Gospel-places, whether wells, trees, or hills. In Popish times this respect was paid to such wells as were eminent for curing distempers upon the saint's-day whose name the well bore, the people diverting themselves with cakes and ale, musick and dancing; which was innocent enough in comparison of what had been formerly practised at different places, when even the better sort of people placed a sanctity in them, brought alms and offerings, and made vows at them, as the antient Germans and Britons did, and the Saxons and English were too much inclined to; for which St. Edmund's well near Oxford, and St. Laurence's at Peterborough, were once famous. This superstitious devotion, which was called *Wilpeoppunga*, i. e. well-worship, was not approved of by the heads of the church, and was strictly prohibited by our Anglican councils: 1. under King Edgar (Can. 16, in Lambard's Collection); 2. under King Canute (in Spelman's Councils, tom. I. part. II. cap. V.); 3. in a council at London, under St. Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury, 1102 (Labbé's Councils, tom. X.); as it was also particularly at those two wells near Oxford and at Peterborough by Oliver Sutton, bishop of Lincoln.

I am greatly obliged for the compliment paid me by the author of a very full and entertaining account of Cowdray-house, vol. LXIII. p. 997; and have frequently regretted, since the sad destruction of that noble edifice, that my trifling account of it in the Topographer, vol. IV. p. 279, was not more perfect; particularly as I was indulged by the steward with a present of a large printed catalogue of that most admirable collection of pictures, which probably now is

itself a curiosity. Could I have foreseen the dreadful fate which, almost at the same period, everlastingly buried that magnificent place and its late owner in two such opposite elements, fire and water, my utmost exertions should then have been used to perpetuate them. As it was, I confess my account was merely subservient to the engraving which it accompanied, though some pains had been taken in copying the monumental inscriptions of the family, printed in the preceding pages of that volume of the Topographer. As I believe my drawing of Cowdray is the only one ever engraved in its perfect state (though I perceive one, taken in the same point of view, since the fire, is published in your present volume, p. 13), that plate, now in the possession of a friend at the Temple, shall be at your service whenever it may be thought an acceptable embellishment to your excellent Miscellany.

In Sir William Burrell's very valuable Collections for Sussex, I was highly gratified, last spring, with the sight of several beautiful drawings of the above place, particularly an inside view of the Great Buck-hall, so called from a number of those animals which surround it, as large as life. These, together with a vast variety of other highly-finished drawings in all parts of that delightful country, were taken for the above Collection by the excellent artist Mr. Grimm; and are decidedly the best topographical ornaments for any one county yet existing.

Yours, &amp;c.

S. SHAW, Jun.

## DEFENCE OF DR. GEDDES,

*(Concluded, from p. 133.)*

J. M. seems to think it a disgrace to Dr. Geddes, that he is not a perfect Roman Catholic, but, like Erasmus and Pope, between a Roman Catholic and a Protestant. He is certainly not a bigot to any sect; but this cannot be a reproach. The following lines, which I addressed to him some years ago, on his ironically calling himself a Papist, are inserted here, not from vanity, but for the sake of vindicating a character, which an anonymous assassin tries in vain to injure.

Why should the learned, lib'ral Geddes name  
Himself a *Papist*, and himself defame?

No *Papist* here,—a *Catholic* we find,  
A *Christian priest*, a *priest of all mankind*.

This encomium, which from a short acquaintance I then thought, I now, by long experience, know, to be his due.



If what J. M. says is true, that the Roman Catholics do not acknowledge him as a brother, it is only a becoming modesty; for, there is no family-likeness between such a man and a Papist. But, it seems, the heads of the Roman Catholics have passed the severest censures against him: and why? Has he questioned the truth of Christianity? No; but he has questioned the pretended rights of Popery. He defends sir J. Throckmorton, who advises the Catholics to choose their own bishops. This is the sin which the bishop elected by the pope cannot forgive: this is what makes popish bishops, and their confederates, persecute him with unrelenting rancour and revenge.

—————*Tantæne animis cœlestibus iræ?*

Justice requires, that the most severe censures should be reserved for the most heinous offences; but in the Romish church it is otherwise:

*Dant veniam corvis, vexat censura columbas.*

Who would imagine, that the horrid crime, by which Dr. Geddes has incurred the severest censures of the heads of the Roman Catholics, was only his attempting to reform their ecclesiastical discipline, and to restore Christianity to its original purity?

We should naturally conclude, that the Apostolic Vicars had discovered some want of ability or fidelity in the translator of the Bible, when they proscribed his version; but his ability and fidelity are established on a much firmer basis than their approbation; and they are yet to give the world the first proof of their capacity to examine his worth.

The Apostolic Vicars are not content with prohibiting the reading of Dr. Geddes's translation, which is made from the original, and not, like that at present in the hands of some Catholics, from a translation; but they offer a gross insult to civil and religious liberty, as well as to common sense, by forbidding it to be read for want of the formality of a Popish Licence, a formality only observed in countries where there is some sort of an inquisition; a formality calculated for the latitudes of Italy and Spain, but not for the meridian of London. However, should my countrymen allow a court of inquisition to be erected in this kingdom, the dreadful instruments of torture, taken from the Spanish Armada, which now lie rusting in the Tower, may be applied to the use of the English, for whom the Popish Priests at first intended them. Ecclesiastical censures, passed on actions or

opinions not contrary to the Scripture, are founded on the same antichristian principle: they, who employ such or any other means of persecution, know not what manner of spirit they are of. But it is not strange, that a *Christian* should be censured by the *worshippers of images*; it is not strange, that a *Christian* should be censured by *Roman governors and chief priests*; *Roman governors and chief priests put his master to death.*

The Apostolic Vicars inform us, that before they composed their famous Pastoral Letter, they invoked the special assistance of the Holy Ghost; if so, the Holy Ghost seems to have been deaf to their entreaties. He is a Spirit of wisdom and understanding; of both which requisites their composition is destitute. He is a Spirit of peace and love, and their performance breathes warfare and revenge. He is a Spirit of unanimity and concord; and the want of a fourth signature, in their censure, betrays discord and division.

They tell us, that they consulted divers of their most learned divines. If this is a specimen of the knowledge of their most learned divines, the knowledge of such of their divines as are the least learned must be such as passeth all understanding. Let them beware how they transgress the law; for, neither they, nor their followers, must expect any *benefit of clergy*. Their learning, as well as that of the Apostolic Vicars, seems to be of a piece with that of the principal Doctor of their church, who maintained, that it is a greater sin to refuse to worship idols than to frequent the stews.

J. M. insinuates, that Dr. Geddes was not much countenanced by the University of Oxford, when he lately visited that place. I have good authority for saying, that he experienced much politeness, and had access to the different libraries, the sole object of his visit. Had it been otherwise, it would have reflected disgrace on the University itself; and not on a distinguished scholar, who went thither on the most honourable and most important of all pursuits, that of collecting treasures for his translation of the covenants between God and man.

It was not to be expected, that every Protestant University would imitate the conduct of the University of Aberdeen; which, unsolicited, conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Laws, without one dissentient voice; an honour not conferred



conferred by any other Protestant University, on a British Catholic, since the expulsion of the Stuart race.

Your correspondent seems to admit, what even his assurance is ashamed to deny, that Dr. Geddes's noble patron might be content to take his station in society according to his talents. He is conscious, that Dr. Geddes's patron derives his chief distinction from the same source as he did who *had been an emperor without his crown*. But your correspondent intimates, that this doctrine may not be acceptable to all our great families; and endeavours to excite a prejudice against Dr. Geddes, for his having expressed an opinion, that nobility ought not to be hereditary. *Nobilitas sola est, atque unica, virtus*. When your correspondent can prove, that virtue is a natural heritage, or an unnecessary qualification, to those who make laws, and set examples to mankind, no man will be a warmer advocate for an hereditary nobility than Dr. Geddes.

When Dr. Geddes asserts, that church establishments have been a continual source of evils both to church and state, he advances an unanswerable argument against the abuse of church establishments. When he rejects a fallible judge of religious controversies, and acknowledges no authority but the Scriptures, every unprejudiced man must approve his decision. When he denies that the Bishop of Rome is superior to any other bishop, or to himself, by divine institution, he certainly did not think of soothing the prejudices of the Roman Catholics. Were he capable of condescending to sooth the prejudices of either Catholics or Protestants, he might indeed *draw money out of their pockets*, but he would be unworthy to be an interpreter of the divine oracles.

No man is fit for that task, but one of a comprehensive understanding, extensive erudition, acute judgement, liberal sentiment, inflexible integrity, and independent spirit. That Dr. Geddes possesses these qualifications in an eminent degree is proved by the concurrent testimonies of the best judges. It is well known, that he is not ready to swallow all the absurd creeds of any sect,

*Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri;*  
he looks on all human authority as fallible, and is determined to expound the Scriptures, without favour or par-

tiality to any particular communion of Christians.

If Dr. Geddes disapproved of the high tide of fictitious loyalty which was excited by a temporary delusion, so did all other sensible and disinterested men, of every party; and even its authors are now ashamed of it.

*Stulti, dum vitant vitia, in contraria currunt.*

It is the first time we have heard of a glowing spirit darting through the poverty and tameness of verse: this is as great a paradox as it would be, to say that J. M.'s strength consists in the weakness of his understanding, and his wisdom in the folly of his remarks. If Dr. Geddes approved of the first French revolution, so did every true Briton: it is probable that it would have proved successful, and have prevented the horrid crimes which have since disgraced humanity, had not a weak monarch been guilty of perjury, through the persuasion of *bigoted Romish priests*. Our unfortunate James the Second owed his ruin to the same cause.

Your correspondent pretends to entertain prepossessions against Dr. Geddes's translation; these prepossessions, if he really entertains any, may easily be traced to his blind adherence to Popery; and it is well known that Popery prefers its own Latin translation, not only to all other translations, but even to the original itself.—As to Dr. Geddes's opinion, how far the Apostles were inspired, he himself has given, or will give, every necessary satisfaction on that head; but I suppose your correspondent would not wish it to be admitted, that they were always under the influence of divine inspiration; for, we know that St. Paul opposed St. Peter, the tutelar Saint of Roman Catholics, to his face.—It is true that Dr. Geddes has undertaken a more than mortal work; may Heaven assist him in its accomplishment! The first volume has long been before the world; and, did it contain any material imperfections, neither friends nor foes are wanting to point them out.

Your correspondent would have acted more to his credit, had he exercised a candid criticism on that work, in which he has not detected a single misrepresentation, than in telling a distinguished divine, of unimpeached fidelity, and unsullied reputation, that he “will trust him no farther than he can see him.”—*Set a thief to catch a thief* is the retort due to your correspondent's low sarcasm, which



which is a disgrace to his own character, unless it is despicable indeed. A retort, couched in the form of a mean proverb, needs no apology in this case; for, we are directed by the Proverb of Solomon, to *answer a fool according to his folly, lest he should grow wise in his own conceit.*

However, as human nature is fallible, Dr. Geddes may happen to commit some errors in the course of his arduous pursuit; but, whatever errors Dr. Geddes may commit in his translation, they will not be likely to escape the penetration and sagacity of J. M. if he is as well versed in the *learned languages* as he is in the *vulgar tongue.*

The literary world has long acknowledged, that no man is so well qualified for translating the Scriptures from the original as Dr. Geddes, not only from his superior attainments in languages, but also from his enlarged understanding and singular liberality of mind. Hence he is honoured with subscriptions, by persons of high rank in Church and State, by foreign princes as well as those of our own country, by the most distinguished characters in the republic of sacred literature, and by Christians of various denominations. Raised to this pre-eminence, it is not to be supposed, that he will unnecessarily divert his attention from his serious and important undertaking; and stoop so low as to regard the scruples and answer the scurrility of every impertinent scribbler. The generous steed burns with impatience to encounter a formidable foe; but spurns with contempt at the village cur barking at his heels.

But, although Dr. Geddes should not deign to reply to the anonymous attack of every groveling writer, yet, for the sake of decency, for the sake of example, for the sake of justice, it is to be hoped, that no lurking assassin, who attempts to stab the character of an honest man, will ever escape without *a lash.* *Flebit, et insignis totâ cantabitur urbe.*

While I partly attribute the rancour of your correspondent against Dr. Geddes to a difference of opinion in religion and politics, I have no doubt but envy was one motive which prompted him to this virulent attack.

Envy will merit, as its shade, pursue,  
But, like a shadow, proves the substance true.

Like an envious cloud, he tries to intercept the light and obscure the lustre which he cannot emulate. It has

been the common fate of all the greatest benefactors of mankind to meet with detraction and ingratitude from the base and ignorant, generally in proportion to their services; and what greater service can a man render to the world than to remove the prejudices which enslave the soul?

If Dr. Geddes, after gaining some advantage over the many-headed Romish Hydra, has been assailed by the shafts of malice, and the breath of envy, he has only shared the fortune of him who conquered the other Hydra.

Romulus, et liber pater, et cum Castore  
Pollux, [cepi,  
Post ingentia facta, Deorum in templa re-  
Dum terras, hominumque colunt genus, as-  
pera bella

Componunt, agros assignant, oppida condunt,  
Ploravere suis non respondere favorem  
Speratum meritis: dirum qui contudit Hy-  
drum,

Notaque fatali portenta labore subegit,  
Comperit invidiam supremo fine domari.  
Urit enim fulgore suo, qui prægravat artes  
Infra se positas, extinctus amabitur idem.

Virtutem incolumem odimus,  
Sublatam ex oculis quærimus invidi.

When I wrote the preceding reply to J. M.'s remarks, I was aware that Dr. Geddes had taken some slight notice of one of them, viz. that concerning the drawing of money out of the pockets of mankind; this convinced me the more that he did not think it worth while to answer all J. M.'s illiberal reflections. When this letter was going to press, I was informed that your correspondent had made some other remarks on Dr. Geddes in the Magazine for last month. On perusing them, I find, that, if Dr. Geddes had taken the advice of J. M. and turned sycophant, if he had soothed prejudice and encouraged imposture, he might have derived advantage to himself, and have picked the pockets of some readers; but he would have acted unlike the Apostles, who refused the money of Simon Magus; he would have acted unlike a Christian, a man of honour, and an honest man. He is of a disposition too noble to court popularity, or cultivate gain, at the expence of truth and virtue. He was aware, as well as J. M. of the general indisposition of mankind to favour those who attack their favourite opinions, and, had he been actuated by a principle of self interest, and not by a sense of duty, he would have followed J. M.'s scandalous advice. But he is engaged in the cause of



of truth; and will stand firm to his engagement, though it be to his injury. The same observation holds good in regard to his recommending a national reform. A national reform is a national repentance, a consummation devoutly to be wished, but little to be expected, in profligate and degenerate times, when priests are not ashamed to avow, that we ought to flatter the prejudices of mankind for the sake of *drawing money out of their pockets*.

J. M. seems to think it a proof of lenity in the Popish Bishops, that they did not prevent Dr. Geddes's Translation from being printed and sold; this is making a virtue of necessity; they shewed their teeth, but dared not bite; for, as to their censure, it betrays a will, not a power, to do mischief. As a preventive, I trust, it is sufficient to expose their injustice to the good sense of the British nation; for, I hope that Catholics, as well as Protestants, are become too enlightened, to be duped by a few selfish men, who set up their own interested opinions in opposition to the word of God, in order to *draw money out of their pockets*.

But, if Dr. Geddes disdains to flatter superstition, he abhors the idea of countenancing infidelity. He scorns alike *the philosopher's stone*, which has filled the pockets of *French wits*, and that which has enriched the coffers of *Romish Bigotry*.

J. M. acknowledges that Dr. Geddes has great talents; he has also great temper; yet I advise J. M. not to provoke him too far, otherwise he will find him, as he suspects, to be a *trimmer*.

At the conclusion of his letter, J. M. gives a specimen of moderation, in words not made use of by the Apostolic Vicars; and then, with unblushing front, asks if there is any thing inquisitorial in such language. By this he would wish others to believe what he does not believe himself. In short,

— pergit ad inum

Qualis ab incepto processerit, et sibi constat.

However I may differ from J. M. in other respects, I perfectly agree with him in this,—that it is not natural to expect the Roman Catholic Bishops will employ a priest, who refuses to *consult his own private advantage, to sooth prejudice, conceal truth, and countenance imposture*.

Could the glorious martyrs, who suffered poverty, pain, disgrace, and death, in defence of the truth, look down from the blest abodes, and learn what is pass-

ing in this changeful scene, how would they blush, to hear a Minister of the Gospel advise another Minister of the Gospel to refrain from attacking *the favourite opinions of mankind*, in order to gratify their own sordid interest!—They would pass the "*severest censures*\*" on such a man; they would not acknowledge him to be "*a brother*"; they would not acknowledge him to be *a Christian*. Yours, &c. JOHN RING.

Mr. URBAN, Winchester, March 14.

I SHALL offer no apology for considering the letter, relative to the controversy between myself and Dr. Geddes, the first part of which appeared in your last Number, under whatever signature it may terminate, as the genuine production of the Doctor himself. I have already assigned a cause, which seems to be admitted, why this gentleman declines the honour of most of the light compositions which fall from his pen. I may add, that he is in a particular manner pledged, in his *letter to the bishop of Centuria*, p. 39, not to appear himself in the present dispute, I mean not, at least, without a visor.

Whenever, sir, the heroes, either of the sword or of the goose-quill, are desirous of making use of other weapons, it is plain that they are not over-confident in the issue of their own: I feel myself rather flattered than disgraced by the threat with which our learned Doctor introduces his letter of "taking me by the nose." I will not, indeed, dispute his prowess: still I cannot help observing that, to those who are acquainted with this little gentleman's figure, the idea of his leading any man, of ordinary appearance, about a room by the nose, will appear as laughable, as that of seeing this same grave restorer of the Scriptures adorned with ribbons, at a village-fair, and mounted behind a strumpet upon a wooden horse.

The Doctor's defense of his *Vervet*, on the plea of his zeal against "vice" and "irreligion," and that of his Norfolk tale, on the score of his health, are equally novel. This is the first time the public has heard of any such "indispensable duty in a clergyman" as that of translating the History and Adventures of a Parrot, especially when this is done in a manner, which a gentleman whom the Doctor claims, very improperly, I trust, as his associ-



ate, terms "false, invidious, and defamatory." (See vol. LXIII. P. II. p. 714.) On the other hand, I am sure it will be a discovery to the world, that publishing an indecent *tale* is a method of re-establishing a weak state of health, and a specific for a fever.

As it is not for orthodoxy, but consistency, that my subject has led me to call upon Dr. G; hence I shall not contest a single accusation, which, by way of attacking me, he has brought against the Roman Catholic religion and its professors. Like the *medecin malgré lui* (to borrow an image from the Doctor's own writings, whilst he employed himself in refuting those charges which he now brings), he shall make whatever he pleases of me, provided he will but be true to his own principles, and, casting off those disguises with which he has, for several years back, been deluding two or three different societies, will prove a little of that "honest candour," which he is for ever boasting of to the public. Thus, when he informs us, that "amongst Papists it is vain to look for either justice or charity," and that, whilst they encourage the scriptural versions of Martin, Witham, and Chalmers, they oppose his, from a consciousness that its superior light must "prove fatal to their cause:"—my only answer is, "Even as you please, Doctor; but then, for Heaven's sake, break off every connexion with a set, so lost to Christianity and to common sense." When he signifies that, in consequence of the practice of praying for the dead, all "priests are pick-pockets," except himself, and that the tenet of desiring the prayers of the Saints" is an obstacle to our praying to the Creator of the Saints, I shall, in like manner, reply; "Even as you please, Doctor;" but then, as you love your own soul, see that, on every occasion, as well "when you explain your creed to your superiors, as when you blazon it to the publick, you explicitly anathematize such immoral and idolatrous doctrines." In short, when he teaches that the good old man, in one of whose colleges he himself was educated, is "the whore of Babylon," I shall stick to my text; "Even as you please, Doctor; but then, instead of throwing dust into the eyes of the publick, by declaiming against the pope's personal infallibility, which you know to be very different from that *living tribunal* of the universal church, to which I have heretofore summoned you, speak out honestly, and tell us that you

neither hold, nor wish to hold, any kind of religious communion with him."—I cannot, however, dismiss this subject, without expressing my surprise, that the Doctor, who is known not to be very superstitious, should express such horrible apprehensions of the *dead*, as he tells us the Pope is, where he apologizes for his neglect of the adage, *de mortuis nil nisi bonum*. I may add, it is not less extraordinary that a man of such mettle, as he has shewn himself to be, should be intimidated by "shadows of a shade," (if such things are possible,) as he terms the Roman Catholic Bishops.

But, however this may be, it seems the Doctor is furnished with too convincing proofs of injuries received from the last-mentioned personages, in the general rejection of his Bible by those for whose use it was chiefly intended, which he ascribes to the disapprobation it has met with from the said bishops. It is, indeed, piteous to hear his complaints on this horrible "star-chamber and inquisitorial" proceeding, by which certain persons, and, what aggravates the offence, his own superiors, have dared to express their disapprobation of a work of the Doctor, who is known to have shewn such high respect to their writings. He accordingly appeals to the feelings of "Britons, whether they will permit a valuable citizen," as he qualifies himself, "to be deprived of his property, the fruit of many years laborious toil and intense study." As the desired object can only be obtained by a new act of the Legislature, I have, for the Doctor's accommodation, been actually employing myself in drawing out a bill, which I hope will be found to meet the grievance complained of, and exactly to tally with the Doctor's wishes and ideas. I shall here only insert that part of the preamble, and those clauses, which immediately relate to himself.

And whereas "a valuable citizen," Dr. G——, well known by his Congratulatory Ode to the French National Assembly, and by other equally constitutional works, has freely, generously, and without solicitation, undertaken a new Translation of the Bible, for the use of Roman Catholics, with a great number of prefaces, notes, &c. in which he has confirmed many discoveries of Spinoza, and other Philosophic Theologians, such as, that the first books of the Scripture were not written by Moses, and that no part of the Scripture is inspired; and whereas certain Roman Catholic bishops, called Apo-



stolical Vicars, have dared to signify to the persons of their communion, that they do not approve of the said Translation, whereby, it is feared that many such persons may be dissuaded from adopting the said Translation in their public and private devotions, to the great detriment of Dr. G.

Be it therefore enacted, by the authority aforesaid, and it is hereby enacted, that, if after the — day of —, in the year of our Lord 1794, any Apostolical Vicar, bishop, or other person, shall presume, in writing, or by word of mouth, to signify a disapprobation of the said Translation, he shall be fined triple the cost of the whole impression, to be applied to the Doctor's uses.—And if any such bishop, or other person, shall advance that any part of the Doctor's said work is contrary to the Roman Catholic Doctrine, or subversive of the Christian religion, he shall suffer as in cases of felony, without benefit of clergy.

If this sketch of an act of parliament meets with Dr. G.—'s approbation, as I flatter myself it will, the only point that remains for his consideration, is to calculate whether its general clauses, which I have not here recited, but which he will easily guess at, will or will not be more prejudicial to him in his character of a Reviewer than the above quoted will serve him in that of a Translator.

As I am extremely desirous of taking a good-humoured leave of the little Doctor, it mortifies me much that the concluding part of his letter, in which he speaks of the above-mentioned *Congratulatory Ode*, should be calculated to produce such very different emotions from those with which I have revised the preceding part of it. I do not here allude to the applauses which he bestows on the confiscation of all ecclesiastical property in France, a measure which he represents as intended, by the Christian Reformers of that country, for the real benefit of the clergy at large, and which he laments was obstructed “by those wolves in sheep's clothing,” who dissuaded their King from consenting to the transportation of 60,000 of that class of his subjects unaccused of any crime; what I speak of is a point that comes home to the breast of every Englishman, and every friend of the order and happiness of mankind.

Your readers will recollect, that, in reviewing certain other republican positions of the Doctor, I had occasion to mention those which are contained in the aforesaid Ode; in which he celebrates the glorious events, that had taken place in France, in strains that merited

and met with the thanks of the National Assembly, at the same time calling upon England to emulate the example which France had set it, and bidding all the Kings and Tyrants of the earth to listen and tremble at the same; *audiant omnes timeantque reges*. But though I referred to these positions broached in July, 1790, I signified that I did it with regret; and indeed I made no doubt, but that at the present *dénouement* of the tragedy, when our own country is obliged to take up arms to prevent a rehearsal of it at home, to hinder the governed from being every where excited against those who govern them, and a fire from being lighted up in the four corners of the world,” as the leading statesman of France assures us was their plan.—(See *Brissot to his constituents*).—I made no doubt, I say, but that the Doctor himself would retract or explain these sallies of an irregular Muse. Instead of this, I find him, in plain prose, defending, at the present moment, all his dangerous extravagances, as follows:

“Dr. Geddes is censured by J. M. for calling on the tyrants of the universe to tremble at the revolution in France. Happy would it have been for these tyrants, and thrice happy for their miserable subjects, if they had taken warning. The earth would not then have been glutted with the blood of her sons, sacrificed to the boundless ambition of their oppressors. But, alas! they were deaf to his admonitions: *Quos Deus vult perdere, prius dementat*.”

I shall not here, Mr. Urban, give way to my emotions, and shall therefore content myself with saying, that it is plain the Doctor is not in his right place. I do not, indeed, mean that he should embark with his countrymen of the convention, Muir, Palmer, Margarot, and Skirving, because I do not wish him to be punished, but to be made happy in his own opinion. Now, why, with his sentiments, he should refuse to waft himself from the blood-stained dominions of tyrants to that unspotted land, which, he says, *Astrea* has chosen for her abode, where the *Golden Age* reigns, where the famous river of the metropolis, for obvious reasons, now flows with a purer stream and a freer course than does our unhallowed *Thames* (see his Ode), and where, instead of being uneasy about the sale of a Bible, a mitre or a truncheon would probably be at his service; this, I say, remains for him to explain.

Having



Having mentioned the members of the Scotch Convention, I cannot help expressing my surprize, that so much should have been said about the supposed injustice of sending their Honours to the land of convicts, when, in my opinion, the only serious question was concerning the propriety of adding to the punishment of that unhappy description of men, by mingling such fire-brands of society amongst them. At all events, I hope that Mr. High Constable Barrington may be allowed a double salary, if, after the importation of the present cargo of sedition, he succeed in preserving the peace of the colony. Yours, &c. J. M——r.

Mr. URBAN,

March 3.

WHEN men form themselves into clubs with intention to make known their political or religious opinions, it behoves them to choose a name that may not awaken the fears or dislike of their neighbours. The society of *Bons Vivants*, who, it is said, formerly met at the Rose tavern, gave no offence by assuming the name of *the FREE and EASY under the Rose*; nor have I ever heard that the *club* (of painters, I suppose), who called themselves *Knights of the Brush*, ever excited any other passion in the breast of others than what arose from ridicule.

Harmless as the foregoing clubs might have been, there are others which have a tendency to kindle animosity where at present there may be none, or to keep alive a jealousy which might otherwise have subsided. I am led to make these reflexions from reading, in a London news-paper, within these few days, an advertisement, of which the following is a literal copy :

“MANCHESTER CHURCH-AND-KING CLUB.

“The second of *March* happening this year on a *Sunday*, the anniversary of this club will be held on *Monday* the third of *March*. Those members who are in *London* intend to celebrate that day at *Freemasons* tavern, where they are requested to send their names on or before *Saturday*, the first instant.”

I am persuaded, Mr. Urban, that a man may be highly respectable though he does not understand grammar. I rejoice, however, from my dislike to the name of this club, that the men who compose it do not appear to have had a liberal education; because, I have always supposed that such an education

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generally softens men's manners, and leads them to love and esteem such as are otherwise respectable, though they may not agree in religious opinions with themselves.

I am old enough to remember the rebellion of the year 1745, and to have known how strongly many clergymen of one of the midland counties expressed their wishes for its success: attached to the cause of the *Pretender* (though they had taken the oaths to King *George* the Second for the livings they enjoyed), they wore *plaid* ribbons to their watches, and toasted in all companies *Church and King*; and they made no secret of their aversion to the *Revolution* and the *Hanover* succession. On that account, I then disliked the toast; and my objections have since increased from reflecting on the absurdity of the King being placed *below* the Church, though by law he is the *head* of it.

During the life of the worthy and respectable Arthur Onslow, esq. Speaker in five parliaments of the House of Commons, I was a frequent guest at his table; and I have dined occasionally at that of the present and every other archbishop of Canterbury during the last 30 years. At Mr. Onslow's table, and at the Archbishop's, the first toast was, and is, *the King and Constitution*. These words are universally comprehensive, and apply not only to the *King, Lords, and Commons*, but to the *Church of England*, and *all who dissent from it*; because the CONSTITUTION, by the act of toleration, and other subsequent acts of parliament, enables every man to serve God in his own way; and drinking the Constitution, therefore, indicates a spirit of charity and moderation highly becoming the mild doctrines of Christianity.

If it be true, Mr. Urban, that the toast of *Church and King* is usually given at *City feasts*, I shall expect, from the good sense of the present Lord-mayor, that it will be changed for one certainly more proper, *The King and the Constitution*. A SURREY MAGISTRATE.

Mr. URBAN,

March 13.

WHILE such an excellent provision is made in several parts of the kingdom for clergymen's widows, it has often surprized me that there is none (at least that I know of) for poor clergymen themselves: those, I mean, who have nothing but a curacy to depend on, and are unable, on account of ill



ill health, to undertake even that. The usual distresses of the inferior Clergy are so well known, and have been so often mentioned already, that it is unnecessary for me to trouble you with any remarks on them at present; but, surely, when sickness is added to them, when they have no friends to assist them, and are incapable of supporting themselves, they are peculiarly unfortunate. In such a situation, what must they do? What can they do, but (*horribile dictu!*) go to the workhouse, as was the case with one who died lately at Dover!!!

It may be said, perhaps, that, if they are not able to read and preach, they may subsist by teaching. But, I believe, it will seldom be found that those, who are too ill for the former, are well enough for the latter.

The evil I am speaking of may perhaps be very easily remedied. Suppose all the beneficed clergymen, in every diocese, were to contribute something annually, according to their ability, towards raising a fund for the support of their poor brethren. Their contributions, added to those of the bishop and dignitaries, (which would no doubt be very liberal,) and of such of the laity as are desirous of preserving their religion from contempt, by keeping its ministers from want, would afford a competent provision for them. Some, whose health will admit of their taking care of a small church, want only an addition of, perhaps, twenty or thirty pounds a year to their small income. And the number of those, who are incapable of doing any duty, is, I hope, very small. This is the reason, perhaps, why there is no such institution in a kingdom, which is so eminently distinguished for its charities of almost every kind.

Should the publication of these loose hints, Mr. Urban, in your very useful and entertaining Miscellany, (if they meet with your approbation), induce any of your respectable correspondents to take up the subject, and promote the design of them in the smallest degree, I shall feel a particular satisfaction.

Yours, &c.

A. B.

Mr. URBAN, March 9.  
SINCE I transmitted to you notes of Establishments for the widows of clergymen, inserted in your Magazine for February, p. 104, I have been apprized of an institution of the kind in Cambridge. The friend who informed me of it is not aware by whom or when it

was endowed; but there must be some of your correspondents in the university to whom these circumstances cannot be unknown. In col. 1. line 22, of my paper, there is an error of the press of the MS; for I certainly meant *Bishop Ward*, of Salisbury, and not *Wren*, who was bishop of Ely. W. and D.

Mr. URBAN,

March 10.

BARON Reidesel, in his Voyage in Magna Grecia, tells us, that the antient architects, not trusting to the uncertainty of ropes to raise blocks of very large dimensions, made grooves in the stone to secure the instrument which was to raise them out of the quarry. But the author has, doubtless, forgotten to mention the other use to which these grooves were intended to be applied, which the part and the counter-part, both existing and continually repeated in the fragments thrown down, and in the masses yet standing, incontestably prove. These grooves, cut in beds on one side, and the substance that is to fill it up on the other, and thus joining all the stones together without the concurrence of a third body, make of all these separate parts but one solid whole, capable of resisting the injuries of time for so long a succession of ages. And if these buildings have at length paid the tribute due to the vicissitude of human works, it is not in the joints that the stones have failed, but the immediate contact of the air, particularly the destructive blasts of the Sirocco, having consumed them, and being undermined at bottom, they have yielded to their own weight, and in their fall have drawn after them their capitals and frieze, and frequently without separating\*.

In the Transactions of the Society at London for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, vol. XI. among the premiums offered in the year 1793, the gold medal was adjudged to Mr. Jones of Fish-street-hill, for cultivating Rhubarb. The ground is in the parish of Enfield, is rich and light; and to prepare it for this purpose, where ever Mr. J. intended to plant a root, that spot was dug about three spit deep, and the surrounding earth heaped upon it to a considerable height, thus forming a distinct hill for every plant, in order to keep the earth light, and that it might have a great depth to penetrate. A root, produced from a seed sown in June, 1791, was transplanted on one of those

\* Borch's Letters on Sicily, II. p. 27, 28.  
hill



hills in April, 1792; in the course of the summer it displayed palmated leaves which measured four feet, from one point to the other, in breadth, and three in length. The tap root when planted measured seven inches; at the end of six months Mr. J. traced it to the extent of three feet, but was dissuaded by the gardener from examining farther, lest he should injure the root. As these leaves collect a great quantity of moisture, it is necessary for the plant to be set on a hillock, to preserve the root from being rotted with too much wet. Mr. J. sowed, on a bed made with fresh dung and a layer of fine mould, a considerable quantity of seed, in April, 1792, and transplanted the plants as they grew up; but they were too weak till September, when he saved 127 out of 130. From these experiments he infers, that the season for sowing in Spring is about March or April; and in Autumn, about August or September; that those raised in Spring should be transplanted in Autumn, and *vice versa*; that they cannot have too much room; that the situation can scarcely be too dry; that the injuries the plants are subject to are principally during their infancy, and to be imputed to insects or inattention, to too great an exposure to frost, &c. that no injury can be dreaded from heat; and that in general they are hardy, and easy of cultivation, when arrived beyond a certain term.

Mr. Halley, of Pontefract, sent several samples of rhubarb, part of which was of a very superior quality. These roots were planted about the year 1781, and taken up in the spring of 1792. The prime roots were severed in small pieces, peeled clean, and thoroughly cleared of every particle of unsoundness. Part was separately laid in sieves, and the remainder perforated, strung, and suspended in festoons from the ceiling of a warm kitchen. These samples appear to be superior to any cured in England, and produced to the Society hitherto. Mr. Halley's certificate states, that he was in possession of 73 lb. of the growth of his late father and himself, and of his own curing. He was voted a silver medal.

Yours, &c. S. M.

THE SHORT, BUT COMPREHENSIVE,  
STORY OF A FARMER'S BULL.

A Certain troublesome fellow, who turned his back upon the Church, having occasion to pass through a large Farm-yard in his way to the Meeting-

house, met with a fine majestic, venerable old Bull, lying down at his ease, and basking in the sunshine. This Bull was at times the tamest creature in the world; he would suffer the curs to yelp at him, the flies to tease him, and even some of the mischievous fellows in the farm-yard to pull him by the horns. He was at this very moment in one of his gentlest humours; ruminating upon past and present scenes of delight; contemplating the neighbouring dairy and the farm-yard, where the milch-cows had all their bags distended till they were nearly running over; the calves, and the pigs, and the poultry, were frisking, and grunting, and crowing on every dunghill; the granaries were full, and the barns ready to burst. There were, besides, many a goodly rick of wheat, and barley, and oats, and pease, and beans, and hay, and rye-grass, and clover. The dairy was full of curds, and cream, and butter and cheese of every kind. To be sure, there was plenty for the master and his family, and all the servants, and every body belonging to the farm. Nay, those that were poor and needy, and idle, and lazy, and sick, and proud, and saucy, and old and infirm, were freely supplied: and even this troublesome fellow himself, notwithstanding he had long since quarreled with the head-farmer and all his best friends, and an old grudge was still subsisting betwixt them, yet, upon making, at any time, a solemn promise to do no mischief, had free ingress, egress, and regress, into every part of the farm and the dairy, and was at liberty to help himself wherever he liked. In short, he was allowed to do any thing but skim the cream, and set his own mark upon the butter.

Now, because the Bull had happened to place himself a little across his favourite foot-path, although there was plenty of room both to the right and the left, nothing would satisfy this impudent fellow, but he must kick *Old John*, for that was the Bull's name, out of his way: and all the world agrees that *John* suffered him to kick a long while before he shewed the smallest inclination to rise and resent the affront. At last, however, he got upon his legs, and began to look around him, but still it was a look of contempt only, which the foolish fellow mistook for the marks of fear; and now, growing bolder and bolder, and hallooing the curs, and calling all his comrades to prick and goad him in the tenderest parts of his body,

the



the Bull began to threaten and roar :— this was on the 10th of June, one of the hottest days in the summer, when *somebody* threw a fiery-stick under his tail, at the very moment that a parcel of impudent half-witted fellows were trying to flourish a French flambeau (lighted and blazing at both ends) full in his face.— No wonder that the Bull should set off with a vengeance into the streets; down went the ginger-bread stalls, and the hardware shops, the buckle-menders and the razor-grinders, and the dagger makers: he even got into private houses; and in one place threw down whole baskets full of bottles and chemical glasses, crucibles and gun-barrels—smash went all the jars of inflammable air, which instantly took fire, and spread all over the place; every thing went to rack and ruin; nothing was safe; even the religious houses themselves, where nothing had ever been heard but the most pious exhortations (like those of Dr. Vicefinus Knox), to peace and harmony, and obedience to the governing powers. In short, nothing could pacify, or put a stop to, the fury of this poor enraged animal, till his honest master the Farmer, as quiet and as good a kind of church-going man as ever lived in the world, father of a large family, hearing of the rumpus, sent a number of his best and steadiest old servants to muzzle the beast, which had already tossed the fellow with the fiery-stick over the tops of the houses, and gored him in fifty different places. It was next to a miracle that he escaped with his life; and every body thought he had reason to be thankful that he got off so well as he did; but no sooner did he find himself safe in a hackney-coach, than, to the astonishment of all the world, he began to preach up his innocence, and to lodge a complaint against poor *Old John*, who, in the end, suffered a great deal more than himself. Some silly people pitied him; some laughed at him; others again were wicked enough to wish him at the devil—even his best friends were ashamed of him; and although they, one and all, defended him as much as they could in publick, there was a confounded deal of muttering and grumbling in private.—“I thought what it would come to,” said one; “A pretty method of driving a mad Bull through the church-pales,” said another.

But the strangest part of the story remains to be told; for, no sooner was the bull fairly muzzled, and properly confined, than the friends and neighbours on

both sides were called in, to enquire into the whole affair; but there were so many contradictory stories, that it was impossible to come at the truth, how it happened, or who had first provoked him; but since it was plain to every body, that *old John* did the mischief, and as he was proved to be the Town Bull, it was finally settled that the parish should pay all the damages for not keeping him in better order.

And here again was fresh matter for discontent: some thought it hard to pay for all the inflammable air, which had done as much mischief as the Bull. Others again objected to a monstrous heavy demand for a large quantity (several reams) of fools-cap paper, which had been scribbled upon and spoiled long before the affair happened. Indeed, in the opinion of some sensible persons, it was fit for nothing but lighting the fire.  
\* \* \* \* \* *Cætera desunt.*

Mr. URBAN, Hockley, March 12.

I MUST entreat the candour of your readers to overlook and excuse a few errors and omissions made by my amanuensis in transcribing my letter to you, which is printed pp. 8 and 106. The persons employed by me for this purpose is very young, and entirely unaccustomed to any thing of this nature; and it being very near the end of the month when the above was written, I gave the copy which I sent to you a too hasty and cursory perusal. Your inserting, therefore, this apology, and the following corrections will oblige

Yours, &c. R. LICKORISH.

P. 7, l. 35, after “occasion” put a period.

P. 8, l. 27, col. 1, read “the work above alluded to”

P. 8. col. 1, l. 41, after “above” put a period.

P. 8, col. 2, l. 15, “none”

P. 107, col. 1, l. 13, read “cares”

L. 22, after “possessed,” add “such a person labours most certainly under many and peculiar difficulties in his ardent pursuit after knowledge.”

L. 33, dele “can”

The whole passage in the note in p. 107, col. 1, should be included in inverted commas.

Col. 2, l. 18, dele “they became”

P. 109, col. 1, l. 2. after “sanctuary,” begin a fresh paragraph.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 14.

I N publishing the inclosed lines, you will transmit to posterity a most excellent character. Had Lavater seen him



him, he would have placed him in his  
tablets as the representative of Honesty.  
Yours, &c. E.

To the memory of John Wylde, many years a  
Porter in the Six Clerks Office, who died  
January 13, 1794, aged 79.

What though no sculptur'd tomb record thy  
name, [claim I  
Nor wealth, nor birth, to silly crowds pro-

Still, honest Wylde, impress'd thy memory lies  
On nobler minds, that humble merit prize.  
Thus, when proud Laureats, as time glides  
along, [song :  
With Flatt'ry's voice shall prostitute their  
Bid kings and heroes live, in polish'd verse,  
And praises, seldom earn'd, with pomp re-  
hearfe I

Oft may some uncorrupted bard arise,  
To tell the world "*the good man never dies!*"

## PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1794.

### H. OF COMMONS.

*February 1.*

*The Chancellor of the Exchequer* addressed the Speaker in the following words :

Sir, I yesterday informed the House, that I should inquire into the circumstances of a very singular transaction which I then related in general terms. The result is, that I am now ready to state it more particularly from the information which I have received on the subject; and from such reflections as I have, from the shortness of the time, been able to give the subject, I am confirmed in the necessity of taking some measures in consequence of it, to guard against the effects which would otherwise be produced by it. At the same time I do not mean to trouble the House with any motion to-day. I think it will be more convenient to postpone it till Monday, in order to give a little more time to consider of it; and during that short interval no injury will arise from the delay.

I shall state the circumstances of the transaction, the general view and nature of it, and the tendency of the measure which I shall think it my duty to propose. And I believe I cannot state the circumstances better, than by reading two papers, of the authority of which I can entertain no doubt, when I consider the channel through which they come. The first purports to be a decree of an Extraordinary Commission instituted in France, in consequence of a resolution of the joint Committees of Finance, of Public Safety, and Public Welfare, as they are called. There probably was an antecedent decree of the Convention, on which these are founded; but that is not so clear; and it is the less material, as these papers are so plain, that hardly any other information can be necessary.

[Mr. Pitt here recapitulated the substance of the several articles of the French decree, which we have taken the liberty

to omit, having obtained a copy of the decree itself, which is extremely necessary for the public information, and is as follows :

*Resolutions of the Committees of Finances, General Safety, and Public Welfare, 7th Nivose (January 1794).*

"The Commission, charged with executing the resolutions of the United Committees of Finances, Public Safety, and General Welfare, which place in requisition the effects of all bankers, merchants, and brokers, desirous of employing the utmost expedition to obtain these articles, so necessary to the happiness and dignity of the French people, resolves as follows :

I. "The bankers, merchants, and all other citizens who have property vested in foreign funds, shall by the next decade (January) make a declaration to the Commission of Subsistences and Provisions, first, of all the effects and funded property which they have in foreign countries; and, secondly, of the fold and unfold merchandizes which they have there.

II. "They shall also declare, with republican veracity, the names of citizens whom they know possess funded property or merchandize in the different parts of Europe.

III. "Commissioners shall very speedily be sent to the cities of Bourdeaux, Marseilles, Nantes, Le Havre, Lille, Dunkerque, St. Maloes, and La Rochelle, to obtain similar testimonies and declarations. The Representative of the People, Boisset, shall also be written to, to procure the same at Montpellier and Nîmes.

IV. "Five Commissioners shall be chosen from among the bankers.

V. "And five more among the brokers.

VI. "The Committee of General Safety shall be invited to take off immediately the seals put upon the effects of the bankers, brokers, &c. in a state of arrest; and to remove from such seals all papers and effects declaring property abroad, in order to stipulate for the same citizens, as to the declarations required by the preceding articles.

VII. "The Commissioners chosen among the bankers and brokers shall be charged with conducting, directing, and superintending the declaration. They shall name those citizens,



citizens who may delay complying, in order that they may be desired to obey quickly the resolutions of the united Committees, and those of the Commission of Subsistencies. They shall also declare if any errors or fraud be committed in the declarations, that the Commissioners may be enabled to repair the one and prevent the other, according to the rigour of the laws.

VIII. "The National Treasury shall be invited to receive the value at *par*.

IX. "The Commissioners chosen from among the bankers called to this fitting being assembled, it is agreed that the Commissioners of their body shall be the citizens Pache, Perregeaux, Fulchion, Baguenault, and Enfantin. They have mentioned as the Commissioners to act as brokers, who are the citizens Page, Huppain, Du Columbier, Rogue, and Pilot, who have accepted the office."

Mr. Pitt having received information of the following letter, which has been addressed by the Commissioners for providing the subsistences and provisions of the Republic, to the citizens.

"Paris, 13th Nivôs. (Jan.)

"Citizens! The wants of the Republic demand, that, conformably to the resolution of the united Committees of Finances, General Safety, and Public Welfare, on the 7th inst. and agreeably to that of the Commission of this day, you deliver to the Commissioners, as soon as possible, an account of the exact state of your property in merchandizes, of bills of exchange or credit in foreign countries; and you are required, within two days, to lodge the said bills of exchange in the Public Treasury, which after it shall have received the amount, will remit you to the value in assignats at *par*. We expect frankness and expedition on your part. Any delay or fraud shall be denounced with severity.—We inform you that Government will take all possible steps to discharge at *par* the lawful debts which the republicans or the citizens may have due in foreign countries, others than those with which the Republic is at war. In consequence, you are expressly forbidden to take any more paper upon foreign countries, or to allow foreigners to draw upon you, without having certified to the Commission as to the employment of these funds.

"The President of the Commission,  
(Signed) R——."

I submit therefore, that it is clear, the view, nature, and effect of their contents, is this, that whoever has the power of drawing bills of exchange—whoever has debts owing to him from persons in foreign countries—whoever has the disposal of funds, merchandize, or property of any sort in foreign countries—whoever now possesses any of

these on his individual account, shall deliver them up instantly to the State, that they may become the public property of France, and he shall receive in lieu of them assignats, at *par*, as a full payment and equivalent for that which he thus transfers to the State. Now, I think, it is obvious, this unites two distinct characters equally clear; the one, a robbery of the citizens of France, by making them, whether they will or no, transfer that which is valuable for that which they may not think valuable at all. They are constrained to take at *par* that which at times has not been worth one-seventh of *par*.

The next thing is, that all debts owing from individuals living in countries at war with them, are to go to strengthen the sinews of carrying on that war against themselves. I think it is obvious, to prevent the effects of such a transaction, that it is our duty to pay a certain regard to our own interests and our own preservation; and if they were out of the question, a regard is due to the preservation of mercantile good faith, in order to prevent our transferring, by this mixture of fraud and force, the payment of their lawful debts from the persons who are entitled to them, to the State. As to the general principles on this subject, I believe they are known to every gentleman. On the abstract principle of the law of nations, and of this country, the payment of any debt owing to an alien enemy cannot be sustained in time of war—that he cannot maintain an action for it—and the King might attach it as belonging to an alien enemy. But the mitigated practice of modern times, from a desire to continue, even in a state of war, the benefits of mercantile intercourse, which are for the advantage of individuals, without intrenching on the public safety, have long ago brought these principles in their full extent into disuse.

But, though that practice is much to be applauded, when this use is made of it, yet, if instead of answering the first end, which I have stated, that is—by preserving the interest of individuals, subject to the limitation of not directly intrenching on the interests of the State, it inverts both those propositions, by plundering and destroying property, and frustrating the attempts to observe good faith on your part: and on the other hand, directly, manifestly, and without disguise, to force a supply, not collaterally through the medium of a decree, but directly



rectly into the coffers of those with whom you are at war; and also to support the credit of the mass of assignats; if that is the case, there is every circumstance united, which can call on the wisdom, the prudence, the justice, the humanity, and the good faith of Parliament, to interpose, in order to prevent a transaction which has the complicated features of fraud, cruelty, and overbearing oppression.

I shall think it my duty, therefore, to propose some measure for immediately prohibiting, under a severe penalty, whenever the measure is brought forward, the payment of any bill of exchange, or the disposal of any funds, belonging to persons residing in France, at such a time as that this operation would attach on them.

Although this is the object most pressing in point of time, there are other objects, which the humanity of the House will suggest, that require their consideration. I state it as our first object to defeat our enemy, and to take from them the fruits of tyranny and fraud. But another object worthy of the British Parliament is, to prevent the subjects of France suffering from the tyranny of France; to preserve entire for them the prospect of the payment of these debts, which their own despotism would have seized from them. There is another object equally important. Whatever measure may be necessary, you ought to bear in mind, that, in your attempts to preserve the property, you do not hazard sacrificing the lives of those unfortunate persons; and therefore to conceal their names will become a necessary part of your duty. This is a matter of delicacy, and may require much consideration. The first of these objects is so pressing in point of time, that I should have thought it my duty this day to have moved for leave to bring in a bill on this subject, if I had not been of opinion, after consulting some respectable gentlemen who are well acquainted with the business, that the short delay between this and Monday can be attended with no bad effect. Parliament will take some expedient on the measure; and after what I have stated, there is no probability that any merchant in the country will accept any bill of exchange, or do any act which will prevent the full effect of immediate measures, which the wisdom of Parliament may think proper to adopt. On Monday next I myself, or some of my honourable friends, will

move for a bill for the first object, and the other shall be proceeded on the first opportunity.

H. OF LORDS.

February 3.

Badezer and Servart's naturalization bill passed a Committee, and was ordered to be reported on Monday next.

In the Commons the same day, the *Solicitor General*, in consequence of the intimation given on Saturday by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, moved, "That leave be given to bring in a bill for preventing the application, to the use of the present government of France of all moneys and effects in the hands of his Majesty's subjects, the property of individuals of that country, and for preserving such money and effects to the use of its individual owners." Granted.

The *Secretary at War*, previous to his moving for a grant of the number of land-forces for the current year, and for the ordinary and extraordinary expences of the same, stated to the Committee the particulars of the vigorous efforts which had been made by Administration to establish a respectable body of land-forces for the service of the present year. He took a review of the different land-establishments in the several years of the late and preceding war; and stated, that upwards of ten thousand men more had been raised in the course of last year, than had been raised in any one year of either of the last wars. He then moved, that 60,244 men, including 3882 invalids, commissioned and non-commissioned officers, be granted to his Majesty for the service of the year 1794.

Mr. *Hussey* was in hopes he should have heard the Right Hon. Gentleman explain to the Committee what real benefit had resulted to the country from the augmentation of the last year, or was likely to result from the present immense establishment. He thought that the most vigorous exertions possible of this country could never do any service to the cause she was engaged in; and that a third part of the money expended in marine equipment would be of infinitely more service. He should have been more pleased, if, instead of 85,000 seamen, 100,000 had been voted the other night.

Major *Maitland* thought the present the fittest opportunity to make a few observations relative to the subject before the Committee. He condemned the mode



mode adopted by Government for raising men, namely, by the sale of commissions, which he contended was a losing bargain to the public, as a certain annuity for the lives of the purchasers was sold at a very inadequate price, and at the same time it had the effect of shutting out officers of experience and merit, who might otherwise have been taken from the half-pay list. He then adverted to the operations of the late campaign, into which subject he went pretty much in detail, and censured the plan laid down by Ministers for its conduct. The miscarriage of Dunkirk was to be attributed to the sending an inadequate force to attack it; and to the unpardonable neglect of the Ministers at the head of the naval and ordnance departments respecting the gun-boats and artillery; to the consequence of this miscarriage was to be imputed, in a certain degree, the recapture of Maubeuge, and even the catastrophe of Toulon; as the affair of Dunkirk was the signal for rallying the French, by giving them a mean opinion of British prowess. He glanced at the proposed expedition under Lord Moira, which, instead of making an inroad into France, had ended in the invasion of England with a body of foreign troops. He was sorry to observe, that, instead of having the whole supply of last year appropriated to purposes of war, a great part of it was expended in maintaining an extravagant staff, and the unnecessary erection of barracks.

Mr. *Jenkinson* contended, that the plan laid down by Ministers for conducting the campaign, and the efforts of the several officers in its execution, was such as merited the applause, instead of the censure, of the House. The enterprize against Dunkirk had been commenced as early as the season, with a view to the health of the troops in such a low marshy soil, would permit; and though the enterprize had unfortunately failed, yet it was not without its good effects, for it made a considerable diversion from the armies on the Rhine and the Moselle, the good effects of which were felt by the Allies in that quarter. He defended the conduct of Ministers, and the officers engaged on the occasion, in the affair of Toulon; and asserted, it was in its effects one of the most important advantages ever gained by this country over France, inasmuch as it annihilated her marine in the Mediterranean. With respect to the intended expedition under Lord Moira, the same vigilance and activity had been

manifested by Ministers in that instance as in every other part of the campaign. It would be madness to attempt to effect a landing, until the Royal party were in possession of a port; and, in expectation of that event taking place, his Lordship and the armament waited a considerable time at Guernsey and Jersey. The failure on the part of the Royalists could not, in the smallest degree, be imputed to the Government of this country.

Mr. *Hussey*, said he was sick of the war on the Continent. At the same time he would not hesitate to declare, that, if any good and substantial reasons were advanced by Ministers for prosecuting a land war, he would not oppose the motion.

Captain *Berkeley* stated, that the orders which were received for the sailing of the gun-boats were, that they should be before Dunkirk between the 21st and 24th of August; and that accordingly they arrived there on the 23d.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* observed, that the answer to the Hon. Gentleman's (Mr. *Hussey*) question would lead to what no reasonable man would require, namely, a detail of the intended operations of the campaign. He would, however, say generally, that it was obvious, situated as France is, and embarked as we were with powerful allies, naval operations alone would not do, and that land operations would be found, and always had been experienced, a very necessary supplemental assistance to the former in every point of view. He then in a speech of some length recapitulated the arguments which had been used by his Hon. Friend (Mr. *Jenkinson*) in defence of the measures of the late campaign, and evinced, seemingly much to the satisfaction of the Committee, that the deliberative and executive officers on those occasions merited praise instead of censure.

Mr. *Fox* in a masterly speech repeated and supported the arguments of Major *Maitland*.

Messrs. *Basford*, *Dundas*, and Sir *W. Yonge*, said a few words on the subject, when the question, being loudly called for, was put, and agreed to by the Committee.

The *Secretary at War* then moved for a grant of the different expences of the army ordnances and extraordinaries, as well as for the subsistence of the above-mentioned troops, all which were agreed to; as were those of the ordnance, on the motion of Captain *Berkeley*.



28. *Hopes and Expectations, grounded on the present Situation of the emigrant Members of the Roman Catholic Church now resident in England.*

THE writer expresses a candid and benevolent hope and wish that the emigrants may be induced to think more favourably of Protestantism, if not to embrace it; and no longer deem it a heresy, and, under that impression, treat its professors harshly.

29. *The Ruins of a Temple; a Poem. By the Rev. Joseph Jefferson. To which is prefixed, an Account of the Antiquities and History of Holy Ghost Chapel, Basingstoke, Hants. With an Appendix, containing historical and explanatory Notes.*

Mr. Jefferson's poetry is not without its defects; e. g.

"But now no more these emblems 'dorn the scene."

"Heard Superstition frame the solemn roar."

"Blessed Edward" is as improper an epithet as *dis honour'd* for David king of Scots because taken and confined in Odiham castle.

How does

"Arthur crown'd reflect the wonted fame" of

"Vinden, (Silchester this latter name.)"?

Is it not confounding *Vindon*, or rather *Vindonis*, with *VENTA* (Winchester)? The prefatory account is taken from Mr. Loggan's "History of the Brotherhood, or Guild, in this Chapel, 1742," 8vo. with the addition of a tradition of seven Saxon kings worshipping here together, from *Camden*, in whose *Britannia*, however, we cannot find it. The notes are useful, and furnish a Latin epitaph on Mr. John Hook, pastor of the dissenting congregation at Basingstoke, where he died and was buried, 1710. In the title-page is a pretty view of the chapel ruins, drawn by Terrell. We wish Mr. J. would give us some more views, and a count of Basingstoke and the neighbourhood.

30. *Observations on the Frauds practised in the Collection of Salt Duties, and the Misconduct of Officers fairly stated. By William Vanderstegen, esq. Reading, 8vo.*

31. *A Refutation of the Charges brought by W. Vanderstegen, esq. against Mr. Thomas Weston, and other Merchants concerned in the Salt Trade, so far as these Charges respect the Thames-street Company of Salt Importers.*

32. *A Reply to a Pamphlet, intitled Refutation of Charges respecting Frauds committed in the*  
GENT. MAG. March, 1794.

*Collection of Salt Duties. By William Vanderstegen, esq.*

Mr. Vanderstegen, having conducted the sea-salt works in Portsea isle, for the widow of a relation, 1772, discovered great abuses in the collection of duties in them. It is impossible to detail the several charges and their proofs; but, admitting them to be substantiated, they call loudly for redress.

33. *A Discourse on the Conduct of the Government of Great Britain in respect to Neutral Nations. A new Edition. By Charles Lord Hawkesbury.*

"THE following discourse was written, in 1757, by Charles Jenkinson, esq. now lord Hawkesbury. Great Britain was at that time engaged in a war with France, and the republic of Holland refused to conform to those treaties of defensive alliance by which she was bound to assist Great Britain; and suffered her subjects not only to trade to France, but to afford protection to the property of the enemy, to supply him with naval and military stores, and to bring to the French ports in Europe the produce of the French West India islands. The British government ordered all the Dutch ships, laden with the property of the enemy, or with naval and military stores, or with the produce of the French West-India islands, to be seized and brought into port for legal adjudication. The merchants of Holland remonstrated against this measure, which deprived them of a most lucrative trade, but the British government persevered. This discourse was written in support of the principles on which the British government at that time acted. It was translated and reprinted in almost every language of Europe; and it is now republished from the best edition at the desire of several noblemen and gentlemen, who think that, in the present circumstances, it may be equally useful." *Advertisement.*

The style and reasoning of this excellent pamphlet stand not in need of any recommendation from us. The principles of it are established by the ablest civilians, and admitted by all civilized and commercial nations.

34. *The Alteration of the Constitution of the House of Commons and the Inequality of the Land-tax considered conjointly. By J. Brand, Clerk, M. A.*

THE object of this writer (whom we presume to be one and the same with the editor of Bourne's *Vulgar Errors*, the *History of Newcastle*, &c. F. and Sec.



Sec. A. S. \*) is to shew that the alteration of the constitution of the third estate is incompatible with the equalization of the land-tax, and that it is impossible to obtain both ends, so much desired by certain speculators in reform. The argument is obvious: the more the number of representatives is increased, the more will be the weight of landed proprietors in the House of Commons, and the more determined and successful their opposition to such a measure as the equalization of the land-tax, whether at the great ratio of 4s. in the pound, or at half that sum. Some equalization of it is shewn to be absolutely and unavoidably necessary; to the comfort and enjoyment of society. Mr Brand's reasoning is certainly well-founded, but we are surprized to see so much typographical incorrectness in a publication by a gentleman whom we supposed so conversant with the press, and so near to it. A whole page of corrections appears between the book and the appendix, including errata in both, and a whole paragraph of five lines, p. 59, printed twice over. The origin of the disproportion of the land-tax is to be found, in a very early period of our history, in the ancient subsidies. The assessment of 1693 continues, with very little change, to be the standard of the present time. The arguments in favour of the inquiry are stated and considered. Sect. 3. treats on the probability that the amendment of the land-tax must be increased at a very near period. The seizure of the church-lands in France is only the transcript of a plan brought forward in the assessment of the states in the reign of Charles IX. but not carried. Sect. 4. treats on the measure of the disproportion of the charge of land-tax, on the home and remote districts, and its consequences. Sect. 5. On the addition proposed to be made to the representation by the plans of 1785 and 1790.

"By an equalization of the land-tax such an addition may be made applicable to the sinking fund, that it will very soon by its own operation become, as it has been called in this essay, an adequate fund. It has been shewn to be the property of that fund, that, while it is applied to the extinction of capital, a debt ceases to increase periodically. By the operation of such a fund it is evident that the price of stock would be supported, both in peace and war, at a rate much higher than at present can possibly take

place. Hence the value of the funded income of the great body of public creditors, the proprietors of the 3 per cent. stocks and the irredeemable annuities, will be very greatly increased, while the interest of capital in trade will be reduced, and that great class of men will be benefited by some moderate increase of profit, and by a new faculty of obtaining capital when an opportunity of employing a greater to advantage presents itself. These are the consequences of a revenue acquired by an equalization of the tax so applied; it is the only apparent anchor of national hope; justice demands it from the landed proprietors of the remote districts; they themselves will be great sharers in the benefit which the publick may thus receive from it, and so far the expence of their sacrifice will be lessened; but, I think, an enlightened attachment to the good of their country ought to make them preserve it for this purpose, to give it up on no other condition. But, if, before the equalization be obtained, the commercial interest and the public credit concur in any plan for the alteration of the representation, which adds to the majority of members of the remote districts in the House of Commons, they render it apparently impossible, and destroy the foundation of their best hopes. No bodies of men exist, whose interest at this juncture should lead them more strongly to oppose the alteration of the constitution of the Commons than the inhabitants of our commercial cities and towns, both in the home and remote districts, together with the great body of our public creditors; and perhaps it would be difficult to fix upon a measure which it was their interest to unite all their strength against" (p. 125, 126).

The Appendix contains the statements and calculations.

35. *Eight Sermons by the Rev. J. Porter, B. D. Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.*

PLAIN practical discourses, published by an early subscription in the neighbourhood of Chestnut, Hoddledon, and Amwell, where they were preached, on death, the resurrection, day of judgment, Sunday schools, on the opening of an organ at Chestnut, on our neighbour, and on religion in general. In that on the opening of the organ, dedicated to Messrs. Longman and Broderip, who made it, Mr. P. observes "that conceiving that a discourse of this nature would to many be uninteresting, and knowing that numbers of those who rail against the doctrine of the church ministers would be drawn together through curiosity, he was induced to take the subject of St. Paul to Felix; that, if possible, he

\* Since this was printed, we are informed it is another Mr. B.



he might impress upon their minds a true notion of religion, as confirmed by the great apostle of the Gentiles, in opposition to those absurd ideas of the gospel delivered by the preachers of those people, styled Methodists, who now swarm in almost every parish throughout the kingdom," and who, our readers will recollect, transferred lady Huntingdon's college from Wales to Chestnut. Mr. Porter proposes shortly to publish "The Hardships of the Inferior Clergy, and the consequent Decline of Religion."

36. *Experiments on the Generation of Air from Water; to which are prefixed Experiments relating to the Decomposition of dephlogisticated and inflammable Air. From the Philosophical Transactions, Vol. LXXXI. p. 213. By Joseph Priestley, LL.D. F.R.S. &c.*

THE Dr. informs us, that, having declared, that, notwithstanding the repeated rejection of Mr. Cowper, recommended to the Royal Society by himself and several others the most scientific members of it, he should not quarrel with the Institution, or intermit to communicate his discoveries; but the Society, by rejecting a most respectable candidate merely on account of his supposed political principles, has shewn a fixed determination to reject any candidate whose political principles they do not approve; and this has made him conclude that any communications from *h.m.* would be unacceptable to them. He therefore shall not trouble them with them, but adopt this less eligible mode of publication.

"The experiments, of which an account is given in both these papers, are unfavourable to the new system of chemistry.—That I have no very strong attachment to any theories of my own has appeared in all my past publications on philosophical subjects, and will farther appear in this."

How far Dr. P. interferes with Dr. Harrington's system may be learned from several pages of our present and last volumes, and from the two volumes of the Medical Spectator. Against the charge of interfering with Dr. Ingenhousz, he cautions the reader in this pamphlet, p. 24. These observations are dedicated to the members of the Lunar Society at Birmingham, who meet every month, on the Monday nearest to the full moon, in order to have the benefit of its light in returning home.

37. *The Will of King Henry VIII, from an authentic Copy in the Hands of an Attorney.*

THE possessor of this copy, from one of his ancestors having been sergeant at arms to king Henry VIII. (he might as well have given his name), in imitation of the publication of Royal and Noble Wills by Mr. Nichols, and that of Henry VII. by Mr. Astle, was induced to continue the same, by publishing this of Henry VIII. though already in Fuller's Church History, and an extract from it in Heylin's History of the Reformation. We learn from it, that Henry VIII. with all his zeal against Popery, died in the communion of the church of Rome.

38. *A Tour through the Isle of Thanet and some other places of East Kent, including a particular Description of the Churches in that extensive District.*

AFTER the ample collections of monumental inscriptions in the county of Kent, from Weever to Lewis and Thorpe, we could hardly have imagined any gleanings remained for an anonymous collector, whom we understand to be a schoolmaster, who bears double arms, and, for his motto, *Contendo*. In the isle of Thanet, he has examined the churches of St. John at Margate, St. Peter, St. Laurence, *Minsre*, *Monkton*, St. Nicholas, *Burchington*. In East Kent, *Ash*, *Wingham*, *Preston*, *Elmstone*, *Stourmouth*, *Stodmarsh*, *Wickham Breas*, *Ickham*, *Littlebourn*. In Canterbury, St. Martin, St. Paul, Burgate-street, St. George, St. Andrew, St. Margaret, St. Mary Bredon, St. Mildred, St. Dunstan, St. Stephen, alias Hackington, Holy cross, Westgate, St. Alphage, Northgate, St. Peter, All Saints, St. Mary Bredman. *Thanington*, *Chertham*, *Chilham*,

\* In this church is the following epitaph on our worthy friend and correspondent, Mr. Duncombe, and his family, p. 397, 398.

"Sarah Elizabeth Duncombe  
daughter of the Rev. Mr.  
John Duncombe, rector  
of this parish, and Susanna  
his wife, who died Oct.  
17, 1764. aged 10 months.  
William Duncombe, son of  
the above, died Feb. 26,  
1767, aged 2 weeks."

On a small stone close to the bottom of the above:

"JOHN DUNCOMBE  
died Feb. 15, 1769;  
aged 5 months."

On a common stone, close to the South side of the above:

"The Rev.  
JOHN DUNCOMBE, M.A.

rector



Godmersham, Molasb, Badlesmere, Leverland, Througbleigh, Sheldwick, Selling, Boughton, Preston, Faversham, Davington, Goodneston, Graveney, Hemchill, Sed-salter, Whitstaple, Swalecliff, Blean, Harbledown and hospital, Sturry, Fordwich, Westbere, Chislet, Heath, Herne, Reculver, with 50 pages of addenda, and eight indifferent plates, of churches, brasses, seals, &c.

"Having now finished our tour, in the course, and agreeably to the plan, first laid down, after premising, that, if these sheets should meet with the indulgence and smiles of the generous publick, it is the intention of the author to resume and extend it to all the remaining churches in the diocese of Canterbury (for which he has already some hundred pages of manuscript prepared), when an alphabetical index of names, &c. will be given."

The description of churches and other buildings is too superficial. Mr. Barrett's Gothic mansion is characterised as "a rural seat, remarkable for its Gothic architecture; it has much the appearance of a *Romish* convent modernized, and, on a near inspection, displays the ingenuity and ability of the architect, Mr. Watt, who has made what was an indifferent house the comfortable residence of a man of taste and knowledge" (p. 141). We thought the astonishing declining ruin, adjoining to Ethelbert's tower, at Canterbury (p. 149), had been lately taken quite away. In Minster church there is the following epitaph for the late Governor Verelst, p. 469.

"Near this place  
lieth the body  
of HARRY VERELST, Esq.  
of Aston in the county of York,  
formerly governor of Bengal,  
who  
departed this life  
October the 24th, 1785,  
aged 54 years.  
He married Ann, coheiress  
of JOSIAH WORDSWORTH, Esq.  
of Wadworth  
in the county of York,  
and of Sevenstone  
in this parish,  
and left by her four sons  
and five daughters."

Adjoining to Chilham church is a magnificent circular Mausoleum of the

rector of this parish, with  
that of Saint Andrew annexed;  
vicar of Herne,  
and one of the six preachers  
in the cathedral.  
Ob. Jan. 19, 1786, æt. 56."

Colebrook family, which cost 2000l. and was finished 1755, under the direction of Mr. Taylor. with recesses for 42 coffins, of which only eight are occupied; and the estate, after 50 years possession by the Colebrooks, passed, by act of parliament, into the hands of the Herons, the present possessors.

A figure, apparently of a priest, 1425, in Chilham church, p. 241, having the inscription of a *man and wife*, must be a mistake.

We are grieved to see prior Chilenden make such a figure on paper as in pl. V.

39. *Histoire du Clergé pendant la Révolution Française; Ouvrage dédié à la Nation Angloise. Par l'abbé Barruel, Aumonier de son Altesse sérénissime la Princesse de Conti.*"

*The History of the Clergy during the French Revolution; a Work dedicated to the English Nation. By the Abbé Barruel, Almoner to her serene Highness the Princess of Conti.*

IF there wanted any aggravation of the sanguinary and savage disposition of the French nation shall we say, or government, after the horrible scenes acted at Lyons, and various parts of that distracted kingdom, we would recommend to our readers the above works, and an Abstract of them, just published for the benefit of the emigrant French clergy; with occasional notes and a preface by the abstracter, as the most connected detail of the machinations and practices against so large, and we may add so innocent, a part of the community\*. Their guilt was assumed as a pretext for getting rid of them by every possible means; and, after their wealth was taken away, and their influence broken, nothing of importance remained but their lives. That sacrifice was offered up on the altar of *despotic liberty* in hecatombs, of 64,000 clergy of various orders and functions, and 138 prelates, driven from their stations or massacred. The plot was rather to extirpate the religion of Jesus Christ than from any necessity to secure the new constitution, and to gratify the savage wish of the *philosophic* DIDEROT, to see the last of kings strangled with the entrails of the last of priests, p. 50.

"178 bishops and archbishops, and 4000 curates and vicars, driven from their sees and their parishes, for refusing to take an oath

\* M. B. refers to a French work "*Idées des Horreurs commis à Paris*" for attested facts to serve as a history of the present century.

by



by which they must have incurred the guilt of perjury and apostacy; all the clergy, all the religious of both sexes, robbed of the patrimony of the church, and forced from their retreats; the temples of the Lord converted into capacious prisons for the reception of his ministers; 300 of his priests massacred in one day in one city; all the other pastors who remained faithful to their God either sacrificed or banished their country, seeking through a thousand dangers a refuge in foreign nations; such is the spectacle exhibited to the world by the French revolution, from the time of the opening of the States General at Versailles, 1789. I will trace these events to their real causes; I will follow the progress of this catastrophe, not with a view to excite the indignation of mankind against its authors, but to guard other nations against the admission of like horrors" (p. 1).

Mirabeau the elder, who to the talents joined the vices of Catiline, publicly declared, that, to produce a revolution, they must begin by *uncatholicizing* France. The extravagant honours paid to the memory of this wretch, and the disgrace he has since fallen into, heightened by the cruelty and injustice of his *ci-devant* friends to his wretched sister, are too notorious to be here insisted on. M. Bailly, who notwithstanding all his learning and talents has met his fate under the hand of justice, declared, that if it depended on him the Catholic Religion should be annihilated in France. The refusal of the oath of the new constitution was made a pretence for giving up to be massacred by the mob 300 priests in Paris. It was at last determined to expel the remainder. What a sight for the world at large! 50,000 priests of all ranks and ages coloring the roads of a kingdom 200 square leagues in extent, but just before *most Christian*, acknowledging no other religion than that of Christ, in their way to the ports and frontiers, seeking, over mountains and through storms, some hospitable region to shelter, leaving behind them their king, their parents, relations, and friends, their congregations and parishes. Above 2000, with 24 bishops, took refuge at Rome. Others in Italy, Savoy, the frontiers of the Rhine, the Austrian Netherlands, and Spain. The common opinion at Paris, when M. B. left that city, was, that the number of persons massacred was not less than 12,000. Louvet, the legislator, and one of the conspirators of the 10th of August, than whom no one had better information, did not think it any exaggeration when

he said the number was 28,000, and many more were sacrificed since! The Parisians, to the amount of 3 or 400,000, stupified with fear, without consideration, unanimity, or head, and too great cowards to support those who wished to extricate them out of the abyss into which they had plunged themselves, by their constitutional rebellion,—the very men lately so triumphant at the destruction of the Bastille, the humiliation of the king, nobles, court, and parliaments,—were dismayed at the sight of the Jacobins. The priests who escaped death, and were permitted to quit the kingdom, were plundered in their way, and exposed to a thousand dangers and hardships. The apostrophe of the author on their approach to this country is sublimely pathetic; our limits do not allow us to transcribe it, but it has been transcribed into the "Abstract" of this work just published.

In justification of the laity, who, it might seem, should have exerted themselves to stem the torrent when it first threatened to desolate their country, M. Barruel observes, that "those who reproach them with not staying in France to serve the cause of royalty are little acquainted with the nature of the French revolution, or the means by which it was originally conducted. The conspirators had artfully concealed their designs. On a signal given, for the 14th of July, by the leaders at Paris, all the clubs started at once into light. In an instant 300,000 men appeared in arms. The army was also corrupted, and the officers deserted. The Jacobin emissaries, dispersed over the face of the kingdom, and instructed in the part they were to act, had a watchful eye over every man of birth or property; and, if they saw but three or four together, sent ruffians to disperse or murder them. Their eyes were every where, and all the arms, artillery, and arsenals, in their possession. The genius of a Bayard or a Duguesclin would have been of no avail. A few may have concealed themselves with Gaston, but a greater number would have excited suspicion. The king's friends looked to Coblenz; the emigrant princes had erected their standard there; but other difficulties and dangers awaited them. When it shall be known with what perseverance they endured these difficulties, and braved these dangers, during the duke of Brunswick's campaign,



"paign, when the intrigues of courts  
 "and the policy of cabinets shall be laid  
 "before the publick, when a full ac-  
 "count shall be given of the obstacles  
 "thrown in the way of the French re-  
 "publick, little room will be left to doubt  
 "their gallantry and courage. The im-  
 "proper conduct of the younger sort  
 "of these emigrants should not be al-  
 "luded to to the prejudice of the rest."

M. B. concludes with an affecting  
 picture of the present dreadful state of  
 his country, and his hearty prayers for  
 its restoration to religion, peace, and  
 happiness.

40. *A Dissertation on Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction  
 in the Catholic Church. By the Abbé Barruel.*

"THIS treatise was published at Paris, at  
 a time when civil discord and religious ani-  
 mosity had nearly attained their height in  
 that country. The pretended civil constitu-  
 tion of the clergy had filled men's minds  
 with doubt, anxiety, and distrust. The im-  
 portance of the subject, and the novelty of  
 the pretensions, had alarmed the fears and  
 awakened the jealousies of all parties in  
 France. At this moment the author, a man  
 of no mean abilities, and whose name has  
 been honourably recorded in the annals of  
 French literature, thought it his duty to come  
 forward, and to offer to his countrymen a  
 clear exposition of the state of the case. His  
 view was to instruct the ignorant, to con-  
 firm the wavering, to encourage the zealous.  
 The design was not dishonest; his labours  
 were applauded by the head of the Gallican  
 Church; the surest criterion of his success is  
 the conduct of the French clergy on this  
 trying occasion. As the circumstances of the  
 case are not local, nor the reasoning of the  
 author personal, it has been thought that it  
 might afford some information to the inqui-  
 sitive, and some amusement to the curious,  
 English readers. They will be desirous  
 to know how the same cause that raised  
 some contentions among their writers was  
 at the same time treated in a neighbouring  
 country. They have a special right to in-  
 vestigate the real merits of a cause which  
 has driven so many French priests and bi-  
 shops to be maintained, at a great expence,  
 by this nation. The cause has been miscon-  
 ceived by some, and misrepresented by o-  
 thers. They will here see on what ground  
 they proceeded, on what authority they rest-  
 ed. Christian charity will not be confined  
 to particular objects; but Christian pru-  
 dence will advise a discrimination that may  
 prevent its being abused. To the Catholic  
 reader we may venture to recommend, not  
 the opinions of an individual, but the faith  
 and doctrines of the Church. To the Church  
 of England it will not be entirely useless. It  
 will shew the true nature of that spiritual

authority, power, and jurisdiction, the ori-  
 gin of which no human vicissitudes should  
 conceal from their view. If they are ani-  
 mously tenacious of what they have gained,  
 they will not be sorry to know what they  
 have lost by their separation." *Preface.*

The design of this work is to shew  
 that *ordination* alone does no more con-  
 fer *jurisdiction* than making a man a  
 soldier constitutes him a general or ap-  
 points him a post; and that, till a priest  
 contains a million in a bishop appoint-  
 ing him to a see, a parish, or a altar,  
 he has no jurisdiction. The *Constitutional*  
*Clergy* therefore have no communi-  
 cation, nor can the dignified among them  
 form a part of that body to which the  
 general commission of Christ to his a-  
 postles applies; which body, or its head,  
 must direct the movements of each in-  
 dividual. No authority, no jurisdiction,  
 can be carried beyond the boundaries  
 marked out by the councils or the pope.  
 The Constitutional Clergy have not  
 found one statute, one decision of coun-  
 cils or popes, which expresses or supposes  
 the pretended identity, union, and in-  
 divisibility, of the priestly character and  
 jurisdiction. There were, in all Ca-  
 tholic countries, magnificent churches in  
 towns and villages, whose numerous bo-  
 dy of priests celebrated divine mysteries,  
 but never attempted an act of jurisdic-  
 tion in virtue of their churches. With-  
 out canonical confirmation, no man was  
 ever considered as pastor of a church, or  
 bishop of a diocese. It is alleged by  
 the constitutionalists that ordination  
 and jurisdiction are indivisibly united,  
 but that jurisdiction is inert and dor-  
 mant till called into action by another  
 power, which power is not the spiritual,  
 but that of the state. The church is in-  
 dependent as to its authority and jurisdic-  
 tion over the powers of the earth.  
 Neither the prince nor the people can  
 limit this mission.

41. *The Ordinances of the Roman Catholic Bishops  
 for the Observance of the Genetal Fast on Fri-  
 day, the 28th of February, 1794. To which  
 is added, the Mass in Time of War, and other  
 Devotions appointed for the Use of the Roman  
 Catholics of England.*

THE bishops, who issue these ordi-  
 nances, are Charles bishop of Rama,  
 Thomas bishop of Acon, William bishop  
 of Acaothos, and John bishop of Cen-  
 turia, which last adds instructions and  
 regulations for Lent 1794.

42. *Letter from the Rev. Alexander Geddes;  
 LL. D. to the Rev. John Douglas, Bishop  
 of*



of Centurio, and *Vicar Apostolic in the London District.*

WE are sorry to see so much animosity and *gainstanding*, as Dr. Geddes expresses himself, among the members of the church of Rome, who seem to have divisions among them. Dr. G. has incurred the displeasure of those who adhered to the power and infallibility of the pope, by favouring a more independent and liberal spirit of Catholic Christianity, which in his hands, and in the hands of his partizans, bids fair to overthrow the oppression and absurdities of Popery. Dr. G. talks very freely both of men and doctrines, regardless of the raps his knuckles have received from bishops or presbyters. Bishop Douglas, it seems, in a pastoral letter, has condemned twelve propositions of Sir John Throckmorton, here republished, and, what is worst of all, the Doctor's new translation of the Bible. Without entering into the controversy, or the merits of Dr. Geddes's version, or his volatile, and perhaps versatile and unclerical, mode of writing, we may venture to pronounce him a perverse adversary, and likely to *stick close* as the phrase is, by Popery and its inconsistencies, which he detects and rallies with an unsparing hand. But, perhaps, the best review of this pamphlet will be found in p. 130-132 of last month's Magazine.

43. *A short Review of the principal Events of the Campaign of 1793.*

A sensible and impartial summary of last year's campaign, in which a greater blow was given to the navy of France than on any former occasion; the aggregate of advantages reaped from the temporary possession of Toulon, and those adherent to its evacuation, form a weight of superiority to which an advantageous peace in any other war could not be denied. The writer concludes his brief retrospect with an animating prospect for the approaching campaign.

44. *Adelaide and Antonine: or, the Emigrants, a Tale.* By Mary Julia Young

AN affecting tale, not unpoetically told.

45. *A Proposal to the Ladies of Great Britain, respectfully offered.*

IF the author does not write better he many things which he tells us, p. 18, he has written to serve the king and

ministers, than this present proposal to save Mrs. Britannia from a set of *thieves* who will ruin her estate if she does not make the most active and strong defence, repairing her wooden walls, &c. &c. we must be obliged to take the *will* for the deed.

46. *The Antiquaries Museum, No. X.*

CONTAINS a groupe of figures in alto-relievo, at Burbach, co. Leicester, the property of the late David Wells, esq. F. A. S. consisting of a head of John Baptist, flanked by figures of St. Peter and an archbishop; at the corners above were two female figures, broken, and under it a figure rising from the tomb, called Lazarus, but, in our opinion, our Saviour. A groupe very like this, with the Baptist's head, the figures of St. Peter and St. Paul, St. Catharine, and another female saint, with a crown, cross, and book, and a figure below, sitting and bound, like Christ crowned with thorns, is engraved in Dr. Stukeley's *Pætophographia Britannica*, No. II. p. 52, and supposed by him to belong to a chapel of St. John Baptist.

An inscription, discovered in the late alterations of *Salisbury* cathedral, on the outside of the South buttress of the choir, concerning some member of the church, or some eminent musician.

Four concluding rondeaux of St. Gathlac's history.

47. *The Merits of Mr. Pitt and Mr. Hastings, as Ministers in Peace and War, impartially stated.*

THIS pamphlet, which has great merit, is a republication from the *World*, in which these remarks appeared about two months ago. It only states the great injustice done to Mr. H. whose conduct appears brighter through the grossest misrepresentations. Mr. Pitt, under equal, nay greater, difficulties in his administration, has been applauded, while Mr. H. has been condemned, and subjected to every hardship of a long and tedious trial.

48. *La Vie et les Crimes de Philippe Duc d'Orléans.*

*The Life and the Crimes of Philip Duke of Orleans.*

THE celebrated *Egalité* is not here painted in blacker colours than many persons can attest he deserved to be. He is represented as a coward, an assassin, an ambitious man without genius, a blood-



bloody-minded man without energy. He lived destitute of virtue; he died destitute of remorse. Yet has this wretch, without a private or a public virtue, and without the exception of a private or a public vice, found an apologist among our brethren Reviewers\*, because he opposed the court before the revolution.

49. *A Catalogue of Engraved British Portraits, from Egbert the Great to the present Time. Consisting of the Effigies of Persons in every Walk of Human Life; as well those whose Services to their Country are recorded in the Annals of the English History, as others whose Eccentricity of Character rendered them conspicuous in their Day. With an Appendix, containing the Portraits of such Foreigners as, either by Alliance with the Royal Families of, or Residence as Visitors in, this Kingdom, or by deriving from it some Title of Distinction, may claim a Place in the British Series. Methodically disposed in Classes, and interspersed with a Number of Notices biographical and genealogical, never before published.* By Henry Bromley.

THE work before us, which contains upward of 600 pages, considered under the humble title of "A Catalogue," and the ingenious method with which it is performed, is a wonderful production. The amateur will here find himself amply gratified with a complete view of all the English portraits which have been engraved to the time of publication, and descriptions of many by the old masters, and anonymous and otherwise doubtful ones illustrated, which had escaped the observation of Mr. Granger. Of these we are glad to find Mr. B. has improved upon our hint (vol. LXI. p. 611) respecting the exploded portrait of Bishop Gardner, which he has established as that of Bishop Horne. Nor are the uses of Mr. B.'s book confined, we apprehend, to collectors of portraits; the biographer and chronologist will find, as the title sets forth, many valuable notices of a retrospective nature, such as are not generally known, of the present day, procured from principals themselves. The plan is alphabetical, which must be approved for the facility of its access, thereby obviating a difficulty in former books, however we may admire the more elegant method of rank and chronology. Mr. B. has reduced the twelve classes of Mr. Granger to ten, by comprising properly enough, the two divisions of the Nobility and Gentry of the latter into

one: and the adage cannot escape us, which will be acknowledged by every amateur of engraved portraits, that *the ox is known by his hoof*, if it were not well known that Mr. B. has availed himself much from hints afforded him by Sir William Musgrave, Bart. to whom he takes occasion to pay a handsome compliment in the preface. This is appositely conceived; and, if we except a few phraseologies, excusable in a young author, is well written, and, perhaps, the best description of the progress of engraving in England.

"The taste for collecting and preserving engraved British portraits seems to have made its progress in proportion as the subject has been treated of. The exertions of our own artists, in the infancy of engraving upon copper, left us but little to fear from the rivalry of others under an uninterrupted encouragement; but, with the termination of the reign of Charles the First, the annihilation of this art seemed to be threatened, and the works of the best masters may be said to have been then consigned to a casual fate.

"Before the cabinet of the Earl of Oxford, we hear of none which deserves distinction; for, though the art, from the Restoration even to the beginning of the present reign, may be fixed at its meridian in that of Charles the Second, there occur but few persons who collected portraits, and those only as a secondary branch of *vertù*. Among these principally rank Mr. Evelyn, Mr. Ashmole, and Mr. Pepys.

"The partiality of the Nobleman above-mentioned, and the late Duchess-dowager of Portland, for the art of engraving, by their immediate patronage of the indefatigable Mr. George Vertue, did not produce that competition by which it might be revived, but rather a respectful remembrance of than the art itself.

"The descriptive Catalogue of the Select Collection of Mr. John Nickolls, a Quaker, by Mr. Joseph Ames, in 1748, and the elegant Treatises of the Hon. Horace Walpole, diffused the passion for collecting ancient portraits so much, that few of the earlier works were left in circulation for future collectors."

"But, upon the appearance of the Biographical History of England, by the Rev. Mr. James Granger, to such a height of enthusiasm did it arrive, that old legends and chronicles, and curious pieces in the black letter, were considered, either by the buyer or the seller, of little value, compared with the *pictures* they contained. Keepers of stalls, and brokers, became enlightened by the general pursuit after *old beads*, and withheld their Memoirs, Trials, and even Almanacks, till they had obtained an exorbitant demand for their attractive frontispieces.

\* See the Analytical Review, February, 1794, p. 175.



"The utility of a well-chosen collection of engraved portraits is manifest, if we consider how much Literature has been extended, particularly in History general and local, Biography, Genealogies, Peerages, &c. and which might still be more essentially aided by a stricter attention to the inscriptions upon prints.

"It is to the "Biographical History" we are indebted for any sort of system or discrimination. From thence I have availed myself of many useful hints; and although, in the arrangement of the following Catalogue, I have thought it necessary to abandon the plan of that book, I am irresistibly impelled to pay my tribute to the memory of the worthy Author, by subscribing to it my approbation, as a work at once elegant in design and spirited in execution, so far as respects a biographical work;—as a catalogue of prints, that design is also a means of defeating its object, the variety and capacities in which the prints are disposed rendering its access tedious and inconvenient.

"If, therefore, the objects principally required are a just discrimination of the prints, and a vehicle to biography, upon a plan compact and ready in its access, the author hopes this desideratum will appear to be amply supplied in the following copious Catalogue, and that it will have the suffrage of the English Antiquary and Historian, no less than of the Artist and Connoisseur.

"With respect to modes of arrangement, as every gentleman collects not to the same extent, so, in classing, he will exercise his own discretion. I have, for the reasons already stated, availed myself of the general opinion, by placing collectively all the prints of persons who have flourished at a distance of time, and in different capacities, according to the latest accounts of them, disregarding the conformity of dresses, a circumstance incompatible with a collection of portraits classed upon an historical principle.

"Presuming, then, upon the propriety of this method, I have observed, as a necessary consequence, in the recital of the titles or designations of the articles of persons of eminence, to state the highest rank which they at any time enjoyed, although such title or rank should not be expressed in the inscription of any of their prints. In like manner, the female sex, whose portraits have been drawn when single persons, when married are described by their last name.

"Were I to enumerate the difficulties which have presented themselves in the course of this undertaking, from the want of the necessary information which should be conveyed by inscriptions on prints, it would swell this article beyond due limits. Engravers, in the earliest state of the art, seem to have considered, that the great end being to transmit to posterity as well a tribute to merit as the similitude of the person,

the words upon the plate should unite with the portrait, by a recital of the particulars by which the person was distinguished. Upon its introduction into England, the family of *Pais* and their contemporaries pursued this idea, by inscribing their prints in the Latin as well as the English language, that the information might be universal. Hollar, in those prints which he engraved after Vandyck, did the same; but, unfortunately, with him also began the practice complained of.

"The mezzotintos by Smith, Becket, Browne, &c. in the reign of Charles the Second, and their followers down to the late reign, particularly those of the female sex, were inscribed in a way so vague as if not intended to survive the day of their publication. The same practice is implicitly observed at present. By these means many Persons, not connected with the peerage or Baronetage, are now utterly unknown\*.

"In posthumous prints this defect may have arisen from the inattention of the painter. Upon a very superficial view of the column of painters in the following Catalogue, it is observable how rarely occur the dates of the paintings, or the ages of the persons. Hence arise all the misnomers of copies from antient pictures, which have been imposed upon us.

"When I complain of imperfect inscriptions, I wish not to be understood to speak universally, those of the Nobility being in general sufficiently copious, but of such as bear the scanty information of a surname only. *Consistently* with this practice we frequently see a portrait engraved at an unlimited expence, with intention, no doubt, to perpetuate the memory of a friend or relation: is it not to be lamented that the name, which should consecrate the work to posterity, is thus, either by accident or design, involved in obscurity?

"The respect I entertain for the artists of the present day, as ranking pre-eminently, induces me to hope they will view this hint with the same candour with which it is offered; my wish being only to give their works their full effect, by relieving posterity, as well as their present admirers, from those difficulties which I have experienced.

"Without the very liberal aid of several gentlemen, my endeavours to give a just description of the portraits of this kingdom to the present time must have been insufficient; and it is but justice to render them my tribute of thanks."

\* "It is incumbent on me to make my acknowledgements to those numerous persons of distinction who have honoured me with their communications respecting the portraits of their friends under ambiguous circumstances, with equal condescension and liberality."



50. *An impartial History of the late Revolution in France, from its Commencement to the Death of the Queen, and the Execution of the Deputies of the Gironde Party. In Two Volumes. 8vo.*

IF any of our readers are solicitous for a complete antidote against the rage of Revolution, we would recommend to them the perusal of these volumes; not that we think the authors betray any undue prejudice in favour of established governments or established opinions; on the contrary, if there is a leaning to any side, it is to that of general liberty. In the relating of facts, however, we must do them the justice to observe, that, as far as we have been acquainted with the state of affairs on the Continent (and we have not been inattentive to them), these volumes are well deserving of the epithet *impartial*, which the authors have prefixed.

The information appears to have been collected from no common sources; many subjects are placed in a new light, and the private views of the different factions in France are traced out with a clear and discriminating eye. The reflections which are interspersed are manly and judicious; and through the whole of this work there is an evident zeal for virtue and religion. We select a few extracts, to justify these opinions.

The execution of the Marquis de Favras is thus described, and gives rise to the following reflections:

"At eight o'clock in the evening M. de Favras descended from the Hôtel de Ville, and proceeded to the place of execution (surrounded with lamps and torches) with a firm step, and with the utmost composure exhorted his friends not to lament his fate. The whole of the ferocious multitude, who waited for, and rejoiced in, his death, was moved. The curate of St. Paul fainted. When at the foot of the scaffold, the Marquis exclaimed, 'Citizens, I die an innocent man. Pray for me.' The whole assembly trembled; the executioner himself was overwhelmed with emotions of grief; the most awful silence ensued for some minutes, and was only broken by the intrepid sufferer himself calling out to the executioner to do his duty. After hanging the usual time, his body was delivered to his friends.

"Such was the fate of this unfortunate nobleman; unmeditated, certainly, if we are to judge only from the evidence which is before the publick; and if among his papers, which were seized, any more convincing testimonies were found, they ought to have been fairly exhibited to the world, whatever the rank of the persons whom they might involve. Either the publick ought to have

been satisfied of the guilt of M. de Favras, or he ought to have been acquitted. What is most extraordinary is, that about the same period a M. Augeard was accused before the same tribunal of a similar crime; and a project, in his own hand-writing, for carrying off the King to Metz was produced, which project he had himself communicated to M. de Clermont Tonnerre; and yet, difficult as it may be to reconcile such contradictions, this man was solemnly acquitted; while the elegant and accomplished Favras was condemned and executed."

In speaking of the dissolution of the Constituent Assembly, the authors make the following remarks:

"In treating of the different acts of the Assembly, we have freely criticised such parts of the new Constitution as appeared liable to objection. One general error must appear, on the perusal of it, to most readers; and that is, the extreme weakness of the executive power. Unless the agents of government are protected and supported in the execution of their several duties, their operations must necessarily be timid, feeble, and ineffective. Perhaps the impeachment of ministers, which is a most solemn, a most important, and also a most dangerous branch of legislative authority, unless exercised with great discretion, ought to be subjected to such formalities as might render it difficult upon frivolous pretences. Perhaps the concurrence of a certain portion of the legislative body ought to be required, before an impeachment could be brought forward or moved for; since it appears that, if a popular harangue, from a single demagogue, is sufficient to displace a minister, and even to subject him to a criminal prosecution, these offices will never be executed by men of spirit and character.

"Besides those errors of legislation which we have noted, the leaders of the Revolution were guilty of some others. Before the Constituent Assembly dissolved itself, measures ought to have been taken for assembling the new legislature in some place where its deliberations would have been more free and independent than they could be in the factious metropolis; and they should have corrected the error into which their own vanity betrayed them, of admitting a numerous and insolent audience to seat themselves in the galleries, as judges of the debate, which they frequently disturbed by their insolent testimonies of applause or disapprobation.— Another serious misfortune to France was the influence acquired by the popular societies."

The horrid event of the 10th of August produces the following spirited and judicious observations:

"Thus, in a single day, was destroyed, by an armed mob, an edifice which had employed



played the first abilities of France, for three successive years, in its erection. The French nation, it must be confessed, have evinced more prompt abilities for destroying than for building up; and the paradoxical appellation of 'architects of ruin' could not have easily found a happier application. This policy (if it can deserve the name) is surely neither happy in its design nor in its effects. It is easier to correct and to amend than to produce a fresh creation, out of chaos to establish order by a motion of the magic wand. It is extremely unwise totally to annihilate a system before another is prepared to substitute in its room. The Constitution of 1789 certainly abounded with defects; but it would have been safer gradually to rectify these than to deliver over the nation, for an indefinite space of time, a prey to anarchy, licentiousness, and disorder."

"From the example of France, free states may, in after-ages, derive some instructive lessons. Supposing the utmost that the republicans assert to be true; supposing that the treachery of the King had rendered his deposition necessary, and that the assault on the Tuilleries was the laudable effort of a great nation to liberate itself from impending slavery; still the course which that party afterwards pursued was neither wise, patriotic, nor humane. They established their power, not by conciliatory measures, but by persecution; not by justice and wisdom, but by assassination and massacre. The insults offered to the fallen Monarch were only calculated to render him a more interesting object; the prosecution and execution of the inferior agents of royalty could be of no use where royalty was no more, and was only calculated to increase the number of the disaffected party. If it was necessary to abolish monarchy, and to summon a convention, past experience should have dictated the necessity of assembling that convention in another part of the kingdom; and a form of a Constitution ought to have been ready to present to that body as soon as it was prepared to receive it.

"Other free states, instructed by this example, when they find it necessary to reform their government, will beware of employing the ministry of the populace to effect this difficult undertaking. They will study rather to improve than to overturn; and their decisions will be the result of investigation rather than of impulse; they will be voted, not by acclamation, but after serious debate and temperate deliberation. They will provide against the audience being more numerous and more powerful than the legislature itself, and will protect it from the degradation of being influenced by clubs."

"Another caution will be suggested, by these proceedings, to those who attempt revolutions by illegitimate means. The most active conspirators of the 10th of August have, we believe, already heartily repented

of the act. Some of them have since been sacrificed to the very means which they employed themselves; the rest behold themselves supplanted in the favour of the populace by a more vigorous, but perhaps more atrocious, faction. They have sown, and others have reaped; the guilt and the danger was theirs, but Robespierre and Danton have obtained the reward."

In the detail of causes which produced the French Revolution we meet with the following note, which has our full approbation:

"After all, if we would trace calamity to its source, we must be forced to confess, that the flimsy writings of that wretched caviller Voltaire have *UNDONE FRANCE*. We earnestly hope the example will operate as a caution to all other governments, and teach them to beware of permitting with impunity impious and licentious publications. They may rely upon it, there are no libels so dangerous to a state as those against God. We venerate, and ever shall venerate, the cause of, religious toleration. Every sect, which acknowledges a future state of rewards and punishments, is innoxious, if not respectable. But if this great foundation of morality is removed, there can be no dependence on the principle or integrity of a people. Let the Horsleys and the Priestleys freely indulge themselves in verbal contests concerning the disputed points of theology; but let every impious scoffer, who presumes to aim his destructive shafts at any of the great doctrines of religion, be *severely punished*, and his writings strictly prohibited. Till this is the case, no government can be safe, nor will it be possible to maintain order, or even common honesty, among men."

Where a fact is disputed, the authors appear to have faithfully exhibited the evidence on both sides. Thus, with respect to the death of the King, the generally-received opinion of his firmness and resignation is stated in the text; but, in a note, an extract is given from the letters attributed to Miss Williams, in which a different account is exhibited. On this topick we will venture to say, from our own information, that the account given in the text is the true one, and that the letter-writer has been misinformed. We should add the guilt of ingratitude to the odium of insensibility if we did not deeply sympathise in the ill-treatment of this amiable Monarch; as we have been well informed that *The Gentleman's Magazine* was among the periodical publications which were constantly honoured with his perusal.

The facts are compressed in this publication within a very proper compass.

The



The most striking are those which are most dwelt upon. The descriptions are animated, but not turgid. Those of the storming of the Bastille and the battle of Gemappe we think particularly well drawn.

The style is in general correct, and is also easy and harmonious, more resembling that of Robertson than that of Gibbon or Dr. Johnson. A considerable part of the History was inserted in *The New Annual Register*; but the authors inform us, that it was originally written with a view to a separate publication.

The authors solicit communications, and intimate their intention of printing corrections, &c. We add our hopes that they will, at a proper time, favour the publick with a continuation of the work.

ST. *An Evening Walk, an Epistle to a Young Lady, from the Lakes of the North of England.*  
By W. Wordsworth, A. B. of St. John's College, Cambridge.

Reviewed by a Travelling Correspondent.

MR. URBAN, Penrith, Sept. 6.

ON my arrival at this place, after having just completed a tour of the Lakes, I chanced yesterday to meet with Mr. Wordsworth's poem. I have read it through carefully more than once; and, finding myself much pleased with it, not only as a poem in the abstract, but more particularly as a companion of the traveller who knows how to feel and estimate the real beauties of Nature, and, at the same time, is not averse to the children of the Muse; I know not how I can better repay to these delightful vales the very large debt of pleasure I owe them, than by attempting farther to extend the prevalence of their charms, by recommending this poem to the attention of their several visitants.

Of the author of this poem the only knowledge I can boast is that of having seen him once or twice while I was his contemporary at Cambridge. The only time, indeed, that I have a clear recollection of having met him, I remember his speaking very highly in praise of the beauties of the North; with a warmth indeed which, at that time, appeared to me hardly short of enthusiasm. He mentioned too, which appears also from the present poem, that he had received the whole of his education in the very bosom of the Lakes, at a small seminary, which has produced of late years in our

University several names which have done it very considerable credit.

After giving a short characteristic sketch of the principal Lakes, he concludes the enumeration with that of Esthwaite, the name of the one which adorns the sweet vale,

"where he taught, a happy child,  
The echoes of the rocks his carols wild."

After some beautiful and pathetic lines which contrast his present with his former wanderings,

"When sink'd with thoughtless mirth he  
cours'd the plain,

And hope itself was all he knew of pain,"  
he checks his complaints, and proceeds thus,

"Say, will my friend, with soft affection's  
The history of a poet's evening hear? [ear,

Afterwards succeeds a very accurate and well-marked description of a sultry summer's noon, and a waterfall, which, as a note informs us, is meant to convey the features of that delicious little scene, the lower cascade at Rydal, where he hides himself

"Till eve's mild hour invites his steps abroad."

Among the several particulars of his Walk your readers will admire the following description of a slate quarry:

"Bright'ning the cliffs between, where  
sombrous pine,

And yew-trees, o'er the silver rocks recline,  
I love to mark the quarry's moving trains,  
Dwarf pannier'd steeds, and men, and numerous wains;

How busy the enormous hive within,  
While echo dallies with the various din!  
Some, hardly heard their chisels clinking  
sound,

Toil, small as pigmies, in the gulph profound;  
Some, dim between th' aerial cliffs descri'd,  
O'erwalk the viewless plank from side to side;  
These, by the pale-blue rocks that ceaseless  
ring,

Glad from their airy baskets hang and sing."

I am unwilling to trouble you much with quotations, otherwise I should be tempted to transcribe Mr. Wordsworth's spirited description of the cock, or his very elegant one of the swan, and the tale of the beggar which succeeds it. You will excuse me, however, if, farther to justify the good opinion I have conceived of this poem, I request your insertion of the following description of the Northern lights, and that of night which succeeds it:

"Mid the dark sleeps repose the shadowy  
streams, [gleams,

As touch'd with dawning moonlight's hoary  
Long



Long streaks of fairy light the wave illumine,  
With bord'ring lines of intervening gloom,  
Soft o'er the surface creep the lustres pale,  
Tracking, with silv'ring path, the changeful  
gale.

—'Tis restless magic all; at once the bright  
Breaks on the shade, the shade upon the light.  
Fair Spirits are abroad; in sportive chase  
Brushing with lucid wands the water's face;  
While music, stealing round the glimm'ring  
deeps,

Charms the tall circle of th' enchanted steeps.  
—As through th' astonish'd woods the notes  
ascend, [pend;  
The mountain-streams their rising song sus-  
Below Eve's list'ning star the sheep-walk  
stills

Its drowsy tinklings on th' attentive hills;  
The milkmaid stops her ballad, and her pail  
Stays its low murmur in th' unbreathing  
vale; [mate,

No night-duck clamours for his wilder'd  
Aw'd, while below the Genii hold their state.  
—The pomp is fled, and mute the wondrous  
strains,

No wreck of all the pageant scene remains,  
So vanish those fair shadows, human joys;  
But Death alone their vain regret destroys.  
Unheeded Night has overcome the vales,  
On the dark earth the baffled vision fails;  
If peep between the clouds a star on high,  
There turns for glad repose the weary eye;  
The latest ling'rer of the forest train,  
The lone black fir, forsakes the faded plain;  
Last ev'ning sight, the cottage smoke, no  
more, [hoar;

Lost in the deepen'd darkness, glimmers  
High tow'ring from the fullen, dark-brown,  
mere, [pear,  
Like a black wall, the mountain steeps ap-  
Thence red, from diff'rent heights, with  
restless gleam,

Small cottage-lights across the water-stream,  
Nought else of man or life remains behind  
To call from other worlds the wilder'd mind,  
Till pours the wakeful bird her solemn strains,  
Heard by the night-calm of the wa'try plains.

—No purple prospects now the mind em-  
Glowing in golden sunset tints of joy, [pjoy,  
But o'er the looth'd, accordant, heart we  
A sympathetic twilight slowly steal, [feel  
And ever, as we fondly muse, we find  
The soft gloom deep'ning on the tranquil  
mind.

Stay, pensive, sadly-pleasing visions, stay!  
Ah no! as fades this vale, they fade away.  
Yet still the tender, vacant, gloom remains,  
Still the cold cheek its shudd'ring tear re-  
tains."

Of this poem I have yet seen no re-  
view. I wish the pleasure, which I my-  
self have received from it, to be impart-  
ed to others who shall have to make, or  
who have already made, the same tour.  
Left, however, any one should be

tempted to look into this poem by my  
recommendation and find himself disap-  
pointed, I must forewarn your readers  
that no description of particular spots is  
here aimed at; such an attempt in poe-  
try could have been productive of lit-  
tle but vague, uninteresting, description,  
and tiresome repetition: they will find,  
however, the general imagery of the  
country enumerated and described with  
a spirit and elegance which prove that  
the author has viewed nature with the  
attentive and warm regard of a true poet.  
Feeling for the credit of my own Uni-  
versity, I think we have reason to expect  
much from this, I suppose, first produc-  
tion (though by no means a faultless  
one) of Mr. W's muse; I trust he will  
restore to us that laurel to which, since  
Gray laid down "his head upon the lap  
of earth," and Mason "declined into the  
vale of years," we have had so slight  
pretensions. From the concluding page  
of this poem I am glad to find it is not  
the only offspring of Mr. Wordsworth's  
pen; he there advertises "Descriptive  
Sketches taken during a pedestrian Tour  
in the Alps." PEREGRINATOR.

52. *Gray's Letters during the Course of a Tour  
through Germany, Switzerland, and Italy,  
in the years 1791 and 1792; with Reflections  
on the Manners, Literature, and Religion, of  
those Countries.*

THE Rev. Robert Gray, vicar of  
Faringdon, Berks, the author of these  
letters, already stands high in the opi-  
nion of the learned world, on account  
of his two former publications, "A  
Key to the Old Testament," &c. and an  
octavo volume of "Discourses on va-  
rious Subjects, illustrative of the Evi-  
dence, Influence, and Doctrines, of  
Christianity." This new publication  
(which we shall speedily resume) is  
very interesting and animated, and so  
replete with judicious observations upon  
travel, religion, government, humanity,  
and antiquity, as to do great credit both  
to the head and the heart of the very in-  
genious author, and to recommend itself  
to the particular attention of the reader.

53. *A Letter to Mr. Bryant; occasioned by his  
late Remarks on Mr. Pope's Universal Prayer.*  
By Percival Stockdale.

THE enthusiastic veneration of Mr.  
S. for his Brother Bard is exemplified  
in the animated lines to Dr. Huxley, in-  
serted in our poetical department, p. 259.

In a lately-published "Treatise on  
the Authenticity of the Scriptures, and  
the



the Truth of the Christian Religion," is this remarkable passage :

" Mr. Pope thinks that all rites, however base, and all idolatry, however gross and shocking, related, ultimately, to the worship of the one true God. This is to be seen in the first stanza of his celebrated paraphrase of the Lord's Prayer. It must truly hurt a pious mind to see the Creator of all things, the everlasting God, Jehovah, brought upon a level with Jupiter and Baal (who is the same as Lord), and (as we find intimated) with all the foul and horrid deities of the Pagan world."

In strong, but decent language, Mr. Stockdale here meets the truly respectable author. After laying before our readers an easy and natural paraphrase of the stanza, we refer to the pamphlet for the arguments which support it.

" Thou Creator and Protector of the Universe! the human race, from the beginning of time, and in every country, have adored Thee! To adore Thee, as the first of Beings, the heaven-directed saint, the uninspired philosopher, the wild and uncultivated savage, have been equally disposed and habituated. The different titles which have been applied to Thee; the different rites with which Thou hast been worshipped (whether rational and holy, whether absurd and grossly erroneous) by men totally severed from each other, by distant regions, and by national customs and prejudices; these different titles and different rites tend but to enforce one important and awful truth; that Thou hast eternally existed; that Thou art the Maker and the Ruler of all!"

54. *A Letter to a Gentleman of the Philanthropic Society, on the Liberty of the Press.* By Percival Stockdale.

*Ecce iterum Crispinus!*—Another letter from the the author of the preceding one, but in terms widely different—in terms, indeed, of acknowledged warmth, for which the author himself apologizes:

" After many years of experience, observation, and sufferings, if I was, now, apt to be hurried away by an unguarded and puerile warmth, I should despise myself; I should equally despise myself, if I felt not a very sensible warmth on trying and important occasions. I have always thought the preposterous and ungovernable heat, to which Mr. Burke is too frequently subject, a very unfortunate characteristic, amidst the illustrious talents and virtues of that great and good man."

If we at all understand the cause of provocation, it is that the Philanthropic Society, who publicly carry on the art

of printing, have refused admission at their press to a poem of Mr. Stockdale's (the same, we believe, which we have inserted p. 259), on account of one obnoxious sentiment it unfortunately contained. It is not for us Reviewers to decide whether the Society act prudently or not by engaging in the typographical trade; nor can we enter into their motives for declining to execute any particular portion of work that may be offered to them; but we shall transcribe Mr. Stockdale's ideas on the subject.

" Your Society, Sir, should have had nothing to do with printing; because your plan of printing is detrimental to the publick. You should have confined yourselves to trades merely mechanical. If your boys have the honour to make shoes for my Lord of Durham, and if a pair of shoes should pinch him, the evil will be a trifle; he will, perhaps, rather give them away than wear them; a poor man will, fortunately, be assisted by his lordship, and the commonwealth will not be injured. When any literary press is set up in England, which is to be accessible to the publick, it ought to move on constitutional principles; of all other engines it ought to have the full scope that is given to it by our laws. Could I have imagined that, on British ground, a Committee was to sit upon the manuscript of a free-born poet, previously to its publication; that the vigour of my sentiments was to be frozen by a cold *Imprimatur*, issued by men who enjoyed every independence, but that of the mind? As masters or controulers of a press, you are hostile to the avowed and indisputable liberties of Englishmen, as far as you can circumscribe them by your practice and by your example. You would undoubtedly wish to have every printing-office in England restricted as yours is; because you, certainly, have established it on the footing which you think the best one. If the mere professional printers in this metropolis should, in general, adopt the timid system which you have chosen, notwithstanding the rampart of wealth which is thrown around you, we should, inevitably, very soon be a nation of slaves."

From the immediate purport of his pamphlet Mr. Stockdale flies off to a favourite topic with him—a severe attack upon the benevolent Prelate whose name appears in the preceding extract. We lament to see real abilities thus perverted, and turn with pleasure to this ingenious writer's very manly picture of himself:

" From my honesty, as a writer, I have no auxiliary but my own mind. This is not a vain boast; it is founded in truth; in the history of this country; I am afraid, in the history



history of mankind. The two great political parties, into which this kingdom is divided, are now, if possible, more in the two extremes than ever. I have, occasionally, censured or praised the conduct of the leading men of each party, indifferent to every object but those of truth and humanity. By a necessary consequence, I am disliked by both parties; because by my impartiality, I am an enemy to their selfish passions. My political fate, and all my fate connected with it, were just what I expected."

55. *An Epitome of History: or a concise View of the most important Revolutions and Events, which are recorded in the Histories of the principal Empires, Kingdoms, States, and Republics, now subsisting in the World; also their Forms of Government. Accompanied with short Accounts of the different Religions which prevail; their peculiar Doctrines, Ceremonies, Worship, Institutions, and Ecclesiastical Government.* By John Payne, Author of the *System of Geography*, and of the *Naval, Commercial, and General History of Great Britain*. Designed for the Youth of both Sexes.

"THE author of the present work does not lay claim to the merit of deep research, and long unremitting labours in producing it; nor can he boast of having thrown new lights on important and mis-stated facts; of having discovered the secrets of cabinets, and the operations of political chicane. Such properties must belong to an historian of a particular country, or of an important period, whose writings will be read with avidity and transmitted to posterity. Of the short view here taken it may be sufficient to say, that history and government, as making one object of study, have been the author's favourite subject of investigation and research through a studious life. Other qualities essential to an historian he trusts he may lay claim to, namely, a faithful and impartial statement of facts unbiassed by party-prejudices; and he hopes to be found to have written in a style free from harshness, embarrassment, and verbosity." *Preface.*

This epitome consists of twenty chapters, in which the author treats briefly, but perspicuously, on "England, Sweden, Denmark, Russia, Poland, Prussia, Germany, Hungary, France, Spain, Portugal, the United Provinces, Switzerland, Geneva, the Papal Territories in Italy, Venice, Tuscany, St. Marino, Malta, the Turks, and the Rise, Progress, and Establishment, of Mahometanism."

We have not room at present; but, in a future number, shall select a specimen of the work.

#### FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The learned Michaelis "though dead yet speaketh." His *Observationes phi-*

*lologica & critica in Jeremiæ vaticinia & threnos*, &c. are just published at GOTTINGEN by Professor J. Fr. Schleusner, with many valuable notes of his own. At JENA has been published a collection of his smaller tracts in the German language, collected from periodical publications now become scarce: viz. A Physical Essay on the Time of the Tides in the Red Sea, compared with the Time of the Hebrews passing through it, translated from the French, with remarks, and an Essay on the reason why the Law of Moses takes no notice of Infanticide, with many good observations on the preservation of children, &c. This collection is also published under the title of a Collection of Theological and Philosophical Essays, from various Publications, or a Repertory of Theological and Biblical literature.

At ALTENA. H. F. Nissen's *Cura novissimæ in M. T. Ciceronis Tusculanas Quæstiones*, with short notes on different passages, partly selected, partly new, and many emendations admitted into the text by Wolfe in his edition, which, however, M. N. does not appear to have seen. He had before published several notes on Cicero's book *de Finibus*.

G. Ch. Adler has published a valuable edition of Frontinus *de aquæductibus urbis Romæ*, with notes by Polenus and others.

At ROME has appeared a supplement to Baudini's *Numismata Imperatorum Romanorum*, from Trajanus Decius to Constantine Dracosus, by Jerome Tanini, member of the academies of Cortona and Velitri; which, for elegance and cheapness, may be held out as a pattern to booksellers. But it might have been rendered more complete by the help of some of the German numismatic antiquaries, with whom Mr. T. seems not to have been acquainted.

"Voyages chez les peuples Kalmouks et les Tatars. Berne." With maps and prints. A compilation from the voluminous collection in the German language, of voyages and travels of D. A. Messerschmied into Siberia, 1719-27; of the two Danish captains, Beerling and Spangberg, accompanied by Mr. Tschirikow, to Kamscharka, 1733; of John George Gmelin, together with Professor Muller, Mr. Krascheninikow, &c. to the department of Ochotzk, the first volume of whose account was published at Goettingen in 1751; of Mr. Chappe d'Auteroche to Tobolk, 1760; of Dr. Samuel George Gmelin, assisted by J. Gliutscharew,



Gliutscharew, Stephen Krascheninikow, and others, Stararusa, Waldai Torschok, Moscow, Woronesch, Ostrogosk. Pawlusk, Casanka, Cimlia, Tscherkask, Assoff, and Zarizyn, to Astracan, Derbent, Baku, Schamachie, Enzelli, Perizabar, Gilam, Masanderam, &c. 1768-72; of Prof. S. Pallas through Nowogorod, Waldai, Moscow, Wolodimer, Kasimof, Murom, Arsamos, Simbisk, Samara, Syfran, Orenburgh, Gurjes, Gorodock, the province of Isfet, Catarinenburgh, Tscheljabinsk, Toms, Krasnojarsk, Irkutsk, Sarapul, Jaiskoi Gorodock. Astracan, &c. 1768-74; of Mr. J. A. Georgi, joined by Messrs. N. and J. Rytchkow, through Moscow, Astracan, la Steppe des Kamoucs, Uralfk, Orenburgh the province of Isfet, Barschkie, Urai, Isetskoi, Omsk, Kolywan, Altai, Tomsk-Kasan, &c. 1770-74; of Mr. Lepechin to Moscow, Wolodimer, Murom, Arsamas, Alatri, Simbisk, Kasan, the province of Stawropol, and Odenburgh, Astracan, Gargef, Catritenburg, Tjumen, Wjaieti, Uchtjug, Archangel, &c. 1768-73; and, lastly, of Dr. J. Guldénstadt to Nowogorod, Porchow, Staraga Rusa, Tororopez, Moscow, Kolomna, Epifare, Tula, Wolomesch, Tawrow, Tambow, Nowochoperfkaja, Zarizyn, Astracan, Litzljar, the district of Olfetia, Datschet, Tesslis, the provinces of Turcomania subject to the Czar Heraclius, the district of Radscha, part of the Kingdom of Immirette, the frontiers of Mingrelia and Guria, Mosdak, Peterfbade, Tscherkask, Azoff, Taganrog, Kremenischak, Bjelewskaja - Kropok, Kiew, Seipachow, &c. 1768-74.

These several voyages were undertaken under the auspices of Peter I. and continued by his successors, particularly the present empress. The objects proposed by the academy for their examination were, 1. The nature of the soil and of the waters. 2. The means of cultivating the desert lands. 3. The present state of their general agriculture. 4. The most common diseases incident both to men and cattle, with the mode of curing or preventing them. 5. Their manner of keeping their cattle, particularly their sheep, as also their bees and silk-worms. 6. Their mode of fishing and hunting. 7. Their minerals and mineral waters. 8. Their arts, trades, and other objects of industry. 9. Their most useful plants. 10. To ascertain the positions of the different places, to make geographical and meteorological observations; and, lastly, to give an account of whatever might regard the manners, usages, customs, languages, tradi-

tions, and antiquities, of the several people whom they shall visit.

MR. URBAN, *Hopton, March 15*  
YOU will be pleased to insert the following corrections of the review of the "History of Winfield," p. 250.

There were no subscriptions required, or taken, for the "History of Winfield\*."

Line 11, for "Henry VIII." read "Henry II." See History, p. 12.

Line 34, for "George Talbot," read "Charles Talbot." See Hist. p. 70, 73.

Line 37, for "whose share is now possessed by his grandson," &c. read "whose shares are now possessed by his three grandsons." See Hist. p. 74.

Line 38, for "as is another part by Mr. Halton and his descendants," read "as is another part by Mr. Halton, who is proprietor."

Three of the views are by Ravenhill; one only by Basire.

Col. 2. l. 30, for "1578" r. "1568."

The poisoning of Ranulph, earl of Chester, by William Peverell, is not much credited in the History. See p. 13.

The Manor House probably was not more injured by the Parliament than by the Royal forces in the last century. See Hist. p. 91.

There is no Parish Church (as invidiously hinted in *Italics*) within the manor of Winfield. See Hist. p. 82†.

Yours, &c. D. GELL.

\* We know that; but there are to the History of Derbyshire: and it is easy to see that these are the subscribers here intended.

REVIEWER.

† Is not this a quibble? for in p. 82, the name of the church, though in Okerton manor, is Winfield; and the rectory of North Winfield is expressly mentioned in Ecton. The manor, though not the church, is in the parish.

REVIEWER.

#### INDEX INDICATORIUS.

A Correspondent would be glad to be informed of what family Mordecai Cary was descended, who proceeded A.B. 1708, A.M. 1812, Trinity college, Cambridge, and was afterwards bishop of Killaloe, in Ireland.

C. wishes to know who was the translator of "A Journey to the World underground, by Nicholas Klimius;" and in what language, and when, the original was written.

W. T. would be glad to know the best book for the study of British birds.

We can assure J. R. R. that the new edition of the "History of Dorsetshire" is actually in the press.

EEORACENSIS is received; and a Packet FOR HIM is already on the road.

The continuation of Mr. YOUNG's letter came too late for insertion this month.



PARAPHRASE UPON THE CANTICLE,  
*"Benedicite, omnia opera Domini."*

**Y**E works of God, mirific structures all,  
 Which fill creation's vast expanse  
 around,

All diff'ring, yet the same, whether on high  
 Ye shine celestial, or on earth below,  
 Form'd by his hand creative, that compose  
 This lower system, tell your Maker's praise,  
 In numbers worthy of your Maker's name.

First, first, begin the song, ye noblest, best,  
 Of things created, images of God!  
 Spirits ætherial, pure, whether above  
 His throne encircling, and begirt with light  
 Intolerable to the sons of man,  
 With voice unwearied, ye incessant sing  
 His hail-lullabies, or by his behest,  
 This sublunary world protecting, tend  
 Mankind, your daily service, and avert  
 Impending fate, avert each coming blow,  
 Wafting with angel-wing:—Ye arched vaults  
 Of heav'n empyreal! which, by God's right  
 hand,

Stretch'd infinite, immense, in circuit wall  
 The face of nature:—And, ye wat'ry spheres,  
 Thro' the vast mundane space dispers'd abroad,  
 Which roll orbic'lar, with th' angelic host  
 Join in the symphony, nor let the Lord  
 Of nature pass unsung:—Thou genial Sun,  
 Parent of light and heat, Creation's eye,  
 By whose sweet influence ev'ry thing looks  
 gay,

Whose emanation sole, and lively beams,  
 Gladden all Nature's face attend awhile,  
 Stop thy impetuous course, as erst thou didst  
 (So says the Sacred Code) in Gibeon's vale,  
 At Joshua's behest; when Israel's sons  
 With Israel's foes bestrew'd the sanguin'd  
 plain:— [will,

Thou silver Moon, which, by th' Almighty's  
 Eccentric, mov'st thy menstrual course around,  
 Constant in thy inconstancy, whose sphere  
 Milder reflects Sol's soften'd light, to glad  
 The wayless traveller, who steers his course  
 Through Afric's or Arabia's desert plains,  
 Whether with countenance tri-form'd, thou  
 seem'st

Full-orb'd, conic'lar, or bisected, join  
 The heav'nly chorus:—O ye lucid Orbs!  
 Which, temper'd by Jehovah's hand, roll on  
 Unalterable tracks, now retrograde,  
 Progressive now, now stationary, which  
 With aspects quadrate, time, or opposite,  
 Distinguish appear, whether for man alone,  
 Ye shed your influence benign, or else,  
 Replete with various creatures, (for, so say  
 Minds philosophic, and so Reason tells,)  
 Shining conspicuous, ye stand confess'd  
 Indelible, perpetual monuments

Of goodness infinite.—Ye friendly Dews!  
 Collected Vapours! through the airy void  
 Which fluctuate uncertain, till, when God  
 Wills, ye descend benignly to refresh  
 The face of drooping Nature, and to glad

GENT. MAG. March, 1794.

Earth's parched surface:—O ye whistling  
 Winds!

Whether in storms tempestuous ye rush on,  
 Tumultuous, turb'lent from your brazencaves  
 Bursting impetuous, or in milder mood  
 Ye whisper o'er the deep, with friendly breeze  
 To quell Sol's raging heat, and kindly cool  
 Each glowing breast.—Ye life-diffusing fires,  
 Central, which actuate this world's machine,  
 By whose conflagrance, when th' Almighty  
 wills

E'en Nature's self shall burn, and riven orbs  
 On riven orbs be hurl'd:—assist the lay!  
 Join these, ye seasons of the changing year;  
 By whose vicissitude the sons of man  
 Experience heat and cold alternate; for,  
 When Sol, impetuous, drives his fiery steeds,  
 Through bearded Capricorn, and kindly sheds  
 The joys of day on Southern climates, then  
 Whom God has plac'd towards the Arctic Pole,  
 (Where shines Arcturus, and the brindled  
 Bear.)

Thick mist-envelop, and benumbing colds;  
 All Nature sickens, the repining plants,  
 The sorrowing trees, bewail his absence long,  
 And sympathize with man; but, lo! again,  
 When, through six fiery signs, returning Sol  
 In kindly Aries drives his bernith'd car;  
 Spring, fresh returning Spring, transports  
 our eye.

Luxuriant Nature's variegated dress  
 He, Author paints, and tells his praise around.  
 Through Cancer, tow'ring, when the genial  
 Sun,

In altitude meridian, next we view,  
 Summer succeeds, unerring harbinger  
 Of heats excessive; where the flow'ry meads  
 In yellow martlets smile; sweet Autumn next,  
 Autumn to swains thrice dear, whom many  
 a fruit

Repays the gatherer's toil, and gen'rous wife  
 Battles the dog-star's pestilential ray,  
 Gladding man's heart. Therefore, ye Ice!  
 ye Snow! [clam;

Ye Heats! ye Colds! Jehovah's praise pro-  
 And tell that Israel's God is God alone:  
 Nor let the world's Creator pass unsung  
 By thee, Earth's congregated ball: for why?  
 Not from eternity, thy pond'rous globe  
 Existed, præ-existing nought, or hung  
 Pend'lous in mundane space; thou once  
 wast nought,

A chaos undegest'd, void of form,  
 Till, by his hand omnific, thou sprang'st forth,  
 Of life participant: 'Twas God alone  
 Who bade thee move unchangeably along  
 Thy course elliptical, round the genial Sun  
 And round thine axis; hence come Day and  
 Night,

Grateful vicissitudes! for, so are term'd  
 Darkness and Light; Light, pure, ætherial,  
 Light,

First of created beings, or of God  
 Himself eternal emanation; for,

In



In Light envelop'd, God-triune enjoy'd  
 Perfections all sufficient, infinite,  
 Myriads of ages gone, above the ken  
 Of human intellect, before this all, [too !  
 Obedient, wak'd to form. — Ye Light'nings  
 Which glance along Heaven's gilded canopy,  
 Making day hideous, when th' Almighty  
 wills,

To guilty mortals messengers of death,  
 Swift, sure, unerring, tell your Maker's  
 Break into harmony, 'ye beings all [praise:  
 Of God's creative hand, productions good,  
 Howe'er, throughout Earth's surface rang'd,  
 ye be

Determined, whether ye, (possess'd  
 Of vegetative life,) assuming forms [heads  
 Of hills, rocks, trees, uprear your tow'ring  
 To Heav'n, and paint that Nature's Lord is  
 Or else, by his behest subsiding, ye, [there:  
 Liquid, in streams meandrous flow along:  
 Founts, rivers, seas, proclaim your Maker's  
 praise;

Say he is good, ye know from him to flow  
 Delectable refreshment! He alone [wants  
 Taught you, with mutual help, each other's  
 T'assist: 'Twas he who bade the purling  
 Spring

In Ocean's lap to disembody her streams.  
 Stupendous goodness! wisdom infinite!  
 'Twas he alone, who circumscrib'd your  
 pow'rs,

To cavities confin'd your rapid streams:  
 Left (as of old) precipitant ye rush  
 In boist'rous guise, and deluge world's away.  
 Ye Whales portentous! all ye finny train!  
 Who through the liquid Ocean move along;  
 Ye feather'd Choirs, who in the airy void,  
 On tow'ring pinions, rise and soar to Heav'n  
 With wing ambitious:—Come, ye Quad-  
 rupeds!

Diff'rent and manifold, where'er you move,  
 In forests or in solitar' dens, [more,  
 Whether the mountain's top delights you  
 Or lowly val, or brake, or thicket; hide  
 Your fierceness, your antipathies awhile  
 Forget, (so gratitude commands,) and tell  
 Aloud that yours and Nature's Lord is good!  
 But most let Man, image of God himself,  
 Proclaim his Maker; whose inspired breast  
 Fair Reason's lamp illumines, whom at the  
 first [thing

God stamp'd Creation's lord, bade ev'ry  
 Sublunary to wait his favourite's call,  
 And do him service: let the chosen tribe  
 Of Israel chiefly bless their Maker's name.  
 Bless him, ye Priests! who at his altar stand  
 And tend him daily service: ye, his saints  
 On earth (if saints there be), proclaim him  
 good.

Spirits of righteous men, despoil'd of life,  
 Pure, immaterial souls, whom from to die  
 Jehovah sav'd, and bade for ever smile  
 In youth perpetual, far remov'd from all  
 Mortal pollutions, who, supremely blest  
 In groves of Paradise, anticipate [trump  
 Pleasures to come, when the last dreadful

Shall rouse the drowsy sons of men, and wake  
 The stoutest breast to fear, the fiercest heart  
 To tears, to sorrow, and repentance late.  
 Let Ananias, Azarias, join,  
 And Michael, unanimously all  
 With Nature, to proclaim God, Nature's Lord,  
 And sing his praise, who gave them pow'r to  
 sing.

*Laus soli Deo.*

FRED. S. SCARISBERG.

ON AN EVENT IN SCOTLAND.

FAR in the North of Britain's spacious  
 plain,

Whose shore repels the Caledonian main,  
 Deep in a fertile valley's calm retreat,  
 In humble splendor, rose Acasto's seat;  
 A small domain his gentle empire own'd,  
 His wants accomplish'd, and his wishes  
 crown'd. [giv'n,

One beauteous daughter to his prayer was  
 A bright-ey'd emblem of her native heav'n;  
 Fram'd with celestial tenderness, to prove  
 The sweet consoler of his widow'd love.

But sixteen circles round th' attractive Sun  
 He, grateful, saw our rapid planet run,  
 Since first he press'd his infant in his arms,  
 Hail'd the gay hour, and bless'd her natal  
 charms; [warm'd,

Now, joyful, finds her breast with virtue  
 Her placid eye by filial love inform'd;  
 Views the bright presage of her dawning years,  
 His hopes sup'orted, and repaid his cares;  
 While o'er her form charms Cytherean move,  
 And ev'ry grace that captivates to love.

Now radiant Phœbus down his Western way,  
 Through heaven's blue concave, pours de-  
 clining day,

And grey-ey'd Eve, in orient blush array'd,  
 O'er earth's wide plane extends her twilight  
 shade;

Led by the tempting view, th' enraptur'd fair  
 Treads the gay lawn, and breathes the genial  
 air;

Urg'd with delight, her eager foot-step strays,  
 Where a pure stream in gentle tumult plays;  
 A flow'ry sofa near its margin blows,  
 On which the lovely wanderer seeks repose;  
 Her angel-features in the fountain lave,  
 And from her hand imbibes the silver waves.  
 Thus, the fair lily, near a riv'let's side,  
 Bathes its soft bosom in its native tide,  
 Drinks the sweet dew, or tastes the lucid  
 spring,

And scents the wanton Zephyr's balmy wing.  
 In rural ease the tender Nymph reclines,  
 Nor check'd the guiltless transport of her  
 mind;

Peaceful as pure, with tranquil nature charm'd,  
 No fears approach'd her, and no doubts  
 alarm'd

Here, too, a youth, by passion taught to stray,  
 With anxious step pursu'd his tedious way,  
 Explor'd the pathless bottom of the shade.

And saw with kindling joy th' unconscious  
 maid,

Late



Late as, all elegant she met his view,  
Quick on his sight the fatal magic flew;  
And now, amaz'd, convuls'd, his frantic soul  
No more admits humanity's controul,  
But pants, inflam'd, and glows with wild desire,  
Licentious love, and lust's infuriate fire.  
Forth from his ambush with impetuous pace  
He rush'd, and caught her in a rude embrace;  
The timid Beauty, trembling, in alarms,  
Indignant rose, retreating from his arms;  
By fear impell'd, and blushing with disdain,  
Leap'd o'er the brook, and reach'd th' ad-  
joining plain; [view'd,  
Her light-wing'd step the wond'ring ruffian  
And, mad with rage, the flying fair pursu'd:  
But now, the field's extensive limit gain'd,  
She, frighted, sees her hop'd escape restrain'd;  
A rocky steep, with dark impending brow,  
Terrific frowns, and awes the vale below.  
Here, on her knees, the weary suppliant falls,  
Waits his approach, and on his mercy calls;  
But, as the rock the wretch regardless bears,  
And views with sullen apathy her tears;  
With coward fury clasps her languid frame,  
While from his eye-ball darts the furious  
flame);  
Yet still his savage purpose she withstands,  
And, sinking, struggles to elude his hands;  
Her strength and virtue in one effort joins,  
And near the dreadful precipice inclines;  
Springs from his shold, and, giddy with surprise,  
Down the stupendous steep, delirious, flies.  
His flinty base receives her wounded breast,  
And life's pulsation sinks to endless rest;  
Her soul, releas'd, forsakes its sanguine clay,  
And swift to kindred seraphs soars away.  
Now o'er the steep th' insensate murder-  
er bends,  
As on th' expiring Maid his sight descends,)   
Survives, with pale despair, the crimson tide,  
And head-long follows down its rugged side;  
His mangled form, rebounding, meets the  
ground, [fou d;)  
While deep concussion rends the vast pro-  
pounding vapors clothe his ghastly eyes,  
He groans, repents, and, supplicating, dies.  
Should Alphon's youth th' eventful tale peruse,  
And owe one generous fervor to the Muse,)   
Strong in his bosom may that tragic close  
Paint the fierce phrenzy of Acalto's woes;  
So may he fix th' ennobling purpose there,  
To cherish virtue, and protect the fair.

*Bungay, Aug. 1783. S. A.*

TO THE REVEREND DR. HUSSEY.

THOU, by whose oratory, truths divine  
Urge all their force; with all their  
lustre shine;  
Whose powers diffuse a soft or awful way;—  
Accept the tribute of a Poet's lay.  
Oh! could the sons of Saturn, in our pale,  
*Fight the good fight*, like thee; like thee, pre-  
vail;  
Humble the wealthy; comfort the distressed,  
And fix fair Virtue in the virgin's breast;

Thus could they win affection, while they  
*move*,  
Exalting obligation into love; [kings;  
*They*, round whose heads, though dignify'd by  
Still Morphens hovers, with incumbent  
wings;—  
Then would thy *heretick* his errors own;  
And ev'n for Barrington would raise a throne;  
A throne illumin'd by the Muse's ray;  
(Before it, earthly splendor fades away!)  
Nor would he hear so oft Apollo's call,  
To *goad* the drowsy lumber of the stall.  
Thy tongue, persuasive, elevates the poor;  
They pity Nabobs, with their Indian store;  
Feel all the ills concomitant with wealth;  
Feel all the bliss of industry and health:  
The daring infidel, by thee disarm'd,  
Convinc'd with argument, with pathos  
warm'd,  
Renounces all his bold yet flimsy theme,  
Or wakes from vanity's delusive dream;  
With holy dread, he sees a Saviour nigh,  
And views the *cross* with penitential eye  
Rais'd by thy strain, to boundless heights  
we soar; [plore;  
Spurn earth's confinement, and our God ex-  
Omniscience and Omnipotence we trace,  
Present through all duration, through all space;  
Hence, his paternal and stupendous plan  
Admits no check from weak and wayward  
man;  
Hence, to the patient, heav'n-instructed soul,  
Rough points are smooth'd amidst a beau-  
teous whole;  
Hence, France's dire asperities we view,  
Still to our Faith, still to our Maker, true;  
The thunder of the Sovereign of the world,  
O'er *some* suspended, against *others* hurld:  
Thy topics prove, and almost analyze  
His force all powerful, and his thoughts all-  
wise;  
Crimes heap'd on crimes we view, with  
equal mind;  
Our tears are grateful; or we smile, resign'd.  
Unfit to paint the Lord of human race,  
Let me descend to subsidiary *Grace*;  
To those, who first my youthful breast in-  
form'd,  
The *real* Muses, who my fancy fir'd;  
Bade me Parnassian glory boldly claim,  
And shot poetic ardour through my frame.  
Let not the Bard omit thy pious fair,  
"Plants of thy hand, and children of thy  
"prayer!"  
Enchanting worship! human, yet divine;  
See beauty bending o'er her Saviour's shrine!  
Sweet incense mounts!—to aid our sacred fire,  
Fragrance, at once, and elegance conspire;  
The balmy volumes to the throne on high  
Of love immaculate convey the sigh!  
Down glowing cheeks we see the crystal steal!  
We see the sex their full redemption feel!  
We see with zeal the pious bosom rise!  
And *men* grow angels ere they reach the skies!  
Spirit of Musick! how *thy* varied pow'r  
Spreads heav'nly rapture through the sacred  
hour!



The simple breast with inspiration warms;  
Elysian lustre breathes o'er suppliant charms!  
With stronger fervour animates the prayer;  
And speeds its way through aromatic air!  
By thee perform'd, the spires harmonious roll!  
And waft the *Diapason* of the soul!

All sensibility from vice is free, [thee!  
While rous'd by Hufsey, and while tun'd by  
Accomplish'd Preacher! whose resistless  
force

Might model Genius in its rapid course!  
Had Twickenham's glorious bard inha'd thy  
fire,

The Poet's would have prov'd a *Seraph's* lyre;  
His energetic thought, mellifluous line,  
Would, both, have been improv'd by truths  
divine.

In that soft train, where vivid beauties glow,  
Describing all love's bliss, and all its woe;  
Religion's unction, with its purer part,  
From sensual pleasure would have wean'd  
the heart;

Still the fair Saint, with more celestial light,  
In golden verse, had shone to mortal sight,  
"For whom the spouse prepares the bridal  
" ring,

" And white rob'd virgins hymeneals sing!"  
His Eloisa, too, by thee refin'd,  
From sense to virtue would have work'd her  
mind;

Have left the rosy bait descending road,  
For flow'rs immortal, in the blest abode!  
No more of Abelard the fatal charms  
Had tortur'd piety with dire alarms;  
His dangerous image would have died away,  
Lost in the glories of eternal day!

Lecteur candide et généreux; pardonne  
à mon ambition entreprenante; Je t'avoue  
franchement, qu'en écrivant ces vers j' ai  
fait mes efforts pour joûter contre mon divin  
Pope: car les trophées de ce grand Miltiade  
ne me souffriront pas dormir.

Feb. 3, 1793. PERCIVAL STOCKDALE.

#### TO A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, ON HIS COMING OF AGE.

THREE goddesses had lost their homes,  
For, three good men were dead;  
And so new lodgings had to seek,  
As choice or fancy led:

When, travelling, (no matter how,  
Or by what passage,) they  
Met in a stately mansion, where  
A new-born infant lay.

Sisters, said one, our airy form  
Requir'd but little space;  
Within this child we all may lodge,  
And have a separate place.

Agreed, cried Truth; and seiz'd his lips;  
Each goddess chose her part;  
Meekness next challeng'd both his eyes;  
And Charity, his heart.

Three times the lease has been renew'd,  
Yet, so neat is each room,

That, from this day, they have engag'd  
For threescore years to come.  
*Lullworth Castle.*

#### ON A TOMB IN THE CHURCH YARD OF WOODBOROUGH, WILTS.

FORTH from th' horizon, see, the queen  
of night,  
Full-orb'd, ascend with silver honours bright;  
When, lo! she sickens, and her eastern beam,  
Shorn of its light, emits a fainter gleam;  
Till, all her disk with one sad gleam o'erspread,  
In dusky majesty, she veils her head.  
Thus, in the shade of Death, the vital spark,  
That once blaz'd bright, becomes eclips'd and  
dark; [new'd,  
But then the soul, like Cynthia's beams re-  
Emerges, with redoubled life endued,  
And, like to thine, Eusebia, wings its way,  
To blissful mansions and eternal day.

#### HORACE, BOOK III. ODE 7.

*Donec gratus eram tibi.*

HORACE.

BEST as I was with power to please,  
While yet no happier arms than these  
Thy snowy neck had dar'd entwine,  
No youth's embrace prefer'd to mine,  
Richer I seem'd in thee alone,  
Than Persia's lord upon his throne.

LYDIA.

While you no other fair admir'd,  
Nor Chloe pleas'd, and Lydia tir'd,  
I, Lydia, gloried in a name,  
Brighter than Roman Ilia's fame.

HORACE.

To Thracia's Chloe's empire now,  
Charm'd with her tuneful strains, I bow,  
To Chloe, mistress of the lyre,  
For whom, should Fate the pledge require,  
My life I would not fear to give,  
Joy of my soul, that she might live.

LYDIA.

For him I burn, with mutual fire,  
The son of Ornithus inspire,  
For whom, would Fate but grant my pray'r,  
And the dear boy consent to spare,  
Twice would I gladly suffer death,  
Ere he should yield his parting breath.

HORACE.

What, if our former loves renew'd  
And to the yoke again subdu'd,  
For Chloe I no longer burn,  
And Lydia to my arms return?

LYDIA.

Though he is fairer than the star  
That gilds the morn, thou, lighter far  
Than sapless cork, and passion's slave,  
More wild than Adria's furious wave,  
Thine only thine will Lydia be,  
O let me live and die with thee!

W. F.  
HORACE



HORACE, BOOK II. ODE X. IMITATED.

URBAN, thy days will happy prove,  
If sober and sedate you move,  
Remote from wishes vain :  
Too near the shore oft dangers rise,  
And frequent are tempestuous skies,  
If dar'd the open main.  
Whom moderation can commend,  
Avoids the ills on either hand,  
And lives supremely blest :  
Far from the dreary hovel's want,  
Far from Ambition's restless haunt,  
No cares his peace infect.  
The forest's pride is oft'nest torn  
By adverse winds, and Fate forlorn  
Affails the lofty tow'r,  
The massy ruin yields to Time,  
Combin'd with storms; and, borne sublime,  
Ev'n rocks confess their pow'r.  
Life's varying range, the shock of woe,  
All mortal evils here below,  
In vain attack the breast;  
Which, temper'd to the motly scene,  
In affluence fears, in woe serene,  
Still waits, and hopes the best.  
See Nature's universal range;  
Observe her just, alternate change,  
Jove's sov'reign pow'r obey;  
If storms of evil now molest,  
Yet sunshine soon shall cheer the breast,  
And brighten into day.  
Thus Phoebus oft alternate owns  
The power of music's melting tones,  
Or war's superior force.  
In storms of fate, courageous prove,  
In gales of affluence, cautious move,  
And moderate thy course. CLERICUS.

SONNET.—H O P E.

CALM, when the fury of the Storm sub-  
sides  
At Eve, and darting o'er the swelling tides  
His mildest beams, smiles o'er the wide ex-  
panse  
The setting Sun, and with the varying glance  
Of mellowest tints just lights the distant  
tower :  
So fair Hope, in radiant vesture drest,  
Dimm'd by misfortune in the morn of life,  
When scowl the bitter storms of mortal strife  
Remains unconquer'd, though awhile op-  
press'd,  
The victim of keen misery's transient hour :  
Then, bold emerging from the tide of woe,  
Calm at her former ills, she smiles serene,  
Bids soft oblivion o'er her sorrows flow,  
And gilds with placid light life's evening scene.  
J. S. H.

CITATIO REFORMATA.

CUM CONCIONE BREVI AD CLERUM.

ADESTES quot cit ti  
Rectores & curati,  
Officiis obligati;

Favete exoranti,  
Favete prædicanti,  
Et bene vos hortantur.  
Sermone vix finito  
Necdum Amen audito,  
Registro expedito,  
Cernitis conscribentem,  
Et bursam exhibentem,  
Et liberè loquentem.  
“ Vos stantes hic manete,  
“ Nec pelem removete,  
“ Viritim respondete.  
“ A — primum, dat absentem,  
“ B — item, non præsentem,  
“ C — valde delinquentem.  
“ Quosque hoc feretur ?  
“ Citatio deridetur,  
“ Quid, Domine, videtur ?  
“ Hunc senem pertinacem  
“ Quotannis pervicacem,  
“ Scribemus contumacem.  
“ En Chartæ sunt paratæ,  
“ Cessatis ? — *Procurate*,  
“ Et Aurum justum date.  
“ Hanc æquam fero legem.  
“ Sum dubius, nam quid negem ?  
“ — Quis prandet apud regem ? —  
“ Sacerdos qui non bonus,  
“ Ad fraudem, usque pronus,  
“ Solvendi fugit onus.  
“ Adestum, Surrogate,  
“ Quot nuptiæ venundatæ ?  
“ Quot aliæ sunt rogatæ !  
“ Pro Dolor ! non Denarius,  
“ Nil bibet Registrarius,  
“ Algebit Cancellarius.  
“ Cur (malum ! ) non uxores ?  
“ Nil nisi scortatores :  
“ O Tempora ! O Mores !  
“ At tangit qui puellam,  
“ Deformem sive hellam,  
“ Jam mulctam huic convellam.  
“ Hæc mihi certa ratio,  
“ Si simplex fornicatio,  
“ Sit lepus, commutatio ;  
“ Si duplex sit peccatum,  
“ Et velint condonatum,  
“ Sit ex præscripto datum.  
“ Convalles dabunt bovem,  
“ Corswoldia dabit ovem,  
“ Det ova Bisley novem.  
“ Ædiles propinquate,  
“ In Verba adjurate,  
“ (Jam nunc argentum date)  
“ Curate & cavete  
“ Officium adimplete,  
“ Et nihil convivete !  
“ Injurie multæ latent,  
“ Injuriis omnia sciant,  
“ Et templa ( nefas ! ) patent.

“ Indocilis



"Indoctis & vagantibus,  
 "Non ordines rogantibus,  
 "Nil mihi nummi dantibus.  
 "Quis rector pascit ovem?  
 "Quis pinguem capit bovem,  
 "Relictis macris novem?  
 "Vicarium non sedentem  
 "Quis desert? Quis, bibentem,  
 "Quis, pugno confligentem?  
 "Quis, porrò aucupantem,  
 "Quis, equum stadio dantem,  
 "Quis, Tally-ho! clamantem.  
 "Cuicumque non *Licentia*,  
 "Non illi indulgentia,  
 "In cassum resistentia;  
 "Seu sub Concionantis,  
 "Seu A, B, C, monstrantis.  
 "Seu partum adjuvantis."

Jam nummo numerato,  
 Jam prandio præperato,  
 It pede properato,

Et piscem prior capit,  
 Et quicquid melius sapit,  
 Scelesta manu rapit.

## CONCIO MEA AD CLERUM.

At mensa consecrata,  
 Ecclesia saluta,  
 (Cum Rege simul data.)  
 Sextarios vos replete,  
 Fraterne confidete;  
 Et cyathis gaudete;  
 Nec domum festinate,  
 Sed denuo *symbolate*,  
 Et ventis curam date.  
 Colatur Bacchi Numen,  
 Nam Bacchus præbet lumen,  
 Ingenii & acumen.  
 Sextarium ternum volo,  
 Sextarium quartum nolo,  
 Ne sitis æqui solo,  
 Auditis?—nona hora,  
 Surgentes sine mora,  
 Caballis date lora;  
 Expectant nam uxores,  
 Maritos lætiores  
 Et duplices amores.

At cœlibes hortandi,  
 Mox, tempus est amandi,  
 Et mollis hora fandi.  
 Dai vobis noctem lætam—  
 Jam ventum est ad metam,—  
 Vos plaudite Poëtam.

*Ex Cellâ meâ dabam, Quint. Cal. Julii.*

PARODIES OF SHAKESPEARE. N<sup>o</sup> XII.

LOOK here upon this picture, and on this,  
 The opposite presentment of two women.  
 See what a grace is seated on these features;

Minerva's brow; the blush of Dian's self;  
 The youthful Hebe's flowing tresses; a hand  
 Like white-arm'd Juno's, soft as cygnet's  
 down; [eyes,  
 Lips, sweet as breath of morn; love-kindling  
 Lighted with all the smiles of beauteous Venus;  
 A constellation and a form indeed!  
 Where every virtue adds a brilliant lustre,  
 To give the world resemblance of an angel.  
 This is your wife.—Look now on what fol-  
 lows;—

Here is your mistress, like a mildew'd ear  
 Blasting your wholesome frame: have you  
 eyes?

Cease you on that fair excellence to gaze  
 And flaver with this strumpet? What devil  
 Tempts thee to mutiny, that thy stout bones  
 To flaming lust should be as wax to fire,  
 And melt with their own marrow! O lost to  
 shame!

When the compulsive charges of thy folly  
 A very dukedom shall bring to penury  
 Feeding a pander's will:—so 'tis to live  
 In the rank sway of an imperious harlot,  
 The slave of perfidy, honeying and making love  
 To a state actresses—!

HAMLET III. 4.

— At first, the Primrose  
 From underneath a mossy "root peeps out  
 "Upon the brook that brawls along the  
 "wood;"  
 And then the humble Violet, with its fragrance  
 And purple blush, on bank where th' sweet  
 South breathes  
 "Stealing and giving odour;" then Cowslips,  
 Gilding whole meads, by eager children cropt,  
 In playful balls, crowns, gauds, and pretty  
 garlands, [hung  
 (Blue-bells immixt,) round the tall maypole  
 On Flora's festival: then the Hawthorn,  
 Bleaching with fair white sheet, like driven  
 snow,

The ruder rough bush, and hedge of formal cut,  
 Full of red berries strait, and sharp-set thorns,  
 And so it keeps its fence: the Elder next,  
 Full of expanded bunches, which distill'd,  
 Jealous o' th' honor, do cosmetic prove,  
 And still preserve their reputation  
 E'en at the fair-one's toilet: what blossoms next  
 Is the most lovely luscious Honey-suckle,  
 The glowing Gorse at foot, sweet-brier by  
 side, [scant

Tall trees-o'er canopy'ing, whole woods too  
 For its sweet scent; whilst its luxuriant stem,  
 Clinging with childish play round every prop,  
 Perfumes the air around: last show of all,  
 That ends this rural artless pageantry,  
 Is Traveller's-Joy, in wild profusion;  
 Sans hue, sans smell;—but not without a  
 charm.

AS YOU LIKE IT. II. 7.  
 MASTER SHALLOW.



MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF FRANCE, *continued from p. 168.*

*October,* **B**ARRERE observed on the urgent necessity there was to prohibit the importation of all English merchandises into France; and the following decrees were then passed:

I. All British goods, manufactured in any countries subject to Great-Britain, are prohibited in the territories of the French Republic.

II. The Custom-house officers and administrators of districts are enjoined, on their personal responsibility, to prevent the entry of such goods into France. Whoever neglects his duty in this respect shall be imprisoned in irons for 20 years.

III. Any person, who henceforth shall import, sell, or buy, directly or indirectly, any British merchandise or manufacture, shall be subject to the above penalty of imprisonment.

IV. All persons, who shall henceforth wear any article of British manufacture, shall be considered as suspected persons.

V. All persons, publishing the sale of such articles, shall be subject to the above penalties.

VI. All French citizens, who have any British manufactures in their possession, shall render an account of them within 15 days to the Municipalities nearest to which they reside. The Municipalities shall remit such notice to the Executive Council.

VII. The British merchandises, found in the different magazines or shops, shall be removed to such places as the Executive Council shall appoint, without any indemnity being given to the owners of them.

Read a Letter from Pomme, the Civil Administrator of the Provisionary Marine in the Southern ports, to the Minister of the Marine, dated Marseilles, Oct. 2, informing him, that the troops of the Republic, under the command of General Carteau, had just seized the forts Plaron, Artigues, and Sainte Catharine, the possession of which assures the speedy reduction of the treacherous Toulonese, and the punishment of the traitors of that city.

Filled with indignation at the crime committed by the English against a Representative of the People, the Convention decreed as follows:

I. All the English, Scotch, Irish, and Hanoverians, of either sex, and all the subjects of the King of Great-Britain generally, who are at present within any part of the territories of the Republic, shall, immediately after the present decree is received, be put in a state of arrest in houses of security, and seals shall be put upon their papers; and the effects of those subjects of the same

nation, who are absent, shall be seized, and confiscated for the benefit of the Republic.

II. All retainers, warehouse-men, &c. of such effects shall be obliged to make a declaration of them, within twenty-four hours after the publication of the present decree, to the Administration of their district, under pain of ten years imprisonment in chains, and fines equal to the value of the undeclared object: half to be given to the informer.

III. The Executive Power is required to expedite this decree, in the course of the day, by couriers extraordinary.

IV. Every Public Officer, who may be convicted of having neglected the execution of the present decree, shall be punished with ten years imprisonment in irons.

V. Any person lodging individuals of the above description, and not making his declaration within twenty-four hours, shall be punished with ten years imprisonment in irons.

VI. Workmen born in the territory of the King of Great-Britain, at present occupied and employed in France, and have been so for six months, and children, under twelve years of age, placed in French schools, are excepted from this decree; seals, however, shall be put upon their papers.

*Oct. 10.* On the motion of the Committee of Public Instruction, the following decree was passed:

Art. I. The Arch of the Constitution, and the Fasces, symbols of the union of all Frenchmen, shall form the national type of the seal and moneys of the Republic.

II. The piece of bronze coin of five decimals, decreed by law, and which is to bear on one side the figure of Nature, the symbol of our Regeneration, shall bear on the other side the figure of the Arch and of the Fasces, as it has been decreed for the medal of the 10th of August last.

III. The Committee of Public Instruction shall present the mode of enforcing Art. I. of the present decree, with regard to the national seal.

*Oct. 13.* After a report made by the Committee of Public Instruction, the following decree was passed:

Art. I. All public and private acts may be passed and recorded every day of the year.

II. The Administrators, the Tribunals, the Agents, or Public Functionaries, shall not take vacation or rest, except on the 10th, 20th, and 30th, of each month, or on the last day of each decade.

III. The thousandth of the moneys of the Republic, as likewise that of the medal consecrated to perpetuate the remembrance of the Constitutional Act, shall be conformable



mable to the new Calendar decreed on the 14th of the present month.

IV. The Committee of Legislation is charged to make the Constitutional epochs agree with the new Calendar.

A letter was read from Chateauneuf, in Lyons, stating, that the Rebels had been pursued, cut to pieces, and their treasure and artillery taken.

The Convention decreed, that Lyons should be razed to the ground, and a column erected on its ruins, with an inscription to attest to posterity the crimes and punishments of the Royalists of that city. The poor-house, the houses of the patriots, and the monuments consecrated to humanity, are, however, to be preserved, and go by the title of *Ville Affranchie*. All the inhabitants are to be disarmed, and the property of the rich and the rebels confiscated.

Oct 16. The manufacturers of Troye demanded, that cotton should be comprehended in the class of commodities regulated by the *maximum*.

Merlin represented, that from the South to the North of the Republic there was an immense number of male and female *Sans-culottes*, who were entirely supported by preparing and spinning cotton; that, if a measure were adopted which might prevent that article from being brought from foreign countries, all these good citizens would be reduced to misery. He demanded the previous question, upon the plan of the decree proposed by Coupe on this subject. The Assembly passed to the order of the day.

The Representatives of the People write from Toulouse, that they have already put more than 1500 suspected persons under arrest in the departments of l'Arriege and the Upper Garonne; that among the arrested are almost all the Members of the Parliament of Toulouse, and the whole family of Dubarry; that the *ci-devant* Marquis de Binos, an emigrant, taken with papers which proved the conspiracy in l'Arriege, has been guillotined at St. Girons; that Alliez, a priest, chief of the Counter-Revolution at the camp of Jales, has suffered the same punishment in the town of Mende; that the army of Perpignan daily obtains fresh successes; that a part of the Popular Commission of Bordeaux has been arrested; that the army of Reole is going to complete the revolution in that city; that the Decree of August 6th will be fully executed there; that the public spirit of the Southern Departments daily improves; and that the war against the Aristocrats shall not be concluded till the last of them shall have expired.

#### *Decree against British Subjects.*

St. Just presented from the Committee of Public Safety the report on the decree against British subjects, which, in the Sitting of the 13th, had been ordered, on the motion of Pons de Verdun, to be reconsidered by the Committee.

"The English," exclaimed St. Just, "in their conduct towards us, have violated, in the most atrocious manner, all the laws of nations; and the decree which has been passed is a just retaliation for the distress which the English Government has produced in the minds of all true Republicans. It has been proposed by a Member of the Convention (Pons de Verdun), that the decree should be extended to all Foreigners. It should be recollected, that the Republic does not wage war with the People, but with the Government, of Great Britain. We are the friends of the People of Great-Britain, whom we wish to assist in shaking off the yoke of slavery.

"Since the English have butchered one of our Representatives at Toulon, the House of Commons ought to entertain great apprehensions for their existence: the blow which they meditated against us will fall upon their heads.

"Those who wish that the law should be extended to all Foreigners, do not see that other Powers have not adopted the same mode of conduct as the English Government. We ought to be in a state of revolution—of force and energy against people who conquer only by artifice and corruption! The Republic of France conquers by open force.

"Brissot blinded the eye of the Convention by his false philosophy;—it is endeavoured now to blind you by false policy."

Your Committee of Public Safety have ordered me to propose the following form of a decree:

I. Foreigners, born subjects of Powers with which the Republic is at war, shall be imprisoned till the peace.

II. They shall be treated with tenderness.

III. Women married to Foreigners before the promulgation of this law, shall not be comprised in it, unless they should be suspected themselves, or married to a suspected person.

Chabot proposed, that a previous examination should be instituted into the conduct of foreigners before they were sent to prison; some might be virtuous and patriotic. It is true (he exclaimed) that I have married a foreigner; but it is not this consideration that induces me to object to this decree. I know how to sacrifice the feelings of nature to my duty to the Republic. I propose the establishment of a Tribunal on the subject of this decree."

Robespierre replied, that all strangers ought to be suspected, and particularly those who appeared to be patriots.

Barrere attached the epithet of *perfect* to the decree; for it was to be executed without any exception.

Several objections were suggested by some of the Members, but they were rejected, and the form of the decree, as proposed by the Committee of Public Safety, was adopted.

(To be continued.)



## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

*Constantinople, Jan. 25.* The discontent, which the continued excessive price of provisions has occasioned among the people, has, within these few days, become so evident, that government has thought it necessary to reble all the guards, and establish patrols of Janissaries, who traverse the different quarters of the city night and day. They have also prohibited all Jews, Greeks, and Armenians, from leaving their houses after sun-set under pain of death. The distrust which the Porte seems to entertain of the latter is attributed to the intrigues of the French, and to their efforts to sow among them the principles of Jacobinism, in which they have already been but too successful.

It has been reported within these few days, that one of the tribe of Barbarians, which now inhabit the part of Persia situate on the borders of the Caspian sea, and which they call Mikrel-Arabi, has declared war against Russia, and has already commenced hostilities by ravaging a large extent of the country belonging to the Russians on that side.

*Feb. 7.* The negotiations of Rassick Mustapha, our ambassador at the court of St. Petersburg, appear not to have taken a very favourable turn. The instructions given to this minister related to two very principal objects. The first was, that the Russians should in future submit to the new duties established in all the Turkish dominions; and the second was, to insist upon the liberation of all the Turks who are prisoners in the Russian territories. These two demands have suspended the negotiation; but it is hoped, that the new Russian minister, M. Goulabey, will renew them, although the Grand Signior appears determined, notwithstanding the interposition of the courts of Vienna and London, to abide by his demands. The Divan have ordered the necessary preparations to be made. The Captain Bassa has visited all the sea-ports, and given directions for fitting out the ships with the utmost speed. At his return to Constantinople, he had a long conference with the Grand Signior. Preparations equally active are making by land, and the commandants of Bender and Anapa have received orders to spare no expence in putting these important fortresses into a respectable state of defence. A war with Russia seems to be inevitable.—Distracted, however, by internal commotions, the Porte is not in a condition to oppose with any probability of success the mighty Monarch of the North. Mahmud Pacha's protestations of fidelity were only made for the purpose of blinding the Divan to the immense preparations which he is making. All that part of his army which had gone over to the Serrakier of Romelia is returned to his service. Ali Pacha of Janina has also declared in his

favour, and has, in consequence, refused to pay any taxes to the Porte. Roused at length from its lethargy, the Turkish Government has resolved to check the operations of the insurgents, and for that purpose has ordered an army of 120,000 men, under the command of the Captain Pacha, to march from Natolia against them.

*Whitehall, March 11.* The following dispatches have been received at the office of the Right Honourable H. Dundas:

SIR, *Victory, St. Fiorenzo, Feb. 22, 1794.*

Having received repeated information how much the French were straitened for provisions in Corfica, I had, for a considerable time past, kept ships constantly cruising between Cape Corse and Calvi; and, after my leaving the road of Toulon, I judged it more necessary to prevent succours being thrown in as much as possible, my mind being impressed with the importance the island must be of to the French, in the state the ships and arsenal of Toulon were, and that it was very much so to Great Britain, as it contained several ports, and that of St. Fiorenzo a very good one, for the reception of his Majesty's fleet in this part of the Mediterranean. I therefore determined to make an attempt to drive the French out of it so soon as I could get a sufficient supply of provisions and wine, being in daily expectation of the former from Gibraltar, and the latter from Port Mahon and Alicante; and in the mean time I signified to General Dundas my intention of sending Lieut. Col. Moore and Major Koehler to Corfica, and requested he would give them proper instructions for informing themselves of General Paoli's real situation and that of the French; and, after they had been there a week, I received, in the afternoon of the 23d of last month, a very encouraging report, and at the same time certain information that the French had actually embarked at Nice 8000 troops, which were, at all risque, to push for the island, under convoy of two frigates, a corvette, xebec, and other armed vessels. That same evening I detached three more frigates to the senior officer, the more effectually to line the coast, and to guard Bastia also; at the same time I ordered the *Ardent* and a sloop of *Villa Franca*; and, in case he found the French frigates there, Capt. Sutton was directed to call to him the *Diadem* and other cruisers from before Genoa, and cruise from *Villa Franca* to Antibes; but, if he found the French frigates sailed, he was to proceed, and join me off St. Fiorenzo, as I intended to put to sea the next morning. I could not, however, get away until the afternoon, for want of wind. At four o'clock I weighed anchor, accompanied by 60 sail of ships and vessels, including army victuallers, horse transports, and others, having 1800 unfortunate

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tuate Toulonese on board, and the Victory and Princess Royal had 400 more. I gave the convoy in charge of the Gorgon, with three gun-boats to bring up the rear. Just at sunset next evening I was within three miles of the Isle Roussa, where Lieutenant-Colonel Moore was waiting, but, having no frigate or cutter with me, I was unable to send for him; but, observing the Juno at some little distance, I made her Captain's signal, and directed him to stand in, and fetch the colonel off in the night, which he fortunately effected. Towards day-light it blew very strong, and before ten o'clock quite a storm, which made it prudent for me to bear up for Porto Ferrara, which I had a fair prospect of getting to before night; but in the afternoon, when we were within five leagues of Elba, the weather was so extremely thick, that the pilot declined the charge of the ship; consequently I was driven to leeward of the island, where I passed three very disagreeable nights, having had two main topmasts blown to rags, and the topmast yard rendered totally unserviceable. However, we got safe to Porto Ferrara on the 29th: and having got all the ships set to rights, and sent for bread and wine from Leghorn, I put to sea again on the 6th instant: Commodore Linzee, with most of the transports, got out the evening before. On the 7th, the Commodore, having the direction of disembarking the troops at the time and in the manner Lieutenant-General Dundas should desire, anchored in a bay to the Westward of Mortella Point, with the several ships and transports under his command. The troops were mostly landed that evening, and possession taken of a height which overlooks the tower of Mortella. The next day, the General and the Commodore being of opinion that it was advisable to attack the tower from the Bay, the Fortitude and Juno were ordered against it, without making the least impression by a continued cannonade of two hours and a half; and, the former ship being very much damaged by red-hot shot, both hauled off. The walls of the tower were of a prodigious thickness, and the parapet, where there were two eighteen-pounders, was lined with bass junk five feet from the walls, and filled up with sand; and, although it was cannonaded from the height for two days, within 150 yards, and appeared in a very shattered state, the enemy still held out; but a few hot shot setting fire to the bass made them call for quarter. The number of men in the tower were 33; only two were wounded, and those mortally. On the 11th I was again forced from the Gulf by a strong westerly gale, and took shelter under Cape Corse; and, upon the wind abating, it fell at once calm, which prevented my return off St. Fiorenzo until the morning of the 17th. At nine that evening the enemy's works were stormed and taken, with in-

considerable loss on the part of his Majesty, but the French suffered much; and on the 19th in the evening the empty town of Fiorenzo was taken possession of, the whole of the garrison having gone off towards Bastia in the two preceding days. I herewith transmit you the copy of a letter from Commodore Linzee to me, and one from Captain Young to him, with the state of his Majesty's ship Fortitude under his command, and an account of the killed and wounded.

The cool and intrepid conduct of Captain Young cannot be too much admired, or that of Captain Woodley, of the Alcide, who, from having a knowledge of the Bay, nobly offered his service to place the Fortitude, which he did with the greatest judgement; and the handsome testimony Capt. Young bears of it makes it unnecessary for me to say a word in his praise; but I felt it very much my duty to write Commodore Linzee the letter I also herewith transmit a copy of, as well as copies of letters the Commodore and I have been honoured with from Lieutenant-General Dundas, which will shew that exertions were not wanting in the officers and seamen of his Majesty's navy.

I should be wanting in gratitude as well as justice to Lieutenant Colonel Moore and Major Koehler, was I to admit acquainting you how much I feel myself indebted for their very great zeal and exertions in informing themselves of the state of the country in the neighbourhood of Fornelli, and cannot help attributing much to both for our success. With respect to their conduct in the field, I leave Lieutenant-General Dundas to speak of it, but I understand it has been highly meritorious, as has that of the whole of the troops. Captain Woodley will be the bearer of this letter, to whom I beg to refer you for such particulars as you wish to be informed of, as he is perfectly well acquainted with every transaction from the landing of the troops to this hour. I have the honor to be, &c.

Hood.

My Lord, *Alcide, Feb. 9, 1794.*

It being the opinion of Lieutenant-General Dundas, as well as my own, that an attack, both by sea and land, should be made as speedily as possible on the Tower of Mortella, in order to secure the anchorage in that Bay for his Majesty's ships, and to have easy communication with the troops on shore, I immediately directed his Majesty's ships Fortitude and Juno for that service. The land wind in the morning was too faint for them to weigh; at one o'clock P. M. the sea breeze came in, and they immediately got under sail, and both ships (with the assistance of Captain Woodley, who, with great zeal and activity, voluntarily undertook to assist Captain Young in placing the ships against the Tower, he having a very good knowledge of the Bay, and which he executed with great skill and judgement), when a very severe and well-directed fire was

was



was kept up by both ships for two hours and half. Captain Young, whose cool, steady, and gallant conduct was very conspicuous, deserves the highest encomiums, as, by his exertions the flames, which at several times broke out by the red-hot shot lodged in the ship's side, were extinguished, which would otherwise have inevitably destroyed her. His officers and ship's company have their share of merit on the occasion.

Right Hon. Lord Hood. ROBERT LINZEE.

SIR, Fortitude, Feb. 9, 1794.

In obedience to your orders, I went yesterday in his Majesty's ship Fortitude, which I commanded, against the Tower of Mortella, where I remained two hours and a half; when finding that neither the fire of the Fortitude nor that of the Juno (who was extremely well placed to batter the Tower) had made any material impression; and the main-mast of the ship being much wounded, and many of the shrouds cut away, three of the lower-deck guns dismounted, several shot in the hull, and a great many men killed and wounded by the explosion of powder from a powder-box which was struck by a hot shot; and being so near the tower and the rocks, that, if the wind should die away, it would be difficult, and if it should change so as to blow on shore it might be impossible, to get away, I thought it prudent to haul off. Soon after I had done so, the ship was perceived to be on fire from the main deck to the upper part of the quick work on the quarter-deck, occasioned by a hot shot that had lodged in the side; but after cutting out the shot, and opening the side in different places, the fire was extinguished without having done any material damage. I had infinite pleasure in observing, during the whole of the action, the most cool intrepid courage in all the officers and men of the Fortitude; and I am particularly pleased to have this opportunity of doing them justice, by saying, that I do not think any men could do their duty better; and I have only to regret with them, that their exertions were not attended with better success. And, if Captain Woodley will allow me, I shall be happy also in having this opportunity of thanking him for the very great assistance I received in placing the ship, from his knowledge of the place, and from the coolness and clearness with which he gave his directions, as well as for the advantages I reaped from his skill and presence of mind during the whole of the action. I inclose a report of the state of the ship, and of the killed and wounded, and am, Sir, &c.

Commodore Rob. Linzee. WILLIAM YOUNG.

Report of the state of his Majesty's ship Fortitude, Feb. 9, 1794.

Two eighteen-pound shots through the center of the main-mast, and nine main shrouds shot away. One of the lower-deck port timbers cut through, and all the cell of the

port carried away; one of the quarter-deck ports cut down to the deck; the heel of the foretop gallant-mast, foretop mast, cap and cross trees, shot away; the spare maintop mast and jib boom shot; some shot in the hull, but none under water; a great part of the running rigging and blocks shot away, and most of the topmast backstays, and three lower-deck guns, disabled.

Report of the killed and wounded.

Killed ——— 6

Wounded ——— 56

Of whom 8 are very dangerously wounded.

WILLIAM YOUNG.

SIR, Victory, Feb. 9, 1794.

I have received your letter of this day's date, accompanied by one from Captain Young to you, with an account of the Fortitude's defects, and of the killed and wounded in the attack of Mortello Tower yesterday.

I desire you will express to Capt Young, and through him to his officers and ship's company, the very high satisfaction their cool and intrepid conduct has given me, and request they will accept my warmest thanks. You will be pleased also to make my grateful acknowledgments to Captain Woodley for placing the Fortitude with so much judgment, as well as for the very able assistance he gave to Captain Young. And I cannot omit to desire you will signify to Captain Hood how much I was delighted to see the Juno so judiciously stationed; and I was no less so, in observing the ships withdrawn in so officer-like a manner; for, one would not have imagined that either had received the smallest damage, which must clearly manifest the strictest attention of the officers and men to the orders of their captains.

The General has made a farther demand for sand-bags; you will therefore direct the respective captains with you to have as many made as they can, out of any unserviceable sails they may have on-board, and also supply any planks they can spare for platforms. I am, &c.

Commodore Linzee.

HOOD.

My LORD, Mortella Bay, Feb. 8.

I now have the honour to inform you, that, after establishing batteries on the rocky mountains that overlook the enemy's posts at Fornelli, and after a severe cannonading for two days, which dismounted guns and greatly damaged his works, we last night, just at the rising of the moon, made a combined attack, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Moore. Our loss was moderate; that of the enemy considerable. We were completely successful; gained all the heights and posts of Fornelli, and have thereby secured the undisturbed possession of Mortella Bay, and of this side of the Gulph of Fiorenzo. Without the wonderful efforts of the officers and men of Commodore Linzee's squadron, we had no reasonable prospect of success.



success; and my best acknowledgments are due to Captain Dickson, Captain Cook, Captain Young, Captain Wolfeley, Capt. Hood, Captain Woodley, and to all other officers and sailors who acted under them, and whose zeal, ability, and exertions I shall always with gratitude recollect and acknowledge. I am, &c.

*Right Hon. Lord Hood.*      DAVID DUNDAS.

A letter from General Dundas to the secretary of state reports more in detail, and confirms the above particulars.

Dear Sir, *Mortello Bay, Feb. 18, 1794.*

I beg leave to congratulate you on the success with which our united efforts were crowned last night in the attack on the enemy's advanced and principal work, and on the subsequent evacuation of the posts of Fornelli, and the retreat of the enemy to Firenze, which perfectly secures to us the undisturbed possession of Mortello Bay.

Accept my warmest acknowledgments for the effectual and unlimited aid you have on every occasion given us. Without the wonderful efforts of the officers and men under your command, we had no reasonable prospect of success; and I am to beg, through you, to offer my best thanks to Captain Dickson, Captain Cook, Captain Young, Captain Wolfeley, Captain Hood, and Captain Woodley, and to all the officers and sailors who acted under him, and whose zeal, ability, and exertions, I shall always, with surprise and gratitude, recollect and acknowledge. I have the honour to be, &c.

*Commodore Linzee.*      DAVID DUNDAS.

*Genoa. Feb. 22.* After all the late occurrences, it was to be expected, that our Republic would soon participate in the general fermentation. It was known, that even in the senate itself the French system had warm partizans: several of our young politicians made no mystery of their sentiments on that subject. The applauses in the theatre, the discourses in the public places, that secret ferment which usually precedes revolutions—every thing indicated the approach of one here, which neither the prudence of the most aged in the Senate, nor the influence of the ancient maxims of our government, could avert.

The Senator Giustiniani has at length opened the way to this great change. He pronounced, the day before yesterday in the Grand Council, a discourse the most energetic and animated; he expatiated at great length on the violence exercised by the English towards us—on the necessity of putting ourselves in a posture of defence at a period when the French are preparing to combat their enemies in Italy, and when the city and Republic of Genoa might be attacked, and their places and fortresses hostilely occupied by foreign forces. He closed

this harangue by the proposition of a forced loan, and the establishment of a commission charged with the revival of the Genoese Constitution, and with the reform of its abuses. His first proposition was agreed to, and the loan was fixed at a million: the second was deferred to another sitting.

*Extract of a Letter from Copenhagen, March 1.*

“On Wednesday the 26th. ult. the apartments of the Prince were observed to be on fire pretty early in the day. The fire-engines, which they have in the Palace, were employed by the servants of the Royal Family to extinguish the flames, it having been customary for them to extinguish these accidental fires without calling on the assistance of the fire-company; this attempt they persisted in till near 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when they found it necessary to give the alarm. About 5 o'clock the drum and bells began to alarm the city. I went round the Palace, and observed a cloud of smoke to issue from the highest floor on the South-West corner of the Palace, three windows from the corner. In a short time, the smoke began to vent at the half story above, directly in the corner. The very great height of the Palace prevented a necessary supply of water; the pipes of the engines which were drawn up by ropes burst with the pressure of water. The fire, which had been communicated by the pipe of a stove, was concealed; and, as in all probability it had been burning some days, the smoke became general all over the ceiling and two sides of the apartment, (which was that of the young Prince Christiana.) Upon breaking the ceiling in different parts, they found the fire had already made great progress in the beams; by 6 o'clock it got vent into the half story, and through the windows. The garret of the Palace, which went all over the building without a single partition-wall, by way of economical convenience, had been converted into a magazine for deals, in which, it is said, there were at the time about six thousand dozen. The fire soon made its way through the half story, and had no sooner laid hold of this pile of combustibles than it proceeded with astonishing rapidity. About six o'clock, the Royal Family, and all those who resided in the Palace, removed; and all diligence was used to remove the most valuable effects. About half past seven, the flames broke through the roof, not far from the steeple, and as it blew very hard from S. E. at the same time a strong frost, gave a most dismal prospect; they soon laid hold of the steeple, when the prospect though dismal was awfully grand; the flames proceeded gradually from room to room, bursting the windows with great violence. The bell of the steeple, which was very heavy, gave way about eight o'clock, and fell down into the Knights Hall, (the handsomest room in Europe,) which was immediately



in a blaze. Six minutes after nine o'clock, the steeple gave way, and fell into the middle of the building towards the North. By ten o'clock it was in one blaze in all the four sides, and communicated by eleven o'clock to the apartments of Prince Charles, and the Palace Church, together with all the range of buildings for the coaches and stables for the Horse Guards; on the other side the danger was extreme, as it was connected with the Chancery, Provision Magazine, Artillery House, Bank, and 'Change. At this place it was fortunately stopped. By four o'clock the whole of this magnificent building was reduced to a shell. All the cellars under the Palace were vaulted, yet the fury of the flames and heat was so excessive as to burst into many of them. The wine-cellar escaped. As they did not conceive the danger to be so great, the very late period at which they began to remove the effects, and the fury of the flames, rendered it impossible to save much, so that all those who inhabited the upper story of the Palace lost every thing. Prince Frederick, his Majesty's brother, had packed up his most valuable effects, but was obliged to leave them. As far as yet can be known, upwards of 100 people have lost their lives. The loss in property and building cannot be less than twenty millions of rix dollars. The walls appear to be little damaged, except in the corners of the windows, where they have been considerably defaced by the violence of the heat. The pillars in the front gate are totally ruined, as the flames descended the great stair-case from both sides with incredible violence; the elegant paintings of the Kings and Queens of Europe, which were in the Prince Royal's anti-chamber, were all saved, as well as most of the furniture. His Majesty and the Prince Royal retired to the Palace of Count Bernstorff; the Hereditary Prince and his family, with nothing more than the clothes they had on, to the Palace of Rosenburg, in the King's garden; the Princess Louisa Augusta, to the Palace of Count Schimmelmann. The domestics of the Royal Family, as well as those who attended on them, have lost every thing, and many of them have perished in the flames."

The Royal Family have happily escaped without accident, but the greater part of their valuable effects have been a prey to the flames. It is not yet known what number of lives have been lost, but it is to be hoped, considering the rapidity of the conflagration, which was increased by a very strong wind, that the number is not great. This palace, one of the most commodious and most sumptuously furnished in Europe, was built in the reign of Christian the Sixth, and is said to have cost (in building only) considerably above a million sterling: it seems therefore not an exorbitant calculation to suppose, that, with the loss sustained by the hundreds of individuals by whom it

was inhabited, the whole damage may amount to two millions sterling. It is some consolation, in so great a disaster, that the Royal library, consisting of between two and three hundred thousand volumes, which stood detached from the principal pile, has been fortunately saved. During the whole of this distressful scene, the garrison and the citizens were under arms, and every effort was made both by the military and the sailors, to prevent disorder and pillage. His Danish Majesty is lodged for the present in an apartment at Count Bernstorff's, and the rest of the Royal Family are dispersed in different quarters of the town, where they will remain till houses proper for their reception can be got ready.

This palace at Copenhagen, magnificent as it was, was not the most valuable belonging to his Danish Majesty. The palace of Frederiksborg, within 20 miles of Copenhagen, though constructed with an unlucky union of Greek and Gothic architecture, was one of the most splendid royal residences in Europe. The Knights Hall in this building has been often referred to as a monument of feudal grandeur;—with tapestry representing the wars of Denmark, a ceiling most elaborately sculptured with trophies, and a chimney-piece which might to this day have boasted its silver armour but for the ravages of Charles XII. in his first expedition.

The King, affected by the proofs of zeal and attachment which the inhabitants of the capital gave during the catastrophe, has published the following note:

"At the unfortunate fire, which, on the 26th, reduced to ashes our royal dwelling and chateau of Christiansburg, we saw new proofs of the fidelity and boundless attachment which characterizes and distinguishes the good people of Denmark.

"No recompence for our paternal efforts could have been so precious, no sensation could have been so agreeable to our heart. In the midst of the occupations which at present overwhelm us, we cannot refrain from manifesting this impression; and, by the present note, we publicly thank our dear and faithful subjects in this capital, of every rank, for their attention and distinguished assistance, which, during this sad accident, they testified to us and to the Royal Family.

*"Done at Copenhagen, the 28th. Feb. 1794.*

*"CHRISTIAN REX."*

*Paris.*—"The Revolutionary Tribunal has ended the proceeding against 20 prisoners of the section of Anciens, accused of being accomplices in a plot to carry off the widow Capet, in order to prevent her execution, and has condemned to death Basset, Lemille and his wife, and Catharine Fournier. John Fournier, convicted of the same crime, has been sentenced to 20 years imprisonment, on account of his being only 14 years old. The others



others have been acquitted, but are to remain in confinement as suspicious persons till the peace. The same Tribunal has passed sentence of death against Dupleffis Grenadan, captain of the Bourgogne, a man of war belonging to the Brest Squadron. The number of the prisoners amounts to 5179, among whom is Citizen Denzel, a Lutheran curate, member of the National Convention, and commissioner at Landau during the siege of that place, where he is accused of having committed the most cruel vexations, and of having confined the patriotic commander of the battalion of Correze in an iron cage, three and a half feet wide. General Hoche has exacted from the county of Neustadt 10,000 pair of breeches, 10,000 coats, and 20,000 shirts, for the Republican troops."

#### WEST INDIES.

*Jamaica. Kingston.*

Intelligence is just received from Commodore Ford's Squadron, from which we learn that Port-au-Prince was completely blockaded. A flag of truce had been sent on-shore the 2d of January, demanding the surrender of the place. Monsieur Santhonax requested 24 hours' consideration; when the answer returned was, that he was determined to defend the place to the last. Captain Rowley, who went on-shore with the flag of truce, was blind-folded when conveyed to the Government House. An addition to the military force in St. Domingo is about to be embarked from this island.

The inhabitants of Leogane have signed a capitulation similar to that acceded to by those of Jeremie; the British force, at present there, is one company of the Royal Artillery, under the command of Captain Smith, and a battalion company of the 13th, under the command of Capt. Bradshaw.

The latest accounts from Jeremie, which was then very quiet, mention, that the Baron Montalembert had, in the neighbourhood of Tiburon, given the free-booters a severe beating, and driven in all their advanced posts.

*St. Marc.* We are now British subjects, and the British flag is flying. We have a detachment of 48 soldiers of the 49th regiment, and 20 of the Irish brigade, which regiment, and that of Berwick, have joined the English. Our commander is Major Brisbane, of the 49th.

*P. S.* We know for certain that Leogane has received an English commander, and has the British colours flying. There are two officers and about 50 men of the 13th regiment there. Just before I sat down to write, a deputation arrived from Lascacay, to desire the British colours may be suffered to fly there; and I, as one of the principal inhabitants, introduced them to Major Brisbane.

*Extract of a Letter from Major-General Williamson, to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, dated King's House, Jamaica, Feb. 9, 1794.*

"I have the honour to send herewith an extract of a letter from Col. Whiteloeke, with the particulars of the capture of Cape Tiburon. This business was spirited and well done. This port is of the utmost importance; it secures the passage, and, with Cape Nicholas Mole, commands that fine extensive Bay. It has also driven the Brigands as far back as Aux Cayes, which leaves the parishes of the Grand Ance in the most perfect security. The trade between this Island and St. Domingo is already prodigious; and the quantity of produce brought here will, I hope, on its arrival in Great-Britain, add considerably to the revenue."

*Extract of a Letter from Lieut. Col. Whitelock, of the 13th Reg. commanding at Jeremie, to Major-Gen. Williamson, dated Europe, off Tiburon, Feb. 3, 1794.*

"The Commodore and his Squadron called at Jeremie on the morning of the 31st ultimo; the troops were immediately embarked, and the whole sailed in the evening. We did not arrive off Tiburon till the evening of the 2d, when the three frigates anchored near the shore, in the Ance de Mitau. The enemy were strong, and seemed to wait our landing: but, after a few broadsides from the ships, the beach appeared to be clear, and just before dark I ordered the flank companies to land, and take possession of a house about 150 paces from the beach, and well situated for defence, and to protect the landing of the whole. Major Spencer commanded the flank companies, and was not annoyed till the moment the boats grounded, when the Brigands appeared in line on the beach, and fired on the troops, who by the Major's orders were on shore in an instant, charged, and in a minute routed the enemy and surrounded the post. I landed at day-light with the 13th and 20th, the Marines and British legion, and found that the Brigands had evacuated all the posts, and escaped towards Aux Cayes, by the Mountain road, without burning or destroying property of any description. The numbers of the enemy were about 650 Blacks, and 200 Mulattoes and Whites, very strongly posted. About 150 more surrendered themselves, and remain. I understand 50 of them were killed and wounded. I have only to add on this subject, that the conduct of Major Spencer was highly honourable to him, and he was highly handsomely supported by the officers and men of the flank companies. I have left Lieut. Baskerfield to command, with 50 men of the 13th, the colonial troops, and Jean King's corps from Irois. The post of Irois being no longer necessary, I have directed it to be dismantled. The enemy are now shut out of our possessions,



ons, there being no post of consequence within 60 miles of Tiburon.

"A. WILLIAMSON."

#### AMERICA.

*Augusta (Georgia), Dec. 19.*

*Town of Tuckabachee, on the Talapoossee River, Upper Creeks, Nov. 30, 1793.*

SIR,

It is with pleasure I inform your Excellency, that, in consequence of a meeting which I have had at this place with the Chiefs of all the Creek Nation, peace, and good understanding, is again established between the United States and the said Nations. The Creeks bind themselves to deliver to me all the prisoners in this land; to restore all the Negroes, horses, and cattle, taken from Georgia; to punish capitally five or more of their first aggressors. Measures are taken for carrying into effect these desirable objects; and runners are sent in every direction to make known the news of peace, and strictly to forbid their people from injuring the persons or property of the people of our State or of the United States.

I have therefore to request that your Excellency will lose no time in promulgating this information throughout your State, to prevent any outrage being offered to such Indians as may appear on your frontier, belonging to this Nation, whilst they conduct themselves as friends. I have not time to be more particular at present, but shall do myself the honour of writing to you again in a few days, and am, with due respect, your obedient servant,

JAMES SEAGROVE,

Agent of Indian Affairs, S. D. U. S.

*His Excellency the Governor of Georgia.*

#### SIERRA LEONE HOUSE.

Feb. 10. Information has been received of the progress of the Colony to the 20th of December last. The natives continued perfectly friendly; the neighbouring Chiefs renewed every desire of being connected with the Company; some had sent their children to be educated at Sierra Leone, and many others proposed to send them in the ensuing rainy season. The rainy season had passed over without any considerable mortality; and the Nova-Scotia Colonists had maintained their health, and appeared to have become well enured to the climate.

The trade was become much more brisk; the cultivation was advancing both in the colony and parts adjacent; and there appears to have been no difficulty in procuring the native labourers.

The rice, cotton, and other articles, in the Company's plantation, thrive exceedingly, the sugar-cane excepted, which had been hurt by the white ants. The schools of the Company contained between 300 and 400 children, chiefly Nova Scotians, who appeared to have made full as much improvement as is common in European schools

under similar circumstances. The Colony had gradually improved in order, and appeared to be advancing in every respect.

An unfortunate fire, however, had accidentally happened on board the Company's store-ship York, by which she was entirely consumed, together with all such articles as happened to be then on-board, of which the value, if estimated at prime cost, might be 8000l. or 9000l.; several thousand pounds thereof being African produce, which was on the point of being sent to England. The whole loss, including the value of the ship and the estimated profits and charges to be added to the prime cost of the goods, is computed by the Governor and Council, on a rough calculation, to amount to between 14,000l. and 15,000l.

It does not appear that the Colony would be reduced to any material distress through this unfortunate accident, as some months provisions remained in the Colony, and all the Company's ships in Africa had been recently loaded with goods and sent down the coast. The loss to the Company is therefore the only consideration of importance.

A former account mentioned the death of the son of the late King Nambanna, two days after his return from England to Sierra Leone. A hasty and superstitious suspicion respecting the cause of his death occasioned a palaver, or council of the natives, which terminated in the most honourable and satisfactory manner, the Chiefs renewing their assurances of wishing to continue in friendship with the Company.

#### IRELAND.

The White Boys, in the different parishes in the province of Munster, assemble every day in great force, to swear the parishioners to assist in their machinations. Coercive measures are used in vain to subdue this formidable body, but an abolition of tithes is the only measure likely to ensure the general tranquillity. They have had the temerity to visit the northern suburbs of Cork, where a skirmish took place on the 5th between them and the military, when 180 were made prisoners by the militia, assisted by the civil power. In the neighbourhood of Bandon they have appeared in vast numbers, but have been dispersed by a party of the Cork militia, commanded by Longfield Connor, Esq. In Dunmanway they seem to have other objects in view besides the abolition of tithes, as they were with difficulty restrained and prevented from planting the Tree of Liberty there by detachments from the 23d regiment of foot and the 14th dragoons, in co-operation with the Royal Limerick militia.

#### SCOTLAND.

*Edinburgh, March 13.* The High Court of justiciary met, agreeable to adjournment, on the trial of Joseph Gerald, for sedition. The



The pleadings on both sides continued till eleven o'clock at night; when the Jury withdrew, and brought in a verdict next morning at eleven o'clock, unanimously finding the Pannel guilty; when the Lords passed sentence of banishment beyond the seas for fourteen years.

#### COUNTRY NEWS.

At *Holwell, Flintshire*, a noise, resembling distant thunder, has several times within these few weeks been heard to issue from *Moelfamma*, a high mountain in that neighbourhood. About twenty years ago, the vortex of this hill threw up vast quantities of combustible matter; and one side of the mountain was formed into an *hiatus*, whose breadth was about two hundred yards. The noises, which have lately proceeded from the mountain, seem to indicate another eruption.

A newly-built house at *Saredon*, the property of the Rev. Mr. Kempson, which was almost completely fitted up, was entirely destroyed by fire. The accident is said to have been occasioned by the carelessness of the workmen, who, when they quit- ted the house, left a fire burning in one of the upper rooms. The engines were sent for from *Wolverhampton*, but the distance between the two places (upwards of eight miles) prevented their arriving in time to be of any service.

A poor woman, upwards of 80 years of age, who resided in *Trinity hospital*, in *Leicester*, being left alone in her chamber, unfortunately fell into the fire, and was burnt to death. When discovered, she presented a most shocking spectacle, one of her eyes being burnt out, and her face disfigured.

On the 3d of March, inst. a Cow, belonging to Mr. William Evans, of *Mavesyn-Ridware*, in *Staffordshire*, calved four bull calves: they were all dead, but all of them were of a very fair size, and complete in every respect, except that one was only just beginning to be haired. The Cow is a very small one, eight or nine years old. The truth of the above may be depended upon, and it is thought a very rare instance.

#### HISTORICAL CHRONICAL.

*Monday, Feb. 24.*

This day was determined, in the King's Bench, an action, *Howard versus Bingham*; attended with circumstances so peculiar, that we deviate from our usual custom in admitting some account of it.

The Counsel for the defendant admitted, that Mr. Bingham had lived in habits of intimacy with Lady Elizabeth since the time of separation, which took place July 24, 1793, and continued to the present time.

The Counsel for the Plaintiff produced several witnesses to shew the great and constant attention of Mr. Bingham to Lady Elizabeth previous to the separation, by which he was deprived of the affections of

his wife, and which was the cause of her separating from him. The attention paid Lady Elizabeth at the Opera House and at *Ranelagh* by Mr. Bingham, in 1792, was also proved by several friends and domestics; the proper and conjugal respect, paid by Mr. Howard to his Lady, was also fully proved.

Mr. Erskine made an able and eloquent Speech for the Defendant, in which he stated, that Mr. Howard married Lady Elizabeth on the 24th of April 1789. He had issued by her the 12th of August 1791; and he was extremely happy that it was universally allowed, that this issue was the child of Mr. Howard, the presumptive heir of the most Noble Duke of Norfolk. The parties, he said, had separated the 24th of July 1793, and no evidence produced made against his Client but cohabitation since the separation. He observed, that this unfortunate woman was dragged a victim to the marriage-bed without having the least love or smallest attachment for Mr. Howard. He lamented, in feeling and pathetic language, the little attention paid to matches amongst the nobility. He wished to God they were concluded by the dictates of affection and love, and not by the regard of fortune and connexions. He said, that it was too often the case, that the object of matrimony amongst them was, to blend the Escutcheon of one Noble House with that of another, and exalt the unfortunate couple to imaginary consequence, by the sacrifice of private happiness. He would prove, by a relation of the Noble Marquis Cornwallis, that the privilege of a husband was denied Mr. Howard for months, which fully shewed her rooted aversion to Mr. Howard.

After enlarging on the small degree of attachment between the parties, Mr. Erskine was sorry, he said, to see the little attention which the Nobles of this Country pay to the marriages of their daughters. Let me, continued this able advocate, advise the Nobles of England not to consult interest, when they look for the establishment of their progeny; did we see affection the foundation of union; did we see parents leading to *Hymen's* sacred bed the blushing bride warmed with attachment, and happy only in pouring forth the soft effusions of her love, we should not have so much of our time in this Court taken up in such painful discussions, nor the family honours of illustrious characters tarnished by such unfortunate connexions. Was more care paid to this parental duty, we should find the happy couple, when joined in sacred wedlock, retiring to their antient halls and venerable mansions, reviving the hospitality of our forefathers; comforting their oppressed peasantry; listening to the complaints of injured innocence; and rewarding the exertions of struggling merit. Suspect me not, said Mr. Erskine, of alluding to the noble House of Howard,



Howard, or of Fauconberg; far be it from me to lay the charge to them. I would give this admonition to them all, and then it would be unnecessary for the House of Norfolk to seek connexion in any noble family, as the blood of that house could inoculate and ennoble the most illustrious family. He said that damages could not be the object of the Plaintiff; to ground a divorce was what caused him to look for a verdict: he said that he would also shew the Court clearly the noble conduct of his Client in endeavouring to subdue his passion, by withdrawing himself from the object of his love and adoration; to whom he paid unremitted attention previous to her marriage with Mr. Howard; and concluded with only remarking as to the damages, that it would not be creditable for the Jury to give what it would be disgraceful to the Plaintiff to receive.

The following witnesses were called in behalf of the Defendant.

Mrs. Bishop deposed, that she went into the family of Lord Fauconberg, as servant, five weeks before the marriage; said, she was attendant on Lady Elizabeth, was with her in her own chamber the morning she went to be married to Mr. Howard; that that morning she cried very much, and appeared extremely unhappy; the marriage, she said, was celebrated in Lord Fauconberg's drawing-room; after the service was finished, they left town; the witness had left town before them, to prepare things for receiving them. On their arrival in the country, they both went into the room where the witness was; when Mr. Howard left the room, Lady Elizabeth cried much; she attended Lady Elizabeth to bed that night; she again wept, appeared distressed, and trembled extremely. The witness said, that Lady Elizabeth was young and very beautiful, and about the same age with Mr. Howard.—When she was quitting the room, Lady Elizabeth desired the witness to call her early the next morning. The witness called her at nine o'clock. On Mr. Howard's quitting the room, Lady Elizabeth threw herself round the witness's neck, cried bitterly, but said nothing; the witness put her Ladyship to bed the second night, but Lady Elizabeth continued in the same situation for above a fortnight. They remained in the country three weeks. Lady Elizabeth then returned to be presented at St. James's; when they came to town she returned home very late, sometimes at three or four o'clock. Mr. Howard constantly retired to bed before Lady Elizabeth; when they came home, she often cried, threw herself in a chair, often went to sleep in it, and with difficulty was prevailed on to go to bed. On the witness's asking her once to go to bed, she said she would as soon go to Newgate. The witness recollects Lady Elizabeth.

GENT. MAG. March, 1794.

zabeth's returning from walking in Kensington Gardens; when she came home, she appeared extremely unhappy; on the witness asking what ailed her Ladyship, she replied, "That she had seen Bingham, but that he turned up his nose and frowned at her." The witness spoke once to Lady Elizabeth about her wedding-clothes; but Lady Elizabeth answered, "Indeed, Polly (meaning the witness), when I had them made, I did not mean to marry Mr. Howard." The witness remembers Lady Elizabeth leaving her husband's bed, and going to sleep with her sister, who was in the same house. The witness never heard that the least animosity subsisted between Mr. Howard and Lady Elizabeth, nor ever heard that they had any words. On the cross-examination, she said she did not know Mr. Bingham, nor ever heard any discourse in the family about Mr. Bingham; nor ever heard that Mr. Howard had proposed marriage to Lady Elizabeth at the Duchess of Devonshire's Ball. The witness concealed every thing which passed between Lady Elizabeth and her. The meeting at Kensington was in the first year of her Ladyship's marriage. Mr. Howard always returned home, and retired to bed, before Lady Elizabeth.

Mr. Greville deposed, that he knew Mr. Bingham a long time very intimately, and knew of his being acquainted with Lady Elizabeth before her marriage with Mr. Howard. As far as his opinion went, and from the impression of his mind, he was firmly persuaded that the love and attachment of Lady Elizabeth and Mr. Bingham was reciprocal. He well remembered the marriage; the effect it produced on Mr. Bingham was the impairing his health. Mr. Bingham, in order to forget Lady Elizabeth, went to Bath and Cheltenham before the marriage, and did not return to London for many months. On his cross-examination, he said he believed he paid his addresses to Lady Elizabeth.

Mark Singleton, Esq. deposed, that he was a neighbour of Mr. Howard in the country, and was extremely intimate with Mr. Howard; went frequently to visit him after his marriage and return to the country. They did not appear to him to be a happy couple; nor, from what he could observe, did they cohabit like people attached to each other.—[Here the witness shewed strong symptoms of embarrassment in being obliged to disclose the private secrets of his friend.]—Very shortly after the marriage, in the course of private conversation, Mr. Howard told the witness, that he believed he had not the affection of Lady Elizabeth. Mr. Howard complained to him frequently on this subject; but that, one day in particular, Mr. Howard told the witness, that his wife

would



would not allow him to have any connexion with her for two months, and during that time he had no conjugal enjoyment. On his cross-examination, he said, he heard no conversation of Lord Fauconberg in the presence of Mr. Howard.

Lord Kenyon interrupted the evidence.—This, observed his Lordship, is a most melancholy case.—I can throw no imputation on the Plaintiff; he has been unfortunate in not having the affections of the woman he espoused, but his treatment to her has been no way improper.—He wished the Counsel would (as a Verdict must be for the Plaintiff) leave the ascertaining of the Damages to him and the Jury.

Mr. Erskine said, he wished to Heaven his being an Umpire could have prevented this business from coming into a Court of Justice; but that his Client had several witnesses to produce, which would fully exculpate him in the eyes of the Jury.

Lord George Conway said, he knew Mr. Bingham before Mr. Howard paid his addresses to Lady Elizabeth; he knew Lady Elizabeth a little; his impressions were, that Lady Elizabeth and Mr. Bingham were much attached; and also knew, that, immediately subsequent to the marriage, Mr. Bingham avoided Lady Elizabeth as much as possible.

Charles Morris, Esq. was sworn; whom Mr. Erskine interrupted, by saying, I am sorry, my Lord, it has been necessary to hear so much of this case; your Lordship sees the nature of the evidence I mean to produce; I have some of the most noble characters in the country; I must also be obliged to introduce some of the near relations, whose feelings I wish not to wound. I will rest on those I have produced, and leave the ascertaining the damages to your Lordship and the Jury.

Lord Kenyon.—Gentlemen of the Jury, you are now to give your decision on this melancholy case. Since the time I have had the honour of presiding over this Court, I have endeavoured to make the laws of the Land subservient to the laws of Morality; and also, to enforce the sacred precepts of Religion. I have often had the happiness of finding Juries going with me, by giving heavy damages, punishing the Libertine who violates the Law of God, of Social Duty, and Religion. Sometimes, Plaintiffs have procured small damages, and at other times large; but, Gentlemen, said he *emphatically*, this is a most unfortunate case—you do not here observe the Plaintiff making use of the Defendant's friendship, and introducing him into the affection of his wife; or, what is equally criminal, being privy to their illicit amour; but, alas! it has appeared that the Plaintiff never had the affection of this woman: her love was engaged, and, though the object absented himself for a time, yet, when they met, the unextinguished flame

lighted again. The Defendant, it is true, used his endeavours for some time to bridge his affection—he retired to the country. The husband has not, I fear, been deprived of the comfort of his wife's society: he strongly doubted he never did possess it. I think, Gentlemen, the damages can neither be great, nor at the same time nominal. This young man seemed to withdraw himself from the snare into which his passions had led him. The Jury, without retiring, found a Verdict of 1000*l.* damages.

#### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

*Saturday, Feb. 22.*

A hackney coachman, who was apprehended in conveying dead bodies from the burial ground in High-street, Lambeth, was brought before the magistrates, at Union Hall, Borough, for examination. The magistrates adjourned the case for a few days, and the prisoner was remanded to custody. At the time the coach was seized, the bodies of the late porter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, that of a young woman, and two children, were found in it. The parish having given permission to the friends of such persons as have been buried in the ground, to examine whether or not the bodies remained there, most of the graves have been opened, and, shocking to say, upwards of two hundred of coffins have been taken up empty. Large rewards are offered for the apprehending of the parties concerned. The opening of the graves, from which circumstance a putrid infection might have resulted, is likely to become matter of serious enquiry.

*Saturday, March 8.*

Early in the morning a fire broke out at the Excise Office Coffee House, Broad Street, which was so sudden and rapid, that the family with difficulty saved themselves by jumping out of the windows.

*Wednesday, 26.*

The Brown Bear Public-house, the corner of Rose and Crown Court, Upper Moorfields, near Broad-street Buildings, was entirely destroyed by a dreadful fire, in which the landlord Mr. Nunn, his wife, and two children, perished. Two lodgers escaped by jumping out of a two-pair of stairs window.

*Thursday, 27.*

A valuable discovery of a grand tessellate pavement has recently been made at Lincoln, exceeding any yet known in the kingdom.

*Saturday, 29.*

The inhabitants of Jersey are much alarmed at the preparations making in Granville Bay, for the avowed purpose of invasion; but the Island is in a good state of defence, and the French, should they attempt to land there, will meet a warm reception.

No foreign Mail having arrived this day, the publick continue in the most anxious suspense for the interesting intelligence which may hourly be expected from the Continent.



Vol LXIII. p. 863. The late Dr. Thomas, bishop of Rochester, wishing to promote the credit and advantage of the cathedral school at Carlisle (the place of his birth and education), has left 1000*l.* in three per cent. annuities, in order to provide three exhibitions, of 10*l.* per annum, for three sons of clergymen, of and in the diocese of Carlisle, who shall have been educated in, and elected from, the said school, and admitted and entered at Queen's-college, Oxford. But in case no such scholar or scholars, duly qualified, should offer from the said school, his Lordship has left further directions, that such exhibition or exhibitions, for that turn or turns, and under similar restrictions, shall be transferred to the public school at St. Bee's.

P. 1156. Add to the list of Mr. Hardy's works: 1. "A new, plain, and scriptural Account of the Nature and Ends of the Holy Eucharist, deduced from several important Passages in the Old and New Testament;" 2. "A Translation of Scherffer's Treatise on the Emendation of Dioptrical Telescopes; in which Dollond's Theorem is synthetically and analytically demonstrated. In this work is shewn how Dioptrical Telescopes and Microscopes may be still farther improved; and Tables are given by which any common Workman may construct Telescopes of any given Length. To which is added, a Description of a Telescope contrived by the Author for finding the Longitude at Sea."

P. 1187. Mr. Baker married the *third* daughter of Lady Harriet Conyers; and there are two elder and two younger daughters now living.

Vol. LXIV. pp. 182, 183. The late Earl of Pembroke had a claim to a niche among noble authors. The title of his book on horses and horsemanship is not fully recollected, nor the date of its publication.

P. 183. Benjamin Bond, esq. of Leaden-hall-street, facing Billiter-lane, Turkey merchant, who died about 30 years ago, left five children: 1. Benjamin, also a Turkey merchant, who, by Elizabeth, third daughter and coheiress of John Hopkins, of Brittons, in Essex, had Benjamin Bond Hopkins, and Mrs. Chamberlayne, who has two daughters; 2. John, (not a Turkey, but) a West-India merchant, and banker, now of Mitcham, in Surrey, who has three sons, Benjamin, John, and Joseph, and many daughters; 3. George Bond, esq. of Leaden-hall-street, who married the daughter of Sir Thomas Chitty, *knt.* in March 1749, by whom he has two sons, Thomas B. esq. and George B. esq. serjeant at law; 4. a daughter, married, first, to Mr. Brooksbank, secondly, to the late William Snell, esq. of Clapham, a director of the Bank; 5. Mrs. Katherine Bond, of Clapham.

*Ibid.* l. 55, read "Benjamin Bond, the elder, had a brother James, whose son," &c.

We doubt whether Mr. Bond Hopkins's eldest daughter was not by his first wife.

Be that as it may; he has left to his surviving and now only daughter 50,000*l.* when she attains the age of 24, over and besides 300*l.* per annum, her mother's jointure. To his natural son, whom he publicly acknowledged not two months before his death, he has bequeathed 4000*l.*; the like sum when he comes of age, besides 100*l.* a-year for his education, and his share of the residue, which is divided between Mr. Bond's daughter and the two daughters of Mr. Chamberlayne, whose sister was his first wife, and who married to his second wife Mr. B's only sister, and lives in Surrey; in which county an estate at Pyfleet, purchased by Mr. Bond, is left to him. To his four executors, three of whom are Mr. Chamberlayne, Serjeant Bond, and Mr. Snell, 500*l.* each; and, with pleasure we add, by a liberality of interpretation which does honour to the family, the Humane Society (mentioned in the same clause with the executors) are considered as entitled to the same sum. To his widow 8000*l.* besides her jointure, which is near 1300*l.* Pain's-hill and the greater part of his landed property, and houses in London and elsewhere, are directed to be sold. Mr. Dare, before-mentioned, was to have succeeded to the Hopkins property, if Mr. B. had died before him.

P. 187. The unfortunate death of Mr. Brooke excites particular regret. His manners were highly amiable; his disposition peculiarly placid and mild; and his whole conduct marked by a willingness to oblige. With an active mind, enriched with general knowledge, and particularly attached to antiquarian researches, he was a valuable member of the Society of Antiquaries, and had made many collections in different parts of the kingdom. The History of Yorkshire, his native county, towards which he had (as we have already noticed) contributed a rich accumulation of original collections, was, perhaps, one of the principal objects of his attention; and it is trusted that such progress has been made in that work as to leave little wanting to its completion. The abilities of Mr. Brooke were so peculiarly adapted to an undertaking of this kind, that a general interest on its appearance, at a proper period, cannot fail to be excited. In a word, the death of this gentleman has occasioned a loss to his friends, to society, and to literature, which will not easily be repaired or forgotten. Such is the tribute paid to Mr. B. by a writer in the Hereford paper, immediately after his death.—If any thing like an History of Yorkshire, fit to meet the public eye, is bequeathed, with his other collections and manuscripts, to the College of Arms, we cannot help expressing our fears that it will remain for ever within the college walls; as the still more voluminous collections of Mr. Torr, within those of York chapter house; or of Dr. Barton, with the representatives of Mr. Constable; unless the supposed



supposed writer of this character (to whom, if we mistake not, our worthy friend was Secretary) exert his influence to draw it forth.

P. 189. The Hon. Baron Rutherford was the second son of Sir John Rutherford, of Eggerstone, knt. In the early part of his life he went into Italy, where he remained 40 years, and returned home in the year 1777. Soon after this period he purchased the estate of Fairnington, in Roxburghshire, where the mansion is of considerable antiquity, seated seven miles from Kelso, on the peninsula or point between those two poetic rivers the Tweed and the Teviot, and which he improved to a very great extent. He was of that antient and respectable family, who were Earls of Teviot, a title extinct in 1664. The earldom is said to be about to be revived in his nephew Mr. Rutherford, of Eggerstone, in the same shire or vale of Teviot, finely seated on the river Jedd, a few miles above that antient and royal borough of Jedburgh, to whom he has left his property, and who is married to Miss Leslie, the only daughter of Gen. L. and niece of the Earl of Leven. The grandfather of Baron Rutherford had only one son, and 20 daughters. His father had five sons and several daughters. His brother Alexander, who married the sister of the Earl of Stirling is now in America. Another brother was of Hunthill, in the same county, whose daughter married the Rev. Mr. Randall, a minister of the Established Church of Scotland, and of Edinburgh a nephew and heir of the late Wm. Davidson, esq. (see p. 278.) of Morris-hall, a few miles West of that city, and of Red Lion square and Highbury place; whose nephew was also the late Sir John Elliot, bart. physician in London. Mr. Davidson was many years a merchant in Rotterdam, and married Miss Adams, whose mother was one of the daughters of Edward Colville, esq. of White-house, co. Durham, who died in the year 1750, at the memorable age of 105, and whose other daughter was Camilla Countess of Tankerville, who died a few years ago, by whom he had one only daughter, who died, unmarried, about 20 years ago.—One particular of Baron Rutherford ought not to be forgotten. He was of so placid a countenance, and of a disposition so very mild, that he was never known to be out of humour in his life. He was ever steady in his friendship, and uniformly kind to his dependants. He was advanced to the rank of baron by the Empress of Russia, about 25 years ago, to whom he was agent in the Mediterranean many years, and where he had acquired a large fortune, and by whom he was presented with a gold enameled box, richly set with diamonds, emblematic of his services, estimated at 1000 Louis-d'ors. He was very well the evening before his death, and had written some letters, and gone to bed as usual, in health. In

the morning his servant found him speechless.

#### BIRTHS.

- Feb. **M**RS. Anne Morrall, of Lane-Delph, co. Stafford, three sons.  
 19. At his house in Bedford square, the Lady of Charles Shaw Lefevre, esq. a son.  
 22. In Lincoln's-inn-fields, the Hon. Mrs. Spencer Perceval, a daughter.  
*Lately*, at Mawley-hall, the Lady of Sir Walter Blount, a son and heir.  
 The Lady of Sir John Dryden, of Canons Ashby, co. Northampton, a son.  
 The Lady of Sir Wm. Wake, bart. of Courteen hall, co. Northampton, a daughter.  
 March 6. The Hon. Mrs. Townshend, of Frognall, Kent, a daughter.  
 9. At his Lordship's house in Portman-square, the Countess of Beverley, a son.  
 14. At the Admiralty, Lady Arden, a son.  
 19 Mrs. Bin, of Dover-street, a son.  
 20. In Cumberland-place, the Countess of Glasgow, a daughter.  
 22. At his house in Doctors Commons, the Lady of Sir William Scott, a daughter.  
 At Mr. Fane's house, in Sackville-street, Rt. Hon. Lady Eliz. Fane, a son.  
 24. The Lady of Col. Burton, of the third regiment of guards, a daughter.

#### MARRIAGES.

- Feb. **J**OHAN WRAY, esq. mayor of Hull, to Miss Milnes, of Ashover.  
 3. Mr. John Kent, of Newcastle upon Tyne, to Miss Anne Cribb, of High Holborn.  
 At Gilford, in Ireland, John-Henry Burges, esq. of Woodpark, co. Armagh, to Miss Johnston, daughter of Sir Rich. J. bart.  
 John Lee, esq. of Burley, co. York, to Miss Maria Mainwaring, second daughter of Lady Kaye, and sister to Charles M. esq. of Getho, co. Lincoln.  
 Charles Stonor, esq. second son of the late Charles S. esq. of Stonor, co. Oxford, to Miss Parry, grand-daughter of Thos. P. esq. of Catharine-court, near Bath.  
 Rev. John Corbould, of Weston, to Miss Warren, daughter of Rev. Thos. W. of Taolnestone, co. Norfolk.  
 10. At Weston, the seat of Sir Henry Bridgeman, bart. George Gunning, esq. son of Sir R. G. to Miss Bridgeman, daughter of Sir Henry B.  
 11. At Enfield, Mr. Long, farmer, to Miss Connor, only dau. of the late Mr. Newel C. William Hawkes, esq. of Mur-town, co. Stafford, to Mrs. Harris.  
 Mr. John Toone, to Miss Blunt, daughter of Mr. B. attorney, both of Loughborough.  
 12. Thomas Maffingberd, esq. of Snellbrook-park, to Miss Waterhouse, daughter of Thos. W. esq. of Beckingham.  
 13. At the Tower, Mr. W. R. Baker, to Miss Beckley, only daughter of Wm. B. esq. of Fore street, Spital-fields.  
 Henry Hichens, esq. of Poltair-house, co. Cornwall, to Miss Emma Rebow, second daughter



daughter of the late Isaac Martin R. esq. of the Park near Colchester, and M.P. for that borough in five successive parliaments.

Rev. Francis-Edward Say, of Bene't college, Camb. to Miss Sparks, of Hampstead.

At Dodderhill, co. Worcester, Jn Moore, esq. of Dudley, to Miss Holbeach, of Hill co.

At Fulham, Mr W. Layton, to Miss Harriet Gregory, eldest daughter of John G. esq. of Chelsea.

15. John Shepherd Killick, esq. late of Gould square, Crutched-friars, meal-factor, to Miss Hamerton, daughter of Charles H. esq. one of the sheriffs of London.

17. At Bathwick, H. Gawler, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Lydia-Frances Neale, youngest daughter and coheirefs of the late Robt. N. esq. of Shaw-house, Wilts.

19. Tycho Pilbrou, esq. to Miss E. Stabback, of Exeter, daughter of the late — S. esq. merchant in that city.

20. Richard Melliter, esq. of Wincanton, co. Somerset, to Miss Brickle, of Shaftesbury, co. Dorset.

21. At Liverpool, John Day, esq. of Norwich, to Miss Woodville, eldest daughter of Mr. W. merchant, in Liverpool.

22. At Edinburgh, Lewis Mackenzie, esq. eldest son of Sir Roderick M. bart. to Miss Lockhart, daughter of the late Tho. L. esq. commissioner of excise.

At Bath, Rev. Mr. Thomas, rector of Street and Walton, co. Somerset, and chaplain to the Marquis of Bath, to Miss Harrington, daugh. of the present mayor of Bath.

23. At Brinklow, co. Warwick, T. Shuttleworth, esq. to Miss Simpson.

24. At Clifton, John Bonamy, esq. captain of the royal American regiment of foot, to Miss Helen Edgell, daughter of C. E. esq. of Clifton-hill.

25. At Camberwell, Mr. John Rotton, of High Wycombe, Bucks, to Miss Hogg, dau. of the late Peregrine H. esq. of George-yard, Lombard-street.

Mr. Chater, hosier, to Miss Watson, both of Nottingham.

At Nottingham, Mr. Nelson, organist, of Dudley, co. Worcester, to Miss Bessy White, of St. Mary's gate.

Lately at Mansfield, Mr. Savage, surgeon, to Miss Eliz. Wragg, of Teverihall, in that neighbourhood.

James H. Blake, esq. of the Prince of Wales's regiment of light dragoons, and brother to Sir Patrick B. bart. of Langham, co. Suffol'k, to Miss Gage, sister of Lord G.

Wm. Wyndham, esq. of Denton, near Salisbury, to Miss Popham, daughter of A. P. esq. M.P. for Taunton.

Mr. Francis Thorpe, farmer and grazier, of Moulton, to Miss Millington, of Donnington.

At Falmouth, M<sup>r</sup>. Rich. Torinton, a private in the second West riding of Yorkshire militia, to Miss Johanna Beaton, a young lady of 2000l. fortune.

Rev. George Harrison Lardner, of Macclesfield, to Miss Edge, of Chester.

Rev. Edward Beckwith, M. A. of Newcoll. Oxf. to Miss Jane Chard, of Ryecot.

Mr. Glennie, of Ingram court, Fenchurch-st. to Miss Forbes, of Dover-st. Piccadilly.

At Chiselmhurst, Kent, John Seymour, esq. to Miss Lucy Belther.

At Warkworth, co. Northumberland, — Wellwood, Esq. to Miss Taylor, only daughter and heiress of the late M. Taylor, esq. of Amble.

J. Dyott, esq. of Lichfield, to Miss Jane Cowan, daughter of Mr. Thomas C. of his Majesty's ship Egmont.

Rev. Mr. Kemp, of Colchester, to Miss Blyth of Langham, Suffolk.

At Dublin, Henry Lynch, esq. lieutenant in the 13th regiment of light dragoons, to Miss Penelope Reynell, daughter of the late John R. esq. of Castle-Reynell, co. Westmeath.

March 1 Mr. Richard Miller, wholesale line-draper in Gracechurch street, to Miss Hughes, of Stockwell, daughter of the late Solomon H. esq. of Devizes.

Mr. Boulton, of Charing-cross, to Miss Wilson, of Finsbury-square.

Mr. Robinson, linen-draper, of Henrietta-street, to Miss Caroline Hayes, late of Vigor lane, St. James's.

At Bath, John Thomas, esq. of Lluydcoed, co. Carmarthen, to Miss Davies, only daughter of Arthur D. esq. of Llandovery, in the same county.

Mr. William Barclay, wax-chandler, of Brompton, to Miss Pringle, of Henrietta-st.

2. By special licence, Edward Earl of Oxford, to Miss Scot, daughter of the Rev. Mr. S. of Itchen, near Southampton.

Mr. George Steel, of Chimney-mills, Suffolk, to Miss Eliz. Stevens, of Vauxhall.

At Maidstone, Edw. Ruffel, esq. banker, to Miss Eleanor Taylor, daughter of C. T. esq. of Malling.

At Walcot, near Folkingham, Mr. Hunt, mercer and linen-draper, of Dorrington, to Mrs. Eyre, widow of the Rev. Mr. E. vicar of Ruskington, and Dorrington.

At Lincoln, George Langton, esq. of Langton, co. Lincoln, to Miss Eliz. Mainwaring, youngest daughter of Lady Kaye, and sister of Charles M. esq. of Galtho.

Mr. F. Hollins, draper, to Miss Hemsworth, both of Ashborne

By special licence, at Woodford, Christ. Wilton, esq. of Leeds, to Miss Sophia Pearse, youngest daughter of Nicholas P. esq. of Woodford.

4. Mr. Ibbetson, of Vere-street, to Miss Burton, of Margaret-st. Cavendish-square.

5. — Kirton, esq. of Sleatord, to Miss Wood, daughter of Mr. W. of Leicester

6. At Bath, J. G. Lemaitre, esq. only son of the late Hon. C. T. L. one of the judges of the supreme court of judicature at Bengal, to Miss



Miss Vassal, eldest daughter of John V. esq. of Chatley-lodge, Wilts.

John Vernon, jun. esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Cornish, of Boreatton, co. Salop.

8. By special licence, R. Brudenell, esq. equerry to her Majesty, to Miss Cook, of Holles-street.

10. Mr. Watson, surgeon, of Wellingborough, to Miss Clarke, daughter of the late John C. esq. of King-street, St. James's.

11. At Bath, by special licence, Lord Belmore to Miss Caldwell.

By special licence, John, Duke of Athol, to Lady Macleod, relict of the late Lord M.

13. Mr. Robert-Harry Sparks, to Miss Ward, both of Aldersgate-street.

Mr. Thomas Dawson, jun. of Thames-st. hop-merchant, to Miss Jane Capper, daughter of Charles G. esq. of the Exchequer-office.

Trafford Trafford, esq. of Over Darwen, co. Lancaster, to Miss Henrietta Broughton, third daughter of Rev. Sir Thomas B. bart.

14. At Northallerton, Richard Blanchard, esq. of Calcutta, to Miss Eliza Peacock, daughter of the Rev. Wm. P. rector of Danby-Wiske, and in commission of the peace for the North riding of Yorkshire.

15. Theodore-John Hester, esq. to Miss Hyde, of Islington.

17. Dr. Pearson, physician to the general hospital at Birmingham, to Miss Startin, of that town.

Rev. Wm. Griffith, fellow of Exeter-college, and rector of St. Edmund, Salisbury, to Miss Rogers, of Otterton, Devon.

20. Thomas Bolton, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Miss Bridgman, of Grocers-hall.

Mr. Chilton, of the Exchequer-office, Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Susan French, of Bow, Middlesex.

21. ——— Dashwood, esq. brother to Sir John D. to Miss Callander, of Leicester-fields.

23. At St. Mary-le-Bonne, Mr. Morter, to Miss Mary Brooks.

#### DEATHS.

1793. **I**N the East Indies, Mr. Caleb Tripafs, formerly of the Contractor East Indiaman.

July 15. At the fort of Panagra, which he commanded, Capt. James Turing, of the Madras establishment, brother of Sir Robert T. bart.

31. At Futtigur, in the East Indies, Capt. Peter Cullen, son of the late Dr. Wm. C.

Oct. . . . At Jamaica, Lieut. Godfrey, of the royal navy, brother to the Marchioness of Donegal.

Nov. 27. At Nassau, in New Providence, Major Sir Henry Marr, knt. of the 47th regiment. This gallant veteran commenced his military career under Gen. Braddock, and was in the action in which that unfortunate officer lost his life.

1794. Jan. . . . At his house at Northham, near Rye, in Sussex, and on the borders of the county of Kent, Charles Stace,

esq. formerly a brewer of eminence in London; whose partner, Mr. Thomas Preston, is recorded in pp. 677 and 765 of our last volume. At his setting out in life, Mr. S. was a servant in a family. He afterwards kept a public-house, the Coach and Horses, near St. Anne's church. By care and economy he succeeded so well as to purchase a junior partnership in this ale and amber brewery, where he realized an ample fortune, and had retired many years.

23. At Beaumaris, in the Isle of Anglesea, aged 34, the Lady of Sir Thomas Hyde Page, Knt. The genuine piety and angelic sweetness which marked her character, made her the admiration of all who knew her. Domestic happiness was what she sought with peculiar care, and attained in the most perfect state; for within the sphere of her own family, she shone with the brightest lustre; and was to them that ray of light which, as truth itself, would direct their path to Heaven. As a pattern of conjugal and maternal affection, disinterested and unalterable friendship, her loss will be for ever lamented by those who knew her virtues and revered them.

Feb. . . . At Southgate, advanced in years, W. Bates, esq. formerly deputy collector of the customs outwards; in which he was succeeded, about two years ago, by Thomas Sutton, esq. who died not long before him.

At the same place, of the same complaint in his heart as the late Mr. John Hunter died of, the youngest son of Alderman Curtis, a child about 5 years old.

At Morris-hall, near Edinburgh, where he had been two or three years, aged upwards of 80, William Davidson, esq. of Red-lion-square, and Highbury-place. (See p. 276.)

At Dunmow, Essex, Mrs. Bradbury, wife of Mr. B.

4. At Lutterworth, co. Leicester, in his 27th year, Mr. Heeley, attorney at law.

At his lodgings in London, Sir Edward Boughton, bart. His remains were interred in the family-vault at Vow-church, near his old seat at Poshan, co. Hereford. On a beautiful woody eminence, overlooking his fine estate, situated in the Golden Vale, Sir Edward Boughton had a few years since erected a small neat villa, where he occasionally resided, and had lately made some considerable purchase of estates near Poshan.

6. At his house at Enfield-highway, Capt. Robt. Watts, many years a freighter of ships.

At the Priory-wood, co. Hereford, John Powell, esq. father to Lieut. P. of 14th reg.

At her house in Widemarsh-street, Hereford, in her 82d year, Mrs. Dansey, relict of Capt. D. of Brinsop court, near Hereford. And, near the same time, died in the West Indies, Lieut.-col. Dansey, late of the 33d regiment, and aid-du-camp to the King. Col. D. has often distinguished himself as a brave and active officer, and is much regretted his family and friends.



7. At Enfield, Mrs. Dell, wife of Mr. D. Shoe-maker.

8. At Walfall, aged near 70, Mrs. E. Devey, a maiden lady.

At Tottenham, in childbed, Mrs. Holt, wife of Mr. Jn. H. surgeon and apothecary.

10. Aged 54, after a lingering illness, supposed to have been occasioned by intense application to the different departments in which he was engaged, Mr. Cullingworth, land-surveyor, bookfeller, and stationer, of Daventry.

At Ratibon, aged 82, M. T. J. Gallieris, the oldest member of the diplomatic corps at the Diet of the Empire. He was minister from the States General of the United Provinces, which post he held for 53 years, and was universally esteemed.

13. At Claybrook, co. Leicester, Mrs. Mackinnon, wife of the Rev. Mr. M. vicar of that parish; and now resident in the East Indies, where he has been several years.

14. At Humber, in Holderness, Mr. Richardson, farmer and grazier. His death was occasioned by a fall from his horse in the night of the 11th instant.

At Cranbourn lodge, Dorset, Catharine, wife of Lewis Tregonwell, esq. and only daughter of St. Barbe Sydenham, esq. of Coombe, co. Somerset.

15. At his house at Wivenhoe, near Colchester, in Essex, aged 76, Captain Daniel Harvey, formerly commander of the Wivenhoe custom-house cutter, stationed there.

16. At Wimbledon, Surrey, Benjamin Hays, esq.

At Ainsty, co. Leicester, aged 80, Mr. Henry Burgefs, father of the late Mr. John B. hofier, of Leicester.

17. Mrs. Lyall; relict of Mr. John L. shopkeeper and banker, of Thetford, whom she survived but one month and three days.

At his house in Merrion-square, Dublin, the Rev. Thomas Hastings, LL.D. archdeacon of Dublin, vicar-general of the dioceses of Dublin and Clogher, rector of St. Peter's, &c.

At Nottingham, Mr. Samuel Green, hofier.

18. At Gainsborough, in his 79th year, George Healey, esq.

At Hinton, near Hereford, the Rev. Mr. Williams, son of Mr. W. of Laufdown road. He had come to Hinton for the purpose of being married to a very amiable young lady; the licence was procured, and every preliminary settled, when the morning fixed for the celebration of their nuptials unhappily proved that of his death.

19. Mr. Forsell, of the Golden Fleece, in the Wood-gate, Leicester.

At Coventry, in her 28th year, after a few hours illness, Miss Elizabeth Warren, late of Stapenhill.

Aged 48, Sir William Chaloner Burnaby, bart. of Broughton-hall, co. Oxford, a captain in the royal navy. His remains were

interred at Chelsea; and he is succeeded in title by his infant son, now Sir William Crisp Wood Burnaby, bart.

At his house in St. James's place, Sir Francis-Henry Drake, bart. The title devolves to his nephew, Francis-Henry Drake, esq. only son of the late Vice-admiral D.

At Leith, George Middleton, esq. comptroller of the customs there.

In his 66th year, Rev. William Hughes, vicar of All Saints, in the town of Northampton, and of Spratton, in that county; a gentleman whose general conduct, whether considered as a public character, or in the more social scenes of life, requires no embellishment.—The presentation to the living of All Saints, which is in the gift of the members of the corporation resident in the parish, has since been unanimously voted to the Rev. Mr. Miller, near 30 years curate to the late incumbent and his predecessor. As a farther acknowledgement of their respect to him, for his long and laborious services, the corporation have agreed to defray all expences attending his presentation, &c.

20. In London, of the gout in her stomach, aged 53, Mrs. Orme, widow of Walden O. esq. of Peterborough.

At Duddington, near Stamford, advanced in years, Mrs. Anne Algar, daughter of the late W. A. esq. of Tixover, formerly high sheriff of the county of Rutland.

Aged about 24, the Rev. John Burne, of Lincoln. He had been subject to fits, and was found dead in his bed.

21. At his house in Upper Brook-street, Thomas Brand, esq. of the Hoo, in King's Walden, in the county of Hertford. He had been at the levee in the morning, was seized with a fit during dinner, and died at 12 o'clock at night.

After a very short illness, in her 43d year, the Lady of Robert Fellowes, esq. of Shotisham, co. Norfolk.

Mr. John Skuit, attorney, and one of the clerks to the commissioners of the court of requests for the Tower hamlets.

At Turin, in her 51st year, her Royal Highness the Princess Savoie-Carignan.

22. At Woolwich, in his 96th year, Dr. Irwin, surgeon-general to the ordnance.

At his house in Palace-yard, Westminster, the Most Noble Henry Fiennes Pelham Clinton, Duke of Newcastle under Line, in the county of Stafford, Earl of Lincoln, Baron Say and Clinton, lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Nottingham, steward, keeper, and guardian of the forest of Sherwood and park of Folewood, in the same county, high steward of East Retford, auditor of the exchequer, comptroller of the customs in the port of London, high steward of Westminster, president of the Westminster-hospital, knight of the most noble order of the Garter, LL.D. and F.R.S. He had been in better health and spirits, for some weeks previous to his death, than for many months



months before. About a fortnight before he died, he gave a ball in honour of the birth-day of his grandson, Lord Clinton; soon after which he was seized with a paralytic stroke, which deprived him of his speech, and occasioned his death. His Grace was born April 20, 1720; succeeded his brother George, as Earl of Lincoln, April 30, 1730, and his uncle, Thomas Holles Pelham, as Duke of Newcastle, Nov. 17, 1768. He married, Oct. 3, 1744, his cousin, Catherine, eldest daughter to his uncle Henry Pelham, brother to the above Thomas Duke of Newcastle; and by her, who died July 27, 1760, had issue, 1. George, born Nov. 26, 1745, and died in August, 1752; 2. Henry, Earl of Lincoln, born Nov. 5, 1750, and married in May, 1775, the Lady Frances Seymour Conway, daughter of the present Marquis of Hertford, and died Oct. 22, 1768; 3. Thomas, the present Earl of Lincoln, now Duke of Newcastle, born July, 1752; married, Jan. 25, 1782, Maria, youngest daughter of the late Earl of Harrington, by whom he has issue Anna-Maria, born Aug. 1, 1789, John Pelham, now Earl of Lincoln, born Jan. 31, 1785, and three other sons and a daughter; 4. Lord John, born Sept. 13, 1755. The present Duke is a major-general in the army, colonel of the 17th regiment of dragoons, and, till his accession to the dukedom, was a member of the House of Commons for the borough of East Retford. The office of auditor of the exchequer, held by the late Duke, was supposed to bring him in at least 14,000*l.* a-year, arising from a poundage on the sums audited at the exchequer; but, by an act of parliament passed some years ago, a fixed salary of 4000*l.* is annexed to the office, without any fees in future whatever.—The Duke's will directs his body to be buried in the family-vault at Baumber, in Lincolnshire, which estate had been sold out of the family. All his estates not in settlement are devised to his grandson, the present Earl of Lincoln, for life, with remainders to his children. His Grace has bequeathed the present Duke of Newcastle a very large legacy, in different articles, at Clumber, consisting of stock, &c. All the late Duke's fine furniture and plate are bequeathed to the present Duke, as heir-looms to the title. A few annuities have been left to some of the old servants, with mourning and wages to such as have lived in his service one year. Legacies have also been left to the three younger children of the present Duke. One hundred pounds is left to each of the executors, for a ring. The executors are, the Marquis of Hertford, Countess-dowager of Lincoln, G. B. Brudenell, Martin Wishe, and John Jackson, esqrs. The dowager Lady Lincoln has a jointure of 3000*l.* a-year, payable out of the Newcastle estate.

At his house in St. Martin's, Stamford-Baron, aged 84, the Rev. Michael Tyson,

dean of Stamford, archdeacon of Huntingdon, rector of Gretford, co. Lincoln, and of Whittering, co. Northampton, preferments worth 300*l.* per annum. The first of these rectories is in the gift of the Crown, the other in the Earl of Exeter; the archdeaconry in the Bishop of Lincoln. He was a most worthy, pious, and charitable man; was educated at St. John's-college, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. 1732, M. A. 1736; and was father of the late Rev. M. T. rector of Lamborne, Essex, who died May 4, 1780. Mr. Tyson married to his second wife Mrs. Lucas, 1766; she died about five years ago.

23. At his house in Curzon-street, Mayfair, Sir John Seabright, bart. of Beachwood, Herts, a general in the army, and colonel of the 18th regiment of foot. He was the younger son of Sir Thomas Saunders S. bart. and succeeded his brother, the late baronet, in 1765. He once represented the city of Bath in parliament; and married, in June, 1766, Sarah daughter of Edward Knight, esq. of Wolverley, co. Worcester, by whom he has left one son.

In Wigmore street, Cavendish-square, in her 73d year, Mrs. Byde, relict of Thomas Plumer B. esq. of Ware park, Herts.

At Little Chelsea, in her 22d year, Miss Emma-Mary Townsend, only daughter of Wm. T. esq.

In Southgate-street, Leicester, aged 21, Mr. James Frisby, a young man of cultivated understanding, whose death, in the present paucity of public virtue, may be considered a public loss.

At her mother's house in Great Marlow, Bucks, aged 22, Miss Thomas, a young lady, who had just returned from London, where she had been to arrange some matters respecting her property in the funds, previous to her marriage. The wedding-cloaths were bought, every preparation was made for the nuptials, the day was fixed, when she was seized with a putrid fever that terminated her life in three days.

24. At Roydon, in Essex, in his 72d year, regretted by his numerous friends and acquaintance, Mr. Edward Bickerstaff, master of the free-school there, and formerly of his Majesty's excise.

Miss Sophia Cock, youngest daughter of Tho. Theophilus C. esq. of Messing, Essex.

Much advanced in years Mr. Garton, grazier, of Old Dalby, co. Leicester.

At Monks-Kirby, co. Warwick, Mrs. Bosworth, an amiable woman, deservedly lamented by a numerous acquaintance.

Mrs. Bligh, wife of the Rev. James B. master of the free grammar-school at Derby.

25. On Croom's-hill, Greenwich, aged 85, Mrs. Richardson.

26. At Easterton, co. Rutland, aged 83, Mr. Sifton, farmer.

At her lodgings in Bath, in a very advanced age, Mrs. Vandewall.



At her house in Lower Brook-street, after a lingering illness, Mary Countess-dowager Digby, daughter and heir of John Knowles, esq. of Canterbury, relict of the late Lord, who died September 25, 1793, to whom she was married Nov. 10, 1770, and by whom she was the mother of the present Earl, and three more sons and a daughter.

At the advanced age of 89, Mr. Joseph Athwell, of Church-street, Birmingham.— This venerable man could boast of having 16 children, 71 grand-children, and 53 great grand-children; being, at the time of his death, the parent stock of 140 souls.

John Day, who was 92 years of age, and has left 9 children, 65 grand-children, and 55 great grand-children, Ramsbury, Wilts.

27. Aged 80, Samuel Chamberlain, esq. of Drake street, Red Lion square, formerly of St. Ann's, in the island of Jamaica.

At Hull, Mr. William Coggrave.

After a long illness, aged 48, Mrs. Merryweather, wife of Mr. John M. of Lincoln.

Miss Delme, only daughter of the late Peter D. esq. and niece to the Earl of Carlisle.

In his 66th year, greatly regretted, Rev. Wm. Young, rector of Neston with Holme Hale, and of North Pickenham with Houghton-on-the-Hill, both in Norfolk.

28. In a very advanced age, Rev. William Steggill, rector of Wyverstone and Hawstead, both in Suffolk; the former of which he had possessed and resided upon upwards of 50 years, greatly respected by his parishioners.

Lately, at Lisbon, the Hon. Henry Fitzroy, third son of Lord Southampton.

In St. Croix, Capt. Norton, of the ship Christopher, and also Mr. Phythian, his carpenter. These two very deserving and steady officers, having the misfortune to lose their vessel, which accidentally got on her anchor and bilged, the loss so affected their spirits as to bring on a fever, which carried them off in a few days.

At Port Royal, Jamaica, Capt. Storey, of the 20th regiment of foot.

Jean Baptiste Victoire Guillotine, M. D. formerly of Lyons, was among the multitude of persons who have lately been executed there. He was charged with having corresponded with persons at Turin. It is an extraordinary thing that he should suffer death by an instrument of his own invention. He died with great reluctance; and declared, that when he produced his instrument to the world, it was from motives of humanity alone.

John Warburton, esq. (son, it is believed, of the celebrated herald of that name, who died in 1759), and lately one of the exons belonging to his Majesty's yeomen of the guard at St. James's, is among the few English who were guillotined for sedition by order of the National Convention committee at Lyons, in December last.

GENT. MAG. March, 1794.

By a shot from the enemy's battery, when commanding his Majesty's schooner Spitfire, employed upon service at the island of St. Domingo, Lieutenant Henry Maitland, of the royal navy.

At his house in Frederick-street, Dublin, aged 64, Thomas Cogblan, esq. of Strawberry-hill, near Cloghan, in the King's county, M. P. for the borough of Auger.

At Gogar-house, in Scotland, Miss Susan Ramley.

At Charmington, co. Dorset, Mrs. Diana Chudleigh, sister to the late Duchess of Kingston.

Mrs. Donken, wife of Mr. Ralph D. merchant, of Wisbech.

At Ashby de la Zouch, aged 72, Mrs. Hacket, upwards of 40 years landlady of the Waggon and Horses in that town.

At the same place, Mr. Pullin, formerly an eminent farmer and maltster.

At Coventry, greatly regretted by his friends and numerous acquaintance, James Soden, esq. who had served the office of mayor of that city five times, and had been an alderman upwards of 25 years.

Henry Tombes, esq. of Hrdley, near Southampton, one of the verdurers of the New forest.

At Bristol, aged 91, Mrs. Priscilla Stevens. She was the last survivor of twelve children, who all lived to very advanced ages, and all died unmarried.

At Hull, Mr. Farrell (formerly a comedian), father of Mrs. Cummins, of the theatre royal there.

Aged 81, Mr. Wm. Auburn, of Pointon, co. Lincoln, farmer and grazier.

At Boston, co. Lincoln, aged 52, much esteemed, Rev. Wm. Thompson, minister of the Baptist congregation there.

At Barrow, in the same county, the Rev. Wm. Trevor. By his death the livings of Barrow and Goxhill become vacant.

At Newport, in the isle of Wight, the Rev. Wm. Dickenson, rector of Yarmouth, &c. in that island, master of the free grammar-school, and mayor of that borough.

Suddenly, Rev. Samson Newbery, B. D. rector of Bushy, Herts, and late fellow of Exeter college, Oxford.

Aged 54, Rev. Nathaniel D'Eye, vicar of Oulton.

In her 24th year, much lamented, Mrs. Swan wife of Mr. Thomas S. draper, of Gaintborough.

At Chatham, aged 56, Mrs. Denne, a widow lady.

At Barking, in Essex, aged 80, Mr. John Scrafton.

Mrs. Calvert, relict of Peter C. esq. late of Hadham, Herts.

At his seat at Maidenhead-thicket, Charles Ambler, esq. attorney-general to the Queen.

At Laleham, co. Middlesex, Mrs. Fitter, wife of James F. esq.

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In child-bed, Lady Catharine Rodney. This amiable young lady was the wife of the eldest son, by the second marriage, of the late Lord Rodney, to whom she was married, at the age of eighteen, July 26, 1784, and sister of the present Earl of Westmeath, of the kingdom of Ireland. Her maiden name was Nugent; and her father, the late Earl of Westmeath, knight of the order of St. Patrick, was the head of that name.

At Nottingham, Mr. North, jun. a very promising youth, son of John North, esq. of Burton Lazars, co. Leicester.

In London, aged 25, Mr. F. Fairchild, farmer, of Deeping fen, co. Lincoln; a man very deservedly respected.

At Collingham, near Newark, Mrs. Shaw, wife of Rev. Mr. S. dissenting-minister there.

At his Lordship's house in Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, the son and heir of Lord Grantley. This is the second son his Lordship has been so unfortunate as to lose within a few months.

Mr. Caleb Barnet, of Warwick.

At Wakehurst-place, Sussex, Mrs. Payton, wife of Joseph P. esq. vice-admiral of the White.

March 1. At Shearsby, co. Leicester, aged 73, John Wyatt, gent.

At Lutterworth, in his 35th year, Mr. Belgrave, draper. This gentleman and Mr. Heeley (see Feb. 4) were married, 1788, to the two eldest daughters of the Rev. Mr. Wilson, rector of Lutterworth.

At Shellingford, co. Berks, Miss Sophia Flower, youngest sister of the present Lord Viscount Ashbrooke.

At his Lordship's house in Arlington-st. Piccadilly, Mary-Marow Lady Eardley, wife of Lord Eardley, and eldest daughter of Sir John Eardley Wilmot, knt. late lord chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and of Sarah the daughter of Thomas Rivett, esq. of Derby. She was born in July, 1743, and married to Lord Eardley in December, 1766. It would be difficult, if not impossible, to do justice to her virtues. She was much admired, from her earliest youth, for the beauty of her person and the elegance of her form and manners; but personal admiration was soon lost in esteem, love, and veneration of her uncommon excellences of heart and character. Her affection, piety, and attendance on an aged and infirm parent, for above 12 years of increasing age and infirmities, were constant and exemplary. Married, at an early age, to a man as young as herself, and surrounded by all the temptations that rank, riches, and beauty could produce, her prudence and discretion as a wife were never called in question, or affected by the faintest breath of slander. As a mother, her affection was uniform, impartial, and unbounded; unremittingly kind, attentive, and indulgent, she seemed to live but for her children; to promote their welfare, their happiness, and their virtues, was the study of her

life, and her own example was the brightest they could imitate. Her merit as a mistress is best attested by the tears of her weeping servants. But in no light is her character more conspicuous than in the performance of all her religious and social duties; in piety towards God, and charity towards man; in her unbounded benevolence of heart and generosity of conduct. These beamed forth in every act of her life; nor is it any small merit, in these times, that none of the splendours of rank or fortune, nor the homage paid to personal beauty, were able to seduce her from her religious, her social, or her domestic duties. Her manners were cheerful and sprightly, yet humble and inoffensive; and there was an inexpressible sweetness in all her looks and behaviour that came directly from the heart, and which the heart alone can understand. Towards her superiors, modest and unassuming; towards her equals, courteous and engaging; towards her inferiors (though there were few *she* thought such) uniformly affable and beneficent; towards all, humane, tender, sympathizing, and actively benevolent; but particularly towards the poor and destitute; not contented with expressing her *wishes only* for their relief, but studious of every opportunity to soothe and to relieve; so that none ever applied to her without receiving both assistance and consolation. In every character she shone pre eminent; whether as a benignant mistress, a dutiful daughter, a tender mother, a faithful wife, or a pious Christian. With these virtues, it is no wonder she bore a long and painful illness with meekness, patience, and resignation. Her own suffering was lost in her concern and tenderness for those about her. Thus she lived universally beloved, and thus she died universally lamented.

At Aschaffenburg, the reigning Prince of Nassau Saarbruck.

2. At the house of the Rev. Lascelles Ironmonger, at Clatford, near Andover, John Morant, esq. of Brockenhurst-house, co. Hants.

At his house in Bath, Samuel Stephens, esq. of Tregeina-castle, co. Cornwall, in the commission of the peace and one of the deputy lieutenants of that county, and before alderman and justice of St. Ives.

At Park-house, in Desford, co. Leicester, Miss Hurst, only daughter of Mr. H.

Mr. John Brown, jun. hosier, Castle-yard, Leicester.

Suddenly, at Warwick, much regretted by all who knew him, in his 68th year, Rev. George Lillington, LL. B. master of the Earl of Leicester's hospital in that borough, and late vicar of Hampton in Aiden; which he resigned in favour of his son, who now holds it.

3. Mr. Sanderson, of the Dock-tavern at Hull. He was taken ill only the day before his death, was buried the day after, and, on the next day, Mrs. S. was delivered of a son.



At the Countess of Mornington's, Lady Mary Westley, sister to the present Earl of Mornington

At Chatham, aged upwards of 70, Mr. Perry, many years a carpenter in the navy.

Mr. John Quilter, of the King's Head, in Cheapside.

At Edinburgh, aged 47, of the East India liver complaint, combined with the fever and ague of the Spanish main, Lieutenant-colonel Dalrymple, of Fordel. He stormed and took fort Ono.

At East Theddlethorpe, co. Lincoln, aged 45, Mr. Joseph Parish, a respectable farmer and grazier. His remains were interred in the parish-church of St. Helen, amidst a very respectable attendance of his friends and neighbours.

At his house in Dean-street, Soho, after a lingering illness, Charles Ellys, esq. a captain in the royal navy.

Mr. Watson, of Hull, brewer. As the person who distributed the Hull packet to Cave, &c. was returning at night, his horse took fright at something in the road near Anlaby; on examination, it proved to be Mr. W. with his arms extended, dead, and his dog close by him. He immediately proceeded to Anlaby, and procured assistance to remove the body to that village. The coroner's jury brought in their verdict, that "his death was occasioned by a fall from his horse."

4. Mr. John Hayward, carpet and floor-cloth manufacturer at Newington-causeway, in Surrey.

5. Aged 70 years, 47 of which were passed in his Majesty's service with tried fidelity and honour, John Gore, esq. deputy lieutenant of the Tower.

At Dunstable, on his way to town, aged 83, James Tomkinson, esq. of Dorford, in Cheshire.

At her house in Queen Anne-street, in her 73th year, Lady Jane Buller, relict of James B. esq. of Marwal, formerly M. P. for the county of Cornwall, daughter of Allen late Earl of Bathurst, sister to the present Earl, and mother of Judge Buller, and of the present Bishop of Exeter.

Aged about 48, Capt. Chaloner, of Lincoln. He was formerly in the 15th regiment of dragons, and late in Lord Fauconberg's regiment of foot.

At Lichfield, aged 70, Mrs. Gamble, sister to the late Alderman G. of Leicester.

At his house in Lincoln's-inn-fields, aged 84, the Hon. Sir Henry Gould, knt. one of his Majesty's justices of the Court of Common Pleas. Though Nature had nearly run her course, he retained his faculties to the last moment of his existence, and expired with the fortitude and resignation of a Christian, and a man whose life had been spent in a series of kindnesses and benefits to his fellow-creatures. He died full of years and honour, and carried with him to his grave the deep regret of a wide circle of

friends, and the general esteem of his country. He was entered as a student of the Middle Temple May 16, 1728; and was called to the bar June 3, 1734. May 3, 1754, he was made a king's counsel; in 1766 he succeeded Mr. Baron Lloyd as one of the barons of the Exchequer; and, Jan. 24, 1763, was removed to the Court of Common Pleas, which seat he continued to fill, with distinguished ability, till his death. During this period he saw the bench three times cleared by the natural vicissitudes of human existence.—A more amiable character than Sir Henry Gould is scarcely to be met with. In his judgements he was just, yet merciful; his manners, amongst mankind, were marked with the strictest politeness; his sociableness in a large circle of acquaintance, and the affection continually shewn to his family, will long be remembered by them. His afflictions he bore with the utmost patience. While he was ever cheerful to all must be who attended him, even his lowest domesticks; whose mirth appeared sometimes to alleviate the excruciating tortures of the gout, with which he was very much afflicted. He possessed, in an eminent degree, the virtue of charity. His private charities were numerous, and well adapted; for, even in the distribution of benevolence, a judgement in the application he always considered necessary. As a lawyer, he was enlightened and profound; and, as a judge, his ability and integrity were alike conspicuous and acknowledged. Tempering the sternness of justice with the feelings of the man, the criminal never failed to be awed by his manner into a sense of guilt, or to be led by his admonitions into the salutary paths of contrition and remorse. By those of his own profession he was revered for his great legal knowledge; by all men he was beloved for the suavity of his manners, and the uniform benevolence of his heart. He was the tender and affectionate husband and parent, the sincere friend, the kind master, and the humane and excellent man. In him the English law has lost one of the brightest luminaries, and society one of its most valuable ornaments and best supporters. Such is the tribute paid to the memory of this truly good and great man, by one who knew his worth, and was honoured with his friendship, and in the justice of which he sees a confidence that thousands will concur. He has left issue two daughters, the eldest married to the Hon. Temple Luttrell, and the second to the Earl of Cavan, with whom she is at present at Ghent. He died possessed of more than 100,000*l.* secured to Lady Gould, the Hon. Mrs. Luttrell, and to the issue of his other daughter, Lady Cavan. To Lady Gould he has left 1000*l.* a-year; to the Hon. Mrs. Luttrell, who has no children, 200*l.* a year for her life, and, in addition thereto, at the death of Lady Gould, 300*l.* a-year more; the residue,



we are informed, to the five children of Lady Cavan. We hear of no other considerable legacy in his will, nor none to his servants, except 100*l.* to his butler. His remains were deposited at Stapleford-Abbot, Essex, of which his brother, the Rev. Dr. G. is the resident rector.

6. In his 10th year, Thomas the son of Thomas Kelfall, esq. of Greenwich.

Found dead in their bed, near the low glass-houses at Newcastle, Mary Creighton and Anne Brown, widow sisters. Their ages together amounted to 203 years, and they were buried in the same grave.

In his sleep, without the appearance of the slightest conflict with Death, having retired to rest in his usual health, the Rev. Richard Huntley, M. A. rector, and sole proprietor, and lord of the manor, of Boxwell, in the county and diocese of Gloucester; whose loss will be unfeignedly regretted by all that were acquainted with the extent of his attainments as a scholar, the politeness of his manners as a gentleman, and the soundness of his principles as a divine. Mr. H. began his employment in the ministry as domestic chaplain to his venerable relation, Dr. Chandler, bishop of Durham; by whom he was collated to the rectory of Wolfingham, in that diocese: to the duties of which parish, finding himself unable to pay such attention as was satisfactory to his mind, he gladly exchanged it for a living in Gloucestershire, of far inferior value, within the reach of his own personal inspection. Preferring the pleasures of domestic life, and the endearments of a large and amiable family, before the more active duties of a public station, he declined the honours of his profession as studiously as others solicit them, contenting himself with a constant attention to his parochial duties, and imparting the benefit of his instructions and advice to his friends and neighbours, and the comforts of his affluent fortune to all that stood in need of his assistance.

7. At Whitl sea, in the isle of Ely, Mr. George Plummer, farmer and grazier; a social companion and useful member of society.

At Gainsborough, in her 24th year, Mrs. Dean, wife of Mr. D. merchant.

At Hull, Rev. Thomas Stanton, vicar of Sculcotes.

At Bishops-yards, Penrith, Mrs. Richardson, relict of John R. esq. of Hallton, co. Lancaster, and only daughter of the late Tho. Whelpdale, esq. of Bishops-yards.

At his house in Swan-walk, Chelsea, in his 61st year, Mr. Christopher Kempster, distiller; and, on the 22d instant, at the same house, in his 56th year, his brother, Mr. James Kempster.

8. Found drowned in a pond near Winchelsea, Mr. Kennedy, of the Ordnance-office.

At Richmond, Miss Hobart, youngest daughter of the Hon. Henry H. and niece to the present Earl of Buckinghamshire. She had

been, from her infancy, in a lingering state of health, owing to her having swallowed, when a mere child, a quantity of needles and pins, which she had got a habit of putting into and sleeping with in her mouth.

At Halton, co. Warwick, Mr. John Smitheman, a pupil of the Rev. Dr. Parr, and the only son of John Smitheman, esq. of West Coppice, Shropshire. That he had made something more than a common proficiency in literature, will be readily admitted by those who are told, that before the age of sixteen he had read Juvenal, Persius, the orations of Æschines and Demosthenes, De falsâ Legatione, and De Coronâ, all the tragedies of Sophocles, and all the odes of Pindar; and as it was the intention of his instructor to lead him again through the same course of study, when his intellectual faculties were yet more matured, he would have been qualified to enter with advantage upon the more arduous pursuits of the University. To the greatest mildness of temper, and the most engaging suavity of manners, he joined a sound understanding, and an honest heart. His life was unspotted by one vice; and his death, lamented as it is by his acquaintance, teacher, and his family, yet must be considered, by the wise and good, as an early and "gentle passing to immortality." The funeral was conducted with unusual and most striking solemnity; the pall was supported by a nobleman and five neighbouring gentlemen, and a very judicious sermon was preached on the occasion by the Rev. Mr. Morley. The tears of his comrades, his friends, and even the unlettered villagers who attended the awful ceremony, are a more decisive and more honourable testimony to the virtues of this excellent young man, than the artificial and elaborate language of panegyrick.

9. At Winchester-college, in his 17th year, of a nervous malignant fever, the eldest son of Bryan Edwards, esq. of the island of Jamaica.

In his 69th year, at Mareland, in Hampshire, near Farnham, Surrey, Benjamin White, esq. late of Fleet-street.

After a long illness, Mr. Osborne, attorney, of Northampton.

10. In Wellclose-square, in his 79th year, James Woolsey, esq.

On a visit at the seat of Capt. Phillips, at Bringwyn, near Hereford, Lieut. Ricout, of the Hereford Militia. After suffering many hardships in India, while a prisoner to Tippoo Saib, he fortunately escaped, and reached his native country, where his amiable manners and open generous conduct deservedly gained him the esteem and regret of his relations and numerous friends.

11. At Bath, Lady Charlotte Madan, wife of the Bishop of Peterborough, and sister to the Marquis Cornwallis.

In his 64th year, William Kerr, esq. of Dumbarrow.



At his house at Blackheath, Jn. Browning, esq. late partner with Mr. Wm. Nottidge, woolstapler, Five-foot-lane, Surrey.

At his house in Charles-street, Berkeley-square, William Brummell, esq. private secretary to the late Earl of Guildford during the whole of his administration. By his death the offices of joint-receiver of the duties on inhabited houses in London and Middlesex, comptroller of the hawkers' and pedlars' office, and agent and paymaster to the out-pensioners of Chelsea hospital, have become vacant. His official appointments amounted to 2,500*l.* a-year. At an early period of life Mr. B. was introduced into the Treasury, where, in a short time, by an unremitting attention to business, the strictest integrity, and an amiable disposition, he became the confidential friend of Lord North, by whom he was retained in the capacity of private secretary during the whole of his Lordship's administration, and who rewarded his services with several places of considerable emolument. Mr. B's country residence was at the Grove near Donnington castle, in Berkshire, the Gothic mansion of J. P. Andrews, esq. which he purchased and rebuilt; a situation which he had considerably improved, both in elegance and value, and in the neighbourhood whereof his private virtues were more eminently distinguished, particularly in behalf of the infant poor, many of whom, by his benevolent exertions, have been saved from impending destruction, and must now severely feel, and truly lament, his loss. His donations by will, to his relatives and kindred, shew the same liberality that characterised his life; and the disposition of his large property has been equally just and generous. His three children will divide his acquired fortune equally amongst them, about 60,000*l.* His remains were interred at St. Martin's in the Fields.

At Holton, co. Oxford, of a paralytic stroke, Rev Mr Freeman Gage, many years resident in that place, and rector of Maple-Thorpe cum Stane, co. Cambridge.

12. Mr. Larkins, one of the East India shipping-owners. After transacting business at the India-house he dined at the London-tavern; and, on his way out of town, was seized with a fit, and taken into a coffee-house, where every effort was used for his recovery, but in vain.

At Gravesend, in childbed, Mrs. Anne Hinckley, daugh. of Capt. Wm. Outram.

Aged 85, Mr. Thomas Hird, of Saxilby, near Lincoln, farmer. He had been married 60 years, and was carried to the grave by six of his sons.

Mrs Weatherall, of Upper Tooting, Surr. In Great Mary-la-Bonne-street, Mrs. Mary Tattnall, wife of the Hon. Josiah T. of the Bahama islands.

13. Mr. Rowland Lickbarrow, of the Inner Temple, attorney.

At an early period of life, much lament-

ed, Mrs. Turtle, wife of Mr. T. of St. Martin's Stamford-Baron.

At his house in Thornhaugh-street, Bedford-square, Charles Brown, esq. of Storrington, Suffex.

At Exmouth, Miss Graham, daughter of Tho. G. esq. of Edmond-castle, near Carlisle.

At Edinburgh, Alex. Donaldson, esq. late bookseller in London.

At Lord Pery's, Wm. Brownlow Knox, youngest son of the Hon. Thomas K.

14. At an advanced age, after a short illness, at Chippenham, Henry Arnold, esq.

16. In Hatton-garden, advanced in years, Mrs. Charlotte Andree, relict of Dr. A.

In Leicester, Henry Coleman, esq. one of the deputy lieutenants of the county, and many years an extensive manufacturer in the hosiery business. He had attended, the same morning, in his usual good state of health, with his family, at St. Margaret's church, and, being indisposed during the service, he retired to the adjacent house of Mr. Burnaby, the rector, where, in about two hours, he expired in an apoplexy. No man, as well in public as in private life, being more deservedly and more universally esteemed, his unexpected loss has proved extremely severe and afflicting to his family, and the extensive circle of his friends. The distinguished urbanity of his manners, the affability of his disposition, and the uprightness of his character, his public spirit, and his domestic virtues, united to render him a valuable and useful citizen.

17. At his house at Plaistow, Essex, Peter Mallard, esq.

Of a cancer in her breast, Mrs. Anne Howson, wife of Mr. H. of Little Vine-street, Piccadilly.

18. Wm. Bond, esq. of Park-hill, Croydon, co. Surrey.

Miss Elizabeth Rawson, of St. James's-lane, Nottingham. As she was returning from a lecture at Castle-gate Meeting, accompanied by several relatives, she found herself unwell, and wished to sit down: they took her into a house, where she expired in about ten minutes. She was in the 63d year of her age, and her loss will be severely felt by those poor people who had attracted her regard.

19. At night, aged 73, James Davison, of Charles-street, Mary-le-bone, esq. whose conduct, both public and private, through life, had been uniformly such as to engage the regard and esteem of all who were acquainted with him. He was an early member, and for many years past an assiduous vice-president, of the Society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce, and had officiated in that capacity on the evening of his demise. To him may be justly applied the words of Lord Charendon: "Whoever has led a life like him, need not be afraid at how short warning it may be taken from him."

20. At



20. At his house in Bedford-square, Robert Cooper Lee, esq.

21. At Tottenham, Mrs. Dickinson.

Mrs. Jackson, wife of Dr. J. of Hanover-st.

23. At Hereford, Miss Campbell, daughter of Dr. Campbell, an eminent physician.

25. Mr. John Jackson, of Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, wine-merchant, F. A. S. 1787, and one of the people called Quakers. He communicated to the Society of Antiquaries an account of the Roman discoveries in Lombard-street, 1785, published in *Archæologia*, vol. VIII. p. 127.

#### GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

SIR Lucas Pepys, bart. appointed physician-general to his Majesty's forces, *vice* Wintringham, dec.

Hon. William-Frederick Wyndham, appointed envoy extraordinary to the Court of Florence.

William Jackson, esq. appointed one of the commissioners for managing the revenues of excise, *vice* Buller, dec.

Lieut.-col. Jeffery Amherst, of the 10th foot, appointed deputy adjutant-general to the forces in South Britain.

John Jaffray, esq. appointed commissary-general of stores, provisions, and forage, to the forces serving in the West Indies under the command of Sir Charles Grey.

John Carmody, and Alexander Jaffray, appointed deputy commissaries-general to the said forces.

Lauchlin M'Intosh, Thomas Watson, and John Amiel, appointed assistant commissaries to the said forces.

Valentine Jones, esq. appointed commissary of accounts to the said forces.

Gen. Sir William Augustus Pitt, K. B. appointed governor of the garrison of Plymouth, *vice* Earl of Pembroke, dec.

Right Rev. Spencer Madan, D. D. bishop of Bristol, translated to the see of Peterborough, *vice* Hinchcliffe, dec.

Right Rev. Charles Manners Sutton, D. D. bishop of Norwich, appointed dean of his Majesty's chapel-royal in the castle of Windsor, and dean of Wolverhampton and register of the knights of the most noble order of the Garter, thereunto annexed, *vice* Cornwallis, resigned.

Right Rev. James Cornwallis, D. D. bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, appointed dean of the cathedral church of Durham, *vice* Hinchcliffe, dec.

John Hunter, esq. appointed captain-general and governor in chief of the territory of New South Wales, *vice* Philip, resigned.

George Poyntz Ricketts, esq. appointed captain-general and governor in chief of the island of Barbadoes, *vice* Parry, dec.

Lieut.-col. Alexander Ross, of the 76th foot, appointed aid-du-camp to the King.

Lieutenant-colonel his Royal Highness Prince William (son of the Duke of Gloucester), appointed colonel in the army,

Richard Byron, esq. appointed gentleman-usher of the privy-chamber, *vice* Tutteridge, dec.;—Edmund Armstrong, esq. groom of the privy-chamber, *vice* Byron; and Robert Chester, esq. gentleman-usher quarter-waiter, *vice* Armstrong.

Alexander Thompson, appointed surgeon to the garrison of St. Vincent.

Capt. George Wynyard, appointed major of brigade to the forces.

Right Hon. George Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, appointed lord lieutenant of the county of Wilts, *vice* his father, dec.

John Williams, of Boddlewiddan, esq. appointed sheriff of the county of Flint, *vice* Daniel Leo, of Gwasaney, esq.

In the List of Sheriffs, for "Monmouthshire, John Rose," read "John Rolls, of Duffrain, esq."

John Atkinson, esq. late Rouge Croix pur-suivant of arms, appointed Somerset herald, *vice* Brooke, dec.

Charles Quin and William Harvey, esqrs. doctors of physick, appointed physician-general to the army in Ireland.

George Viscount Macartney, K. B. created Earl of Macartney, in the county of Antrim, and kingdom of Ireland.

Charles Viscount Loftus, created Earl of Ely, in the kingdom of Ireland.

Souloen Lawrence, esq. one of his Majesty's serjeants at law, knighted, and appointed one of the justices of the Court of Common Pleas, *vice* Gould, dec.

Sir Andrew Snape Hammond, bart. appointed deputy-comptroller of his Majesty's navy, *vice* Le Cras, dec.

George Nayler, esq. genealogist and Blanc-courfier herald of the order of the Bath, and Blue Mantle pur-suivant at arms, appointed York herald, *vice* Pingo, dec.

Richard Aubrey, John Price, and John Richards, esqrs. deputy-lieutenants of the county of Glamorgan, appointed commissioners for executing the office of his Majesty's lieutenant for that county, during the present vacancy.

Rev. D. F. Durand, appointed chaplain to the garrison of the island of Guernsey.

Capt. James Leith, of the 50th foot, appointed town-major of Gibraltar.

John Poole, esq. appointed waggon-master and captain of a corps of waggons to serve with the forces on the Continent under the command of the Duke of York, with rank in the army on the continent of Europe only; John Sargent, and A. Robays, captains of companies; Sam. Lunt, — John-ston, and Charles Turner, lieutenants; Benj. Jarmy, — James, Noel Strahan, James Poole, and Thomas Snape, ensigns.

Thomas Durell, appointed assistant commissary of stores, provisions, and forage, to the said forces.

— Kerr, esq. appointed baggage-master to the said forces, with the rank of captain in the army on the continent of Europe only.



## CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

**P**ETER Hardy, esq. son of the late Rev. Samuel H. appointed one of the honourable band of gentlemen pensioners, *vice* Phipps, resigned. Mr. H. is also appointed agent to the Phoenix fire-office, at Enfield, *vice* Liley, dec.

Mr. Hodgson, appointed secretary to the Speaker of the House of Commons, *vice* Samuel Dunn, esq. who retires.

Henry Gwillim, esq. appointed chief justice of the isle of Ely, *vice* Yorke, resigned.

Jacob Bird, esq. elected water-bailiff of the city of London, *vice* Smith, dec.

The Earl of Carhampton, admitted, at the custom-house, Bristol, to the office of patent customer inwards of that port, *vice* Whitby, dec. This place was granted to his Lordship, in reversion, in the year 1775, at the time of the appointment of the former patentee; or the office would have lain dormant, with other vacant sinecure places in the customs.

Richard Palmer, esq. of Hurst, co. Berks, elected verdurer of Windsor forest, *vice* Powney, dec.

The Earl of Exeter, elected recorder of the borough of Stamford, *vice* his late uncle.

Mr. Robert Harvey, appointed (by the University of Cambridge) keeper of the manor of Ovington, *vice* Hicks, dec.

Vickery Gibbs, esq. barrister at law, elected recorder of Bristol, *vice* Burke, dec.

J Morice, esq. barrister, appointed deputy recorder of the borough of Banbury.

## ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

**R**EV. Dr. Joseph Atwell Small, installed a prebendary of Gloucester cathedral, *vice* Bp. Horsley, resigned.

Rev. Mr. Bulkeley, installed a prebendary of Bristol cathedral.

Rev. Mr. Lewis, Long Ashton V. and Whitchurch perpetual curacy, both *vice* Collinson, dec.

Rev. G. Boraston, M. A. of Queen's coll. Oxford, Broughton Hacket R. co. Worcester.

Rev. George-John Aufrere, B. A. Ridlington R. with East Ruston V. annexed, co. Norfolk.

Rev. Bethel Robinson, vicar of Hutton cum Cranfwick, nominated (by the Corporation of Beverley) lecturer of the united parishes of St. John and St. Martin, in that town; and Rev. Thomas Rogers, appointed assistant.

Rev. George Wilson, B. A. Diddington V. with Colveston R. annexed, co. Norfolk.

Rev. Wm. Farish, M. A. fellow of Magdalen-college, Cambridge, elected professor

of chemistry in that university, *vice* Pennington, now Regius professor of physick.

Rev. James R. Deare, of Christ's-college, Cambridge, and chaplain to the Earl of Bute, Luton V. co. Bedford, *vice* Dr. Stuart, bishop of St. David's.

Rev. Donning Rasbotham, M. A. chaplain of the collegiate church at Manchester, elected senior fellow of that church, *vice* Ashton, dec.; Rev. J. Gatcliffe, elected chaplain, *vice* Rasbotham; and Rev. J. H. Hindley, appointed clerk, *vice* Gatcliffe.

Rev. Wm. Delves, Oatsfield R. and Ashburnham V. co. Suffex.

Rev. William Benwell, Hale Magna R. co. Lincoln.

Rev. Henry Carver, vicar of Farnham, in Surrey, rector of Bredicott, and prebendary of Lichfield, installed prebendary of Hather-ton, founded in the collegiate church of Wolverhampton, *vice* Dickens, dec.

Rev. Samuel Gauntlet, fellow of Winchester-college, admitted D. D. and elected warden of New college, Oxford, *vice* Oglander, dec.

Rev. Robert Gray, late of St. Mary-hall, Oxford, and author of the Key to the Old Testament, and of a volume of Sermons just published, Farringdon V. co. Berks, *vice* Bradley, dec.

Rev. Mr. Dickinson, late of Clare-hall, Cambridge, appointed lecturer of St. Martin in the Fields, *vice* Harrison, dec.

Rev. Charles Readshaw, M. A. fellow of Trinity-college, Newton chapelry, co. York.

Rev. Mr. Cooper, son of Sir Grey C. appointed a prebendary of Rochester cathedral.

Rev. John Roberts, B. D. rector of Kidlington, co. Oxford, Llanllechid R. in Carnarvonshire.

Rev. John Rippen, M. A. Hitchin R. Herts, *vice* Hodson, dec.

Rev. John Eyre, prebendary of Apesthorpe, appointed residentiary of York cathedral, *vice* Anthony Eyre dec.

Rev. George Addison, M. A. of St. John's college, Cambridge, Great Brickhill R. co. Bucks, *vice* Pitts, dec.

Rev. Mr. Henry Ryves, of Elstead, Surrey, appointed chaplain to Ld. Clinton and Say.

## DISPENSATIONS.

**R**EV. George Holliwell, B. D. chaplain to the Prince of Wales, to hold Irby on Humber R. with Swaby R. both co. Lincoln.

Rev. Nicholas Torte, M. A. to hold Rise R. with Aldburgh V. co. York.

Rev. J. Wallace, M. A. chaplain to the Earl of Essex, to hold Kayne R. with Braxted, both co. Essex.

## BILL of MORTALITY, from March 4 to March 25, 1794,

Christened.	Buried.
Males 726 } 1483	Males 771 } 1484
Females 757 }	Females 713 }

Whereof have died under two years old 463

Peck Loaf 2s. 6d.

Between	2 and 5	166	50 and 60	140
	5 and 10	50	60 and 70	98
	10 and 20	53	70 and 80	74
	20 and 30	120	80 and 90	26
	30 and 40	112	90 and 100	3
	40 and 50	143	100	



# EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN MARCH, 1794.

	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. reduc.	3 per Ct. Confols.	Ditto 1726	4 per Ct. Confol.	5 per Ct. Ann.	Long Ann.	Short 1778-1780	India Stock.	India Bonds 17s. pr.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	New Navy. 5 dif.	Excheq. Bills.	3 per Ct. Scrip.	Mar. 31 1794.	June 30 1794.	Eng. Lott. Tickets	Trifh Lott. Tickets.
28	161 1/4	67 3/8	66 2 1/4	—	8 1 1/4	100 1/8	20	9 1/2	201 1/4	16	—	—	—	5 3/4	6	—	—	—	—	—
27	158 1/2	67 1/4	65 3/4	—	8 1 1/4	100 1/8	20	9 1/2	200 3/4	16	—	67 1/4	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—
26	158 1/2	67 1/4	65 3/4	—	8 1 1/4	100 1/8	20	9 1/2	200 3/4	16	—	67 1/4	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—
25	161 1/4	67 3/8	66 2 1/4	—	8 1 1/4	100 1/8	20	9 1/2	201 1/4	16	—	—	—	5 3/4	6	—	—	—	—	—
24	161 1/4	67 3/8	66 2 1/4	—	8 1 1/4	100 1/8	20	9 1/2	201 1/4	16	—	—	—	5 3/4	6	—	—	—	—	—
23	161 1/4	67 3/8	66 2 1/4	—	8 1 1/4	100 1/8	20	9 1/2	201 1/4	16	—	—	—	5 3/4	6	—	—	—	—	—
22	161 1/4	67 3/8	66 2 1/4	—	8 1 1/4	100 1/8	20	9 1/2	201 1/4	16	—	—	—	5 3/4	6	—	—	—	—	—
21	161 1/4	67 3/8	66 2 1/4	—	8 1 1/4	100 1/8	20	9 1/2	201 1/4	16	—	—	—	5 3/4	6	—	—	—	—	—
20	161 1/4	67 3/8	66 2 1/4	—	8 1 1/4	100 1/8	20	9 1/2	201 1/4	16	—	—	—	5 3/4	6	—	—	—	—	—
19	161 1/4	67 3/8	66 2 1/4	—	8 1 1/4	100 1/8	20	9 1/2	201 1/4	16	—	—	—	5 3/4	6	—	—	—	—	—
18	161 1/4	67 3/8	66 2 1/4	—	8 1 1/4	100 1/8	20	9 1/2	201 1/4	16	—	—	—	5 3/4	6	—	—	—	—	—
17	161 1/4	67 3/8	66 2 1/4	—	8 1 1/4	100 1/8	20	9 1/2	201 1/4	16	—	—	—	5 3/4	6	—	—	—	—	—
16	161 1/4	67 3/8	66 2 1/4	—	8 1 1/4	100 1/8	20	9 1/2	201 1/4	16	—	—	—	5 3/4	6	—	—	—	—	—
15	161 1/4	67 3/8	66 2 1/4	—	8 1 1/4	100 1/8	20	9 1/2	201 1/4	16	—	—	—	5 3/4	6	—	—	—	—	—
14	161 1/4	67 3/8	66 2 1/4	—	8 1 1/4	100 1/8	20	9 1/2	201 1/4	16	—	—	—	5 3/4	6	—	—	—	—	—
13	161 1/4	67 3/8	66 2 1/4	—	8 1 1/4	100 1/8	20	9 1/2	201 1/4	16	—	—	—	5 3/4	6	—	—	—	—	—
12	161 1/4	67 3/8	66 2 1/4	—	8 1 1/4	100 1/8	20	9 1/2	201 1/4	16	—	—	—	5 3/4	6	—	—	—	—	—
11	161 1/4	67 3/8	66 2 1/4	—	8 1 1/4	100 1/8	20	9 1/2	201 1/4	16	—	—	—	5 3/4	6	—	—	—	—	—
10	161 1/4	67 3/8	66 2 1/4	—	8 1 1/4	100 1/8	20	9 1/2	201 1/4	16	—	—	—	5 3/4	6	—	—	—	—	—
9	161 1/4	67 3/8	66 2 1/4	—	8 1 1/4	100 1/8	20	9 1/2	201 1/4	16	—	—	—	5 3/4	6	—	—	—	—	—
8	161 1/4	67 3/8	66 2 1/4	—	8 1 1/4	100 1/8	20	9 1/2	201 1/4	16	—	—	—	5 3/4	6	—	—	—	—	—
7	161 1/4	67 3/8	66 2 1/4	—	8 1 1/4	100 1/8	20	9 1/2	201 1/4	16	—	—	—	5 3/4	6	—	—	—	—	—
6	161 1/4	67 3/8	66 2 1/4	—	8 1 1/4	100 1/8	20	9 1/2	201 1/4	16	—	—	—	5 3/4	6	—	—	—	—	—
5	161 1/4	67 3/8	66 2 1/4	—	8 1 1/4	100 1/8	20	9 1/2	201 1/4	16	—	—	—	5 3/4	6	—	—	—	—	—
4	161 1/4	67 3/8	66 2 1/4	—	8 1 1/4	100 1/8	20	9 1/2	201 1/4	16	—	—	—	5 3/4	6	—	—	—	—	—
3	161 1/4	67 3/8	66 2 1/4	—	8 1 1/4	100 1/8	20	9 1/2	201 1/4	16	—	—	—	5 3/4	6	—	—	—	—	—
2	161 1/4	67 3/8	66 2 1/4	—	8 1 1/4	100 1/8	20	9 1/2	201 1/4	16	—	—	—	5 3/4	6	—	—	—	—	—
1	161 1/4	67 3/8	66 2 1/4	—	8 1 1/4	100 1/8	20	9 1/2	201 1/4	16	—	—	—	5 3/4	6	—	—	—	—	—
0	161 1/4	67 3/8	66 2 1/4	—	8 1 1/4	100 1/8	20	9 1/2	201 1/4	16	—	—	—	5 3/4	6	—	—	—	—	—

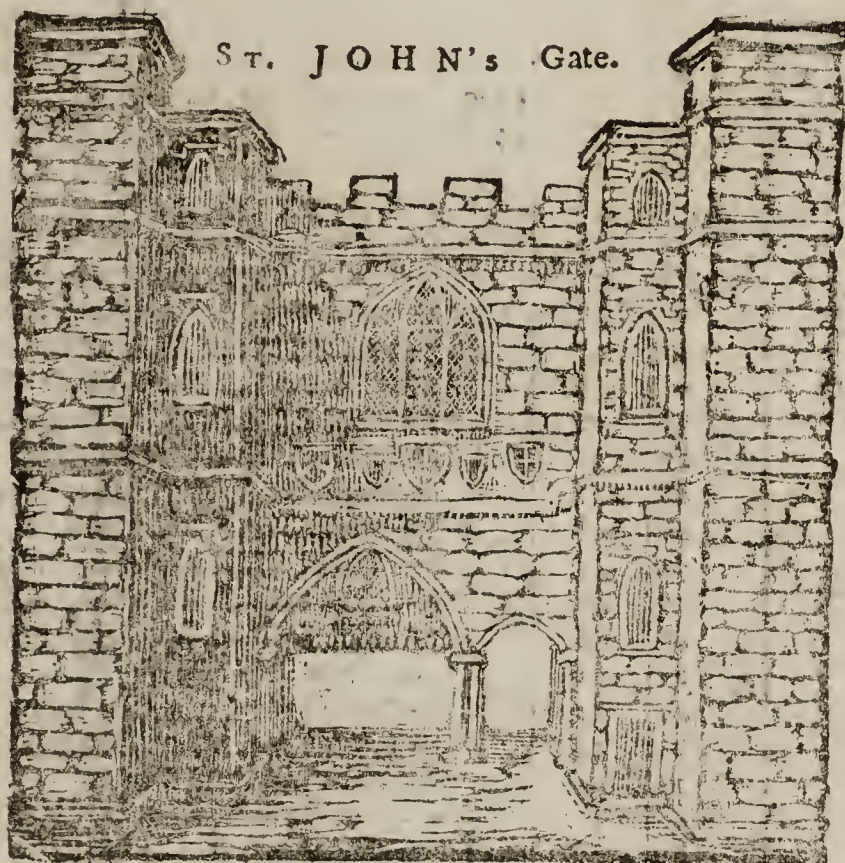
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SCOTLAND  
Sheffield 2  
Sherborne 2  
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Stamford 2  
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By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Passage, Fleet-street; where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID. 1794.



# Meteorological Diaries for February and April 1794.

Wind.		Barom.	Therm	Hygrom. feet in.	State of Weather in February, 1794.
1	S moderate	29,30	50	14 1	1-10 black sky, mild day
2	S calm	50	49		7-10 dark sky, slight showers
3	NW calm	68	47		4-10 dark, slight showers, mild and pleasant
4	S calm	94	36		8-10 mist, clears up and pleasant
5	SE moderate	90	46	15 0	1-10 dark sky, rain P.M.
6	SE brisk	70	47	14 0	8-10 dark sky, rain at night
7	SE calm	74	47		8-10 rain, clears up P.M.
8	SW calm	30, 3	48		4-10 clear, mild, and pleasant
9	SE brisk	5	48		7-10 mist, clears up, sun
10	W calm	29,85	47		7-10 clear sky, cold black day, rain at night
11	S calm	75	46		8-10 small rain, stormy day, hail
12	W calm	57	47		3-10 dark sky, rain at night
13	W moderate	60	48		2-10 overcast, rain at night
14	W brisk	38	50		1-10 blue sky, rain, and tempestuous at night
15	W brisk	28	50		4-10 overcast, slight showers
16	W calm	48	48		9-10 small rain, continues till 4 P.M.
17	S calm	48	48	1	1-10 small rain, continues till 6 P.M.
18	E calm	72	47		8-10 dark sky, fair day, rain at night
19	S brisk	77	45		9-10 overcast, raw, cold day
20	S gentle	40	48		2-10 rain, clears up, delightfully pleasant
21	S calm	27	52		3-10 rain at intervals
22	S gentle	40	52		4-10 dark sky, slight showers
23	W brisk	10	53		9-10 blue sky, white clouds, rain at night
24	S brisk	14	51		8-10 overcast, showers
25	SW calm	42	51		7-10 mist, rain, clears up P.M.
26	W brisk	83	48	1	9-10 clouded, storms at night
27	S calm	30, 8	47		9-10 overcast, heavy rain at night
28	W calm	29,60	49		8-10 clear sky, fine day

1. Filberds in bloom, and in great plenty.—4. Snowdrop and crocus in bloom. W. cocks never appeared in such abundance.—8. Throftle fings.—16. Rhubarb break ground. Hawthorn buds.—8. Honeyfuckle foliates.—20. Gooseberry-bushes foliate 25. Primrose in bloom.

Fall of rain this month, 4 inches 4-10ths. Evaporation, 1 inch 8 10ths.

Walton near Liverpool,

J. HOLZ

\*\*\* By an Accident, this Journal was not received in Time for last Month.  
(See that for March in p. 336.)

## METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for April, 1794.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					
D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in April 1794.	D. of Month	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in April 1794.
Mar.	0	0	0			April	0	0	0		
27	45	58	46	30,10	fair	12	44	50	44	30,18	rain
28	45	60	47	29,9	fair	13	45	52	46	,	cloudy
29	50	54	48	,81	rain	14	48	58	49	,02	fair
30	49	60	47	,75	stormy	15	51	61	47	29,85	fair
31	49	54	45	,75	stormy	16	48	62	48	30,20	fair
A. 1	43	52	46	,50	fair	17	49	61	47	,42	fair
2	44	53	45	,61	showery	18	47	57	46	,30	cloudy
3	48	55	50	,46	showery	19	51	63	52	,05	fair
4	45	54	48	,13	showery	20	53	64	53	,	fair
5	44	56	48	,72	fair	21	55	64	56	,13	fair
6	49	55	49	,49	rain	22	58	68	60	,02	fair
7	49	51	48	,02	rain	23	64	68	58	29,92	cloudy
8	47	53	46	,18	showery	24	59	65	60	30,16	fair
9	45	47	44	,50	showery	25	56	69	58	,38	fair
10	44	49	45	30,	showery	26	57	71	59	,20	fair
11	46	53	44	,17	cloudy						

W. CARY, Optician, No. 182, near Norfolk-Street, Strand



T H E

## Gentleman's Magazine :

For A P R I L, 1794.

BEING THE FOURTH NUMBER OF VOL. LXIV. PART I.

Mr. URBAN, April 19.

OUR correspondent W. W. (p. 222.) has proved, from the invariable laws of Nature, that Mr. Bruce's account of the imprisonment of the ships, in his supposed voyage to Ophir and Tarshish, cannot be true, there being no monsoon or contrary winds, as he has imagined, to detain them.

Let me, by way of supplement to W. W.'s valuable Memoir, beg leave to suggest, that, if such monsoon or contrary winds had really existed, still they would not have detained Solomon's ships: for, I conceive those ships did not, like ours, depend altogether on their SAILS, but on their OARS also.

Mr. Bruce seems to have thought that the construction of the earliest vessels, used for traffick, was exactly the same as that of our present merchant-ships; which subjects them altogether to the mercy of the winds.—This was excusable in Mr. Bruce, but was hardly to be expected in such a writer as Mr. Robertson.

But a moment's reflection, and a little inquiry, will convince us they must have been, and actually were, very different. Having not the use of the magnet and compass, the early navigators durst not venture very far from the coasts; their vessels, therefore, were shallow, and most often have required the assistance of oars. This is suggested by reason. It is so confirmed by positive proof; for, that Solomon's ships were made by Tyrian ship-builders, we cannot doubt, as Hiram king of Tyre lent him sailors to navigate them, (1 Kings, ix, 26, 27). How the Tyrians formed their ships we may easily learn from their descendants the Carthaginians, who are well known to have constructed their vessels not unlike the *triremes* of the Romans; which, I think, were formed in imitation of theirs. Or, if the Ro-

mans copied the Grecian mode of ship-building, it will lead to the same conclusion; for, the Tyrians were the earliest navigators of the Ancients, and from them the Greeks learnt their Naval Arts.

The Tyrians, and consequently Solomon's ships, being then destitute of the compass, and obliged in their longest navigations to creep round the shores, could not but consume much time in such a distant voyage as to the Isles of Java; where the most judicious inquirers have usually looked for the Country of Ophir, &c. But, in the adjoining Continent of Africa, the continuity of the coast would have easily led them to wind their way to any place of destination, by the assistance of their oars, under any disadvantage of adverse winds, except during an accidental storm, &c. when they could always fly for shelter to some safe birth in the adjacent shore.

Besides, in search of Ophir, we must look out for some country, which sent to Solomon that beautiful fowl, the PEACOCK, then, I conceive, first imported into the Western world, (see 2 Chron. ix, 21). This is not a native of Africa; but well known to be indigenous in some of the islands above-mentioned.

If I recollect right, in a Memoir of MR. MARSDEN's, in one of the volumes of the Philosophical Transactions, he mentions *Ophir* as a term still used, and applied to fine gold in Sumatra, or some adjacent Island. I am obliged to quote from memory, having not the volume at hand, nor indeed any other work of erudition, which I could consult on any of the above particulars. I must therefore hope to be excused for any mistakes I may have committed; and shall beg leave to recommend the more accurate investigation of the foregoing subject to your ingenious correspondent W. W. or some other learned member of Oxford or Cambridge,



Cambridge, who has leisure, and access to all the treasures of literature. Neither of which are at present possessed by yours, &c. T\* P\*.

Mr. URBAN,

April 17.

**A**MONGST your additions to, and corrections in, your last and former Obituaries, p. 275, I find some account of the will of the late Benjamin Bond Hopkins, esq. which is very erroneous. As I have read the will, all of Mr. Hopkins's writing, made in October, 1790, consisting of twelve sheets, I hope you will insert in your useful Miscellany the following extract of it. He desires to be buried at Wimbledon, in the county of Surrey. He appoints George Chamberlayn, of Bure-house, in the county of Surrey, esq. his brother-in-law, George Bond, esq. serjeant at law, and Sir Samuel Hayes, bart. of Drumboes-castle, in the county of Donegal, in the kingdom of Ireland, trustees and executors. He gives to his widow 8,000*l.* and the lease of his house in Grosvenor-square, with the furniture, plate, liquors, &c. there. To his sister Chamberlayn 5,000*l.* To his only daughter, Caroline, 800*l.* a year during her minority; and, upon her marriage, or when she attains the age of twenty-four, 50,000*l.* which, if she die under the age of twenty-four unmarried, is to go to the residue of his estate. He also gives to his daughter his house and land at Clapham, his fields at Hackney, and his library of books and his pictures at Painshill. To his natural son, Henry Hopkins, 100*l.* a year, for maintenance and education during his minority; and, when he comes of age, 400*l.* To his brother Chamberlayn, a house, &c. at Byfleet, in the county of Surrey, which he lately purchased. To his son's mother, 100*l.* a year. A house at Wimbledon to his steward, 100*l.* to a housekeeper; and 10*l.* to each of his servants for mourning. He orders his house at Painshill, and several farms, &c. in Surrey, and estates in London, Middlesex, Essex, &c. and all his estates, not specifically bequeathed by his will, to be sold. To his executors, George Bond and Sir Samuel Hayes, 500*l.* each. All the residue of his estate, both real and personal, to be divided equally between his daughter Caroline, two nieces, daughters of George Chamberlayn, esq. and his natural son, Henry Hopkins, when they come of age; and, if any die be-

fore, their share to go amongst the remaining ones. He gave many more legacies and annuities, which I do not remember. I am very well informed his executors have supplied the blank in his will, by giving the Humane Society 500*l.* AN OLD CORRESPONDENT

## THE CHRONICLES OF THE SEASONS

WINTER, 1793-4.

**L**AST Winter was, to our perceptions, of one month's duration only and, had it not been for a frost of eleven days continuance in January, and two falls of snow that followed in the same month, it would have seemed as if Autumn had glided into Spring; for, the pleasing objects of Autumn continued to be seen after the commencement of Winter. The women who went *gooding* (as they call it in these parts) on St. Thomas's day, might, in return for alms, have presented their benefactors with sprigs of palm and bunches of primroses; and the ladies might have worn, on Christmas-day, nosegays composed of auriculas, wallflowers, anemones, and daisies; yea, even of carnations and gilliflowers. The pastures and fields of wheat preserved an uninterrupted and vivid verdure; and the former became thickly clothed with dwarf daisies early in February. Numbers of fine lambs were gamboling at Christmas, and at the same time rooks were labouring at their nests. Elders, apricot-trees, Babylonian-willows, and blackberry-bushes, retained a portion of their former foliage till it was superseded by the forward efforts of the new. The former species of tree was absolutely shooting early in February, and, on the 19th day of that month, flower-buds with their footstalks were thereon actually and distinctly apparent even at a distance. At the same time, the weeping-willows were waving new leaves above the overflowing rills and pools, whilst waterwagtails caught at gnats from their branches. Some warm showers towards the end of February caused foliage to come on generally and rapidly; and, on the 27th, plum-trees were both in leaf and in blossom, inasmuch that, on the 28th, when men were, by royal proclamation, mourning for human misery, Nature was in particular in her liveliest apparel. No evergreens whatever were trodden this Winter but wallflowers, passion-trees, and unprotected myrtles, and they but very slightly. It remains to be observed,



ved, that, though the season was mild, it was in general clear; and, though dry, not windy.

#### A SOUTHERN FAUNIST.

Mr. URBAN,

April 18.

IN your Reviewer's remarks on Dr. Moseley's Treatise on Tropical Diseases, vol. LXII. p. 250 the influence which that Physician's doctrines has had in the West Indies is noticed, particularly in the *Yellow Fever*. It is, among other things respecting the Yellow Fever, said, that Dr. Moseley "has removed many errors, settled the disputed points which have been agitated by different writers on the subject, and established a proper method of treating this rapid, and hitherto fatal, disease."

All this, Mr. Urban, is certainly true; and it is of great importance that this information should be as public as possible at a time like the present, when we are carrying on a very extensive war with fleets and armies in almost every quarter of the globe; but more especially in the West Indies, where the disease in question has made, and is still making, such havock, that it has almost depopulated some of the islands.

It is ever to be considered as an additional calamity in war, that expeditions, fleets, and armies, should so often be directed, in the medical department, by unexperienced physicians and surgeons. Many have been the remonstrances on this subject in your invaluable Repository. Those generally employed on foreign service must, therefore, chiefly depend for information on professional books and literary collections; of the latter, there is none to which they are oftener indebted than to the Gentleman's Magazine.

You have, on various occasions, Mr. Urban, made selections from Dr. Moseley's Treatise on Tropical Diseases; and have repeatedly observed, that, where his doctrines were known, they were universally followed in the East and West Indies. This is sufficiently confirmed by all who visit those parts of the world: and it is now, Mr. Urban, that you may again gratify your philanthropy in giving your readers an instance where those same doctrines have been eminently useful to mankind, and, by Providence, saved the capital of North America from entire desolation.

The epidemic Yellow Fever, which made such devastation last Summer and

Autumn in different parts of the West Indies and America, visited Philadelphia, where it raged with the greatest fury from the end of July to the beginning of November; and, in that space of time, carried off upwards of 5000 of the inhabitants—an enormous mortality in a town whose population was only 60,000 souls, and which had been almost deserted through the dread of this pestilence. On its first appearance, it assumed the form of a most malignant typhus, and generally finished its course in three, five, or seven days, with hæmorrhages, petechiæ, black vomit, and universal yellowness.

The cause of this epidemick, like that of all epidemics, was in the atmosphere, which had at that period undergone some change, destructive to the purposes of life, by an unusually hot and dry Summer and Autumn.

Alarmed at its appearances, the physicians took their idea of treatment from its terminating symptoms, and began, according to custom, with bark, wine, cordials, and with the most powerful external as well as internal stimulants. But this practice was used to little purpose, and the disease continued with unabating violence until a contrary mode was adopted, recommended by Dr. Moseley in his Treatise on the *Yellow Fever*, or, as he more properly denominates it, the *Enaemial Causus* of the West Indies; and it was only by his method that the scourge, which had so severely afflicted Philadelphia, was subdued.

Dr. Rush, chagrined with his want of success in the tonic, cardiac, and antiseptic plan, and observing the advantages Dr. Moseley mentions to have been obtained from antiphlogistic treatment, and early evacuations, in this fever, in the West Indies, made him determine first to change his mode of practice. He then began with evacuations, and gave smart purges on the first attack of the disease, as in general the milder catharticks would not sufficiently act upon the bowels, which were usually much constipated. The success attending this practice was very great, as he scarcely lost a single patient after he adopted it; and found, as Dr. Moseley observes (p. 188), that, instead of the patients growing weaker, they increased in strength in proportion as the morbid and debilitating contents of the bowels were evacuated.

Dr. Rush early communicated his success to Dr. Mease, whose observations,



tions, in consequence of adopting the same practice, accorded precisely with the preceding important fact established by Dr. Moseley.

Dr. Mease and Dr. Rush, sincerely interested in the welfare of their fellow-citizens, and not less candid towards Dr. Moseley, immediately on confirming this new practice, with unequivocal testimony, published separately, at different periods, the following extracts from Dr. Moseley's work, with some observations, in several of the continental daily papers; which had the good effect to break through destructive prejudices, founded on theory only, and induced a confidence among the faculty to follow their example from one end of the Continent to the other. It is remarked by these gentlemen, that, as the weather became cooler, the disease became more inflammatory, and, accordingly, the lancet was more freely employed. Some patients lost from four to eight pints of blood before the inflammatory diathesis of the disease was subdued, and the patient considered in safety.

It is scarcely necessary, Mr. Urban, to say, that Dr. Rush is an excellent and experienced physician, and well known to the learned world; but it may be proper to observe, that Dr. Mease is a young physician, who, uniting great application with a genius well calculated for his profession, bids fair to make a distinguished figure in physick, to reflect credit on those under whom he has been educated, and to be a valuable member of the American Republic. AMICUS.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA MAIL.

"ALL the light that can possibly be thrown on the present alarming complaint ought to be brought forward by every one who has it in his power; and therefore I take great pleasure in transcribing, for the information of the publick, some account of the yellow fever, from Dr. Benjamin Moseley's third edition of his Treatise on Tropical and West-India Diseases, which I have just received. The authority of this gentleman is inferior to none; and, as he writes from observations made in the course of many years practice in the island of Jamaica, he is certainly entitled to much credit and attention from every one, and undoubtedly to more than some physicians among us, who write from theory simply, having seen no patients in the disease, about which they attempt to instruct.

"It is unnecessary to enumerate the symptoms of the disease, as they are unfortunately too well ascertained by almost every

one in this city; and I shall therefore barely mention a few passages from Dr. Moseley, respecting the Treatment of the Disease.

"He denies that either the names of *Malignant* or *Yellow* are proper for the Fever, as it requires copious bleeding in the beginning, and a yellow colour is *not* an invariable symptom of the complaint. (p. 413.)

"The truth is, that the disease is, in the highest degree possible, an inflammatory one, accompanied with such symptoms, in a greater extent, as attend all inflammatory fevers, and most strikingly the reverse of any disease that is putrid."

"In the first stage, says he, bleeding must be performed, and must be repeated every six or eight hours, or when the excubations come on, while the heatfulness of the pulse and pains continue. Many practitioners have been deterred from bleeding their patients, from the depression of the pulse, and from the faintness, which sometimes accompany the very first onset of this fever; but here the pulse always rises, and the faintness disappears, as the heart is relieved from its oppression by the loss of blood. (p. 431.)

"When a sufficient quantity of blood has been taken away, the next step is to evacuate the contents of the bowels. (p. 436.)

"A gentleman lately, writing from theory, advises the patient to drench himself with tamarind water; but Dr. Moseley says, that although acids are extremely cooling and grateful, they interfere with the operation of purgations, disorder the stomach when used at the same time, and cause them to be rejected.

"Vitriolic acid should never be given, all acids are astringent, but this is particularly so; they contract the fibres of the stomach, and prevent purgatives from passing downwards through the intestines. (p. 442.)

"Soft smooth drinks, free from any stimulating tendency, such as barley-water, always answer best for the common drink, and are no impediment in the way of medicine.

"Some physicians in this city, who have addressed the publick, have expressed their fears about the putrid nature of the disease, and have reprobated purging, or any debilitating means whatever, and advised the immediate use of bark and wine; but Dr. Moseley observes, p. 448, 'It is in vain to think of bark and antiseptics, though the approach of mortification be evident. It is in vain to harra's the miserable patient with vitriolic acid, and a multitude of nauseous and tormenting drugs. If stools can be procured, and the bowels kept constantly loose, so that the acrid and putrid colluries are carried off as fast as they are secreted from the diseased mass, that the stomach may be preserved, and able to retain bark, the disease may be conquered; if not, the patient will,'

"Sometimes,



“ Sometimes, soon after the first attack of the fever, an abatement of every symptom is obtained; and those who are not well acquainted with the pulse, and what extensive evacuations this fever demands, conclude that a remission, or an intermission, or a solution of the fever, is decided. They who unfortunately make any dependence here desist from farther evacuations, and proceed to giving bark and cordial nourishment. Every person about the patient is filled with flattering hopes of his recovery; but the evacuations have been discontinued too soon, and have not been sufficient to extinguish entirely the inflammatory disposition of the diseased, which, now aggravated, breaks out and rages with redoubled violence, and hurries the patient into the second stage of the disease, and then soon out of the world.

“ In regard to regimen, during the first three or four days, thin soft cooling drinks, emulsions, and chicken broth, besides the medicines, will be as much as the stomach can sustain, even were any thing else necessary. After the crisis, or after the first stage of the disease, panada, gruel, and sago, are the most proper articles for nourishment. (p. 454.)

“ The necessity of evacuating the contents of the bowels, in the early stage of the complaint, previous to giving bark, or any stimulants, is strongly insisted on by Dr. Moseley, who reprobates a contrary practice, as fraught with danger to the patient.

“ In the history of an epidemic which raged at Jamaica with great mortality among the soldiers in 1780, and which appears to be very nearly allied to the disease now raging in this city, except that it was more violent, owing to the climate and other causes; he observes, that cordials and medicines, to resist putrefaction, had been given frequently before he was called to them, and, as they did not produce their natural and proper effects, and as at first every man that was seized died, sometimes two, three, or four, a day—I began to consider, says he, where the error of treatment lay, and whether it might not originate from the dread of evacuations, on account of so much debility in the beginning of the disease, previous to giving bark; on surveying the practice with all the reflection I was capable of, I was convinced this was the case, and immediately advised purging at the first onset of the disease, and directed it to be continued until contra-indicated by weakness; but so far was the result of that apprehension from being confirmed by the event, that it was found that the men acquired strength, in proportion as they diluted and were purged. The patients, he observed, had twenty stools a day, for three days successively, without entirely changing the appearance of them; when the stools altered,

the skin altered, and then, and not till then, did I give the bark.”

Mr. URBAN,

April 22.

I AM much obliged to B. W. [Supplement 1793, p. 1166.] for his favourable opinion of *The Meteorologist's Assistant*, and for the hints he suggests. When I wrote the remark on the hygrometer, I was not uninformed of the one B. W. mentions, but supposed Mr. De Luc to be still employed on the same subject, as his first invention of an ivory tube promised to be a standard instrument, as much as the whale-bone slip. Should Mr. De Luc have discontinued his researches on the subject, (of which I am by no means convinced), the last must certainly be considered as a standard one.

With respect to the placing the pluviometer, he submits to B. W.—'s better knowledge of the subject, and supposes B. W. has good reasons for his assertion. All that I meant by directing it to be placed in an elevated situation was, to avoid the obstruction of any rain that might fall, especially in a place like London; but I, at the same time, supposed that an open, exposed, situation on the earth would be the fairest place.

I am much surprized, on referring to Chambers's Dictionary, not to meet with any thing concerning the quantity of rain falling at different elevations, and still more so at not finding the word *pluviameter*. However, after much search, I found a very brief description of an instrument of this kind, but under the word *ombrometer*. Is not this a mistake? is it not *an instrument to measure shade*?  
INGENUUS.

Mr. URBAN,

April 19.

SHOULD the following remarks on the marine production delineated, in your Magazine for the last month, merit a place in that very useful miscellany, they are very much at your service; and I shall feel an additional gratification, if P. H. considers them as a satisfactory reply to his query.

This individual production, as far as I have been able to discover from the books on Natural History within my reach, has not been noticed; but, from the description and figure, it is evidently the united matrices of some species of univalves, probably belonging to the *Genus Helix*; and is, therefore, analogous to the *alcyonium*, or *viscaria marina*, (J. Baubin), commonly called *sea wash-ball*, which that late ingenious naturalist



naturalist Mr. Ellis found on dissection to be the matrices of the *buccinum capillus*, or common whelk, a figure of which is given in his History of Corals, Tab. 32, f. 6. B. The peculiar construction of these bodies would seem necessarily to exclude them from being united as species of any genus included in the *vermes* of Linnæus; and, indeed, we find no mention of them in the Works of that illustrious Author, or the celebrated Pallas. Perhaps their only proper place is, in the Natural History of those shells, which their membranaceous coverings serve to protect in their infant state. Yours, &c. A. M.

Mr. URBAN,

April 5.

AS it is your province to transmit the passing world to future society, I beg leave to observe (and my information comes from a member), that the late club, p. 233, called *Knights of the Brush*, did not take its origin from Painters, but from Politicks, in allusion to a celebrated character.

There is one club not mentioned, which may arise from its only boasting a few members as a *convivial society* at present, but which every *Englishman* will be known as a member of at the present juncture, against external and internal enemies; that is, the PHALANX.

A few of your correspondents, and a contemporary called *The British Critick*, make use of the term *three first*, and *four first*. From such conspicuous characters using it, it *must be grammatically proper*; but in reason it never can; the first is first, second second, third third, and the fourth fourth; how the second, third, or fourth, claims to be the first, is a point I cannot determine.

If any of your readers will furnish me with information where to find a biographical account of Blair, who wrote "The Grave," or if he wrote any thing else, &c. I shall deem it an obligation.

I am likewise requested by a lady to ask, where *she* may find a dissertation on, or rules under which that fashionable thing called a SONNET should be written. AN IGNORANT COCKNEY.

Mr. URBAN,

April 10.

ABOUT forty years ago a subscription was set on foot by some of the clergy of the deanery of Stoke, in the county of Surrey, and diocese of Winchester, for the benefit of their wives and children. It was continued a good many years; and, the claims being very few, a sum of money accumulated,

which is now in the hands of trustees. The annual subscriptions have been discontinued for some time: but it has been in contemplation to begin another subscription on a wider plan.

Though the clergy in that diocese have been for two or three years so unfortunate as to have lost the benefit of the spiritual advice, and of the exemplary care and attention, which the bishop bestowed on them, and they have lost the hospitality so generously kept up at Farnham castle till his health obliged him to go abroad; yet, if such a plan shall be carried into execution, there can be no doubt that it will be communicated to him, and that they will share in his liberality and charity for which Mr. North is no less celebrated than his lordship. As these institutions answer the most excellent purposes, I shall be happy to hear that this succeeds.

Perhaps some gentleman in Surrey will give you a fuller account of what has been done than I am able to communicate.

T. L.

Mr. URBAN,

April 21.

PERHAPS some of your botanical correspondents will satisfy a doubt that has been occasioned by the first marginal reading in our present translation of the Bible, at the sixth verse of the fourth chapter of the Prophet Jonah, where the word *palmerist* occurs as another rendering for *gourd*. Does such word occur in any author ancient or modern? Was it not originally an error of the press for *palma Christi*? See the commentators on this text. In the 4to Bible, printed at Cambridge in 1762, wherein other gross errors are to be found, it is still more unaccountable, as there it is *Psalmerist*. BIBLICUS.

Mr. URBAN,

April 22.

NIC. KLIMIUS, p. 256, was a fictitious personage, like Lemuel Gulliver. From Dr. Gregory Sharpe's Preface to Baron Holberg's "Introduction to Universal History," it appears, that Holberg was "the author of the entertaining voyage under ground of Klimius, in Latin, called, *Iter subterraneum*;" of which there is an edition in small octavo at Leipzig in 1741. Who translated it into English I know not.

P. 298, col. 2, l. 4, r. "Intelligencer;" l. 43, r. "1116;" l. 55, r. "185."

P. 299, col. 1, l. 40, 41, 42, should we not read *gentleman commoner*? and "1756 or 1757"? SCRUTATOR.

Mr



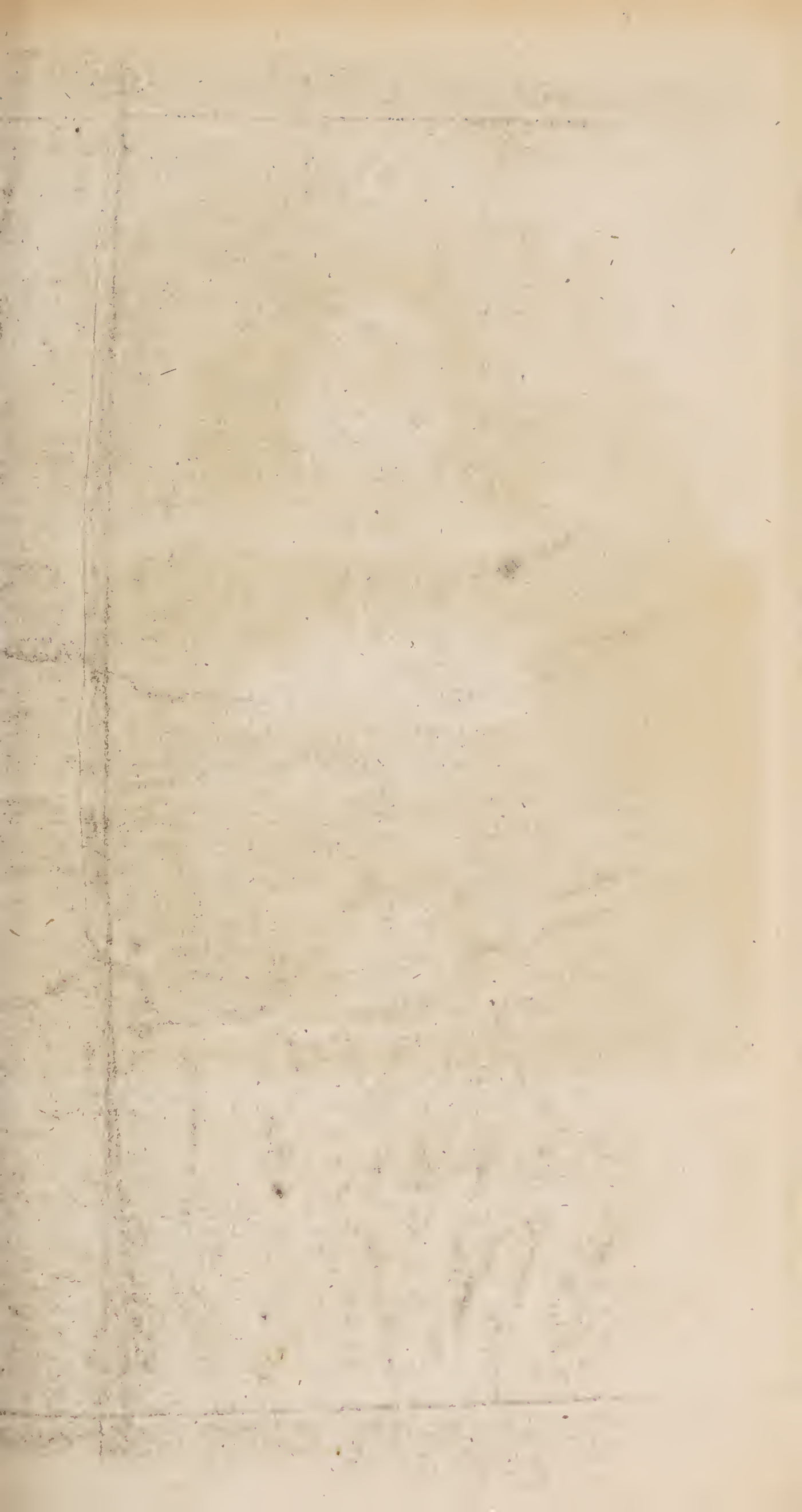




Fig. 1.

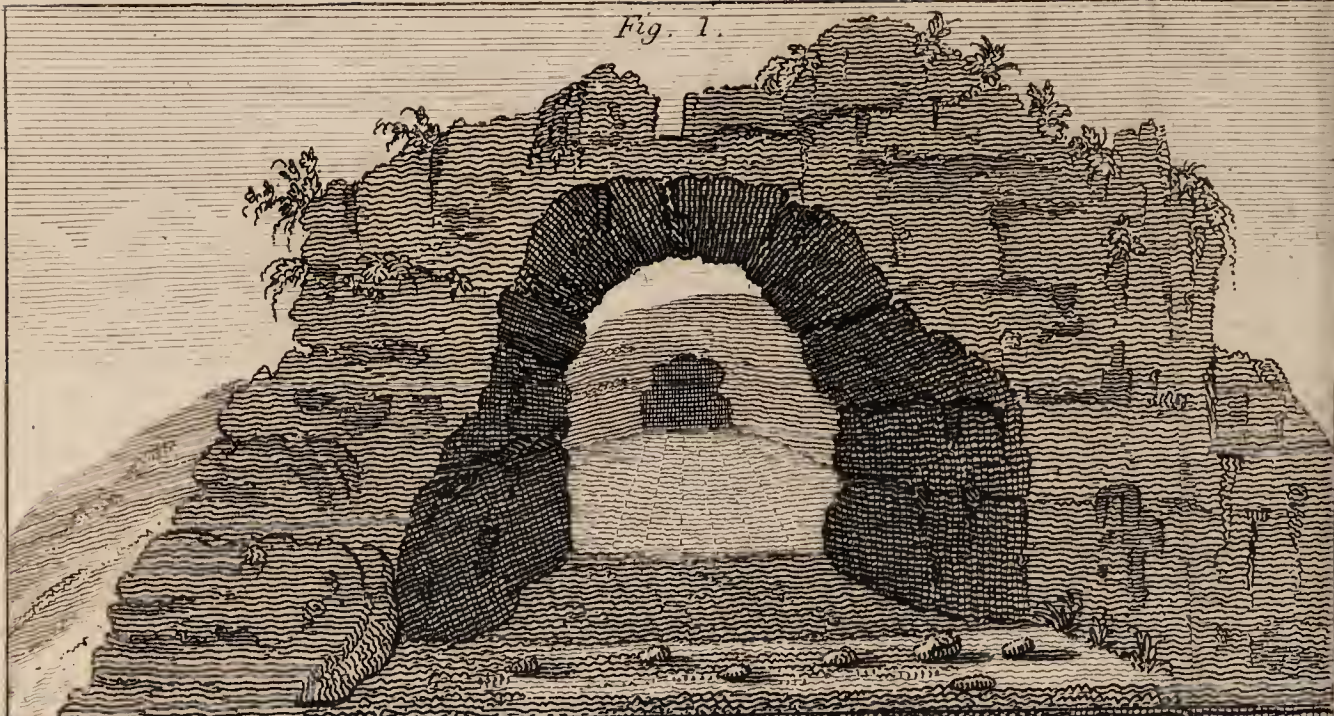


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

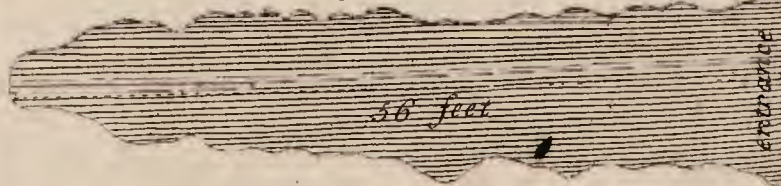
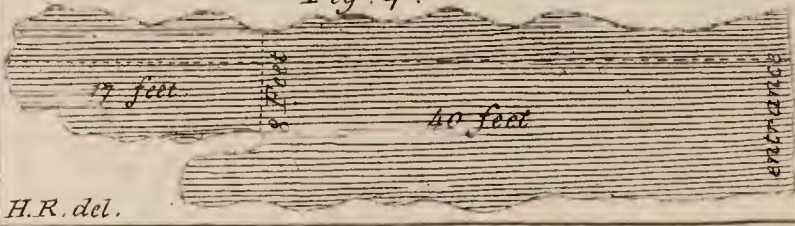
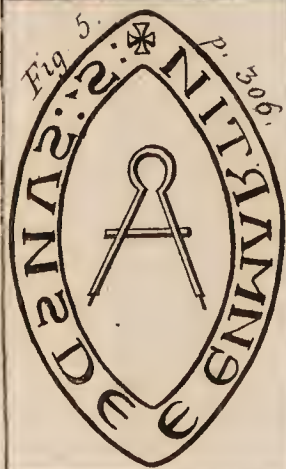


Fig. 4.



H.R. del.





Mr. URBAN, *Notts, Jan. 25*  
**I**F you think the inclosed sketches of a remarkable perforated rock in Dove Dale will be acceptable to your readers, they are very much at your service. *Fig. 1.* is a view of the entrance of a cave called *Reynard's Hall*, as seen through the arch. *Fig. 2.* is a view of the arch, from the inside of the cave; at about twelve yards from this is another cave, called *Reynard's Kitchen*. See the plan of these caves at *fig. 3.* and *4.*  
 The many Druidical remains that are to be met with in the Peak afford reason to suppose, that this sequestered and romantic valley would not escape the notice of the Druids; the projecting and high-pointed rocks, the caves, the once-venerable oaks, were well-suited for the performance of their solemn rites. The approach to the cave through the arch, which appears, partly, to be formed by art, has a striking effect, and, I think, it is not improbable that these caves might have been the habitations of the principal Druids of that district; and, if the tops of these cliffs were to be closely examined, I do not doubt but that sufficient Druidical remains would be discovered, to confirm my opinion. Yours, &c. H. R.

# MISCELLANEOUS EPITAPHS.

*At St. Mary Redcliff, Bristol.*

1. On a flat stone, on which are rudely tricked a knife and basting-ladle:

Hic jacet Will's Coke, quondam serviens Will'mi Canynge, mercatoris ville Bristol, cujus a't'e p'picietur Deus. Amen.

2. Round the ledge of another flat stone is this double inscription:

✠ Hic jacet Ricardus Coke, & Tibota ux' ejus, quorum a't'ab's p'picietur Deus. Amen.

✠ Hic jacet Joh'es. Bleckerston, pandorator, cujus a't'e p'picietur Deus. Amen.

*In St. Anne's Ch. yard, Manchester.*

1. " Hic reconditæ sunt reliquæ Reverendi Georgii Felton, A. M. qui obiit Nov. 27,

anno { Salutis 1721,  
 { ætatis 40.

& Elizabethæ uxoris ejus, quæ obiit Feb. 1,

anno { salutis 1760,  
 { ætatis 45."

GENT. MAG. April, 1794.

2. " Hic depositæ sunt exuvix Adami Bland, ex nobili familiâ de Kippax park in agro Eboracensi oriundi; Obiit 8 idus Augusti, 1723."

3. Exuvias hic deposuit Nathanael Banne, A. M. hujusce Ecclesiæ primus rector, literis reconditis apprimè eruditus, virtutibus Christianis mirè ornatus, amantissimus conjux, pater indulgens, verusque amicus.

Presbyter fidelis, fide orthodoxus, praxi illustris, verus demum Nathanael, verè Israelita;

Obiit 9<sup>o</sup> Septembris, anno { Salutis 1736,  
 { ætatis 65."

4. " ✠ Εἰ μὴ ἐν τῷ σαρῶ.

Here lie interred the remains (which, through mortality, are at present corrupt, but which shall one day most surely be raised again to immortality, and put on incorruption,) of Thomas Deacon, the greatest of sinners, and the most unworthy of Primitive Bishops. Died Feb. 11, 1753, in the 56th year of his age."

" H. S. E.

Ranulphus Jackson, Coll. Jes. Cantuar. medicinæ doctor, eruditus, sagax, cautus, integer, qui aliorum sanitati invigilans, heu! suæ parum providus, Obiit immaturus, flebilis, desideratus, anno { ætatis 37,  
 { Domini 1729.

This monument was repaired in the year 1784,

by order of Dr. Jackson's nephew, the Rev. Richard Jackson, D. D. Prebendary of Chester."

*In the Cloysters at Canterbury,*  
 On Master HALL:

Though infant years no pompous honours claim

The vain parade of monumental fame,  
 To be their praise; the last great day shall rear

The spotless innocence that sleepeth here.

On a faithful servant, in the church-yard of *Heybridge*, Essex.

" In memory of Anne Baker, who died June 17, 1782, aged 63 years, 42 of which she lived faithfully attached to the family of Julines Herring esq. of Heybridge Hall.

On a stone in the wall of *Chiswick* Church-yard, turning Northwards from the river:

" This Wall was made at ye charges of ye Right Honorable and trvie pious Lord Francis Russell, Dyke of Bedford, out of true zeal



zeal and care for ye keeping of this Church-Yard and y<sup>e</sup> 'Wardrobe of God's Saints, whose bodies lay therein buried, from violating by swine and other profanation; as witness<sup>th</sup> William Walkers V. A. D. 1623."

Mr. URBAN,

March 26.

THE increased pressure of my avocations, occasioned by the recent fortunate acquisition of a tract of wasteland for the purpose of the British settlement, has, I fear, delayed me too long in continuing my reply to S. A.

After condemning the principle of congregating the poor, and approving of solitary confinement, he proceeds to attack the extent and comprehensiveness of the design, concluding that, if the Institutor confined himself to the Metropolis, he might do good. He also recommends a *similar* plan in every county, which also would do good. Thus, for the sake of a new point of attack, he abandons his former ground; supports and even recommends the principle which he just condemned; and destroys his argument for the purpose of multiplying his objections. In a few lines he again changes his position, and takes a new objection destructive to both his former conclusions—he is, now, neither sorry for solitude, nor for county settlements; but points out ways in which the poor themselves may find employments, and remedy the evil which the plan proposes to remedy without 'officious interference.' First, he condemns the principle of the settlement *in toto*, calling it a *den of thieves*; next, he likes it so well as to wish for fifty, instead of one; again, he presently thinks the whole unnecessary and officious. In like manner, he affects to ridicule the scheme of finance, under the *elegant* figure of *chaff*, as unsubstantial and illusive, although, the moment before, he declares that he knows large sums to have been contributed to it, and thinks it necessary to ask for the security. S. A. will permit me to tell him, that men do not usually ask security for the application of *charity*. If he will enquire amongst such institutions, I believe he will find that it is never given, nor can be;—and, if he will ask of persons who are in the habit of contributing to charities, he will find it is never claimed. It must be owing to S. A.'s being altogether unacquainted with the subject, that he asks the question. Men entrust their benevolences in confidence, and of the grounds of their confidence every man will proba-

bly judge for himself. Those who *have* contributed may, in all likelihood, be as competent to know upon what grounds, as S. A. who *has not*.

Many people, your correspondent says, are too apt to think our penal laws severe. He has a bad opinion of human nature, and thinks greater severity necessary to restrain it. I believe, however, those who are most acquainted with the history of the world and the human heart will rather agree that, in point of fact, penalties have never been effectual to prevent crime—that extreme rigor leads only to increase depravity—and that profligacies and vice are to be obviated, and even reclaimed, at least, in a great proportion of numbers, by wise and judicious means, tempering authority with kindness, and placing men in circumstances where their interests and daily habits favour and exercise none but virtuous practices and sentiments.

S. A.'s question about the president and vice-presidents, and his expressions about a decoy—his grounds for it in a name being wrong spelt, I do not conceive require me to descend to any reply, nor that a mind, like this gentleman's, capable of regarding such a plan through optics so minute, and with so jaundiced an eye, would readily lay his suspicions aside, or be able to conceive arguments founded on broad principles, and expanded views.

Detesting, as he declares he does, the name of misanthropy, I am at a loss to what other source I can trace the appellation of "officious interference," applied to the remedy of an existing evil, which all society feels and suffers. It is the common duty of every man to alleviate, as far as he can, the sufferings of his neighbour, or the evils of life. Officious interference is meddling in the concerns of others, who want not our assistance.—But what name, Mr. Urban, must be given to the interference of this gentleman with the British Settlement, if he would neither do good himself, nor can bear that others should, and will do all he can to prevent it?

Would to God, sir, he would rather interfere to aid than to hinder! that, instead of *asserting* that the starving poor may find employments, *he would provide them* for a number I can point out to him!—he will then have my thanks, and, I believe, those of the publick, and the blessings of those who are ready to perish. Yours, &c. R. YOUNG.

P. S.



P. S. S. A. terms the settlement a *den of thieves*—he should be informed, that a thief, after suffering the law, is a thief no longer. To call the asylum, where such who evince a beginning reformation, by resorting to voluntary labour, a den of thieves, evinces, indeed, an incorrigibly bad opinion of mankind.—What then would he say, if he saw in such a den of thieves, the resort of reformed profligates and criminals, looms, forges, turning machines, in use, and a variety of other mechanical arts regularly going on, the people chearful, subordinate, industrious, and happy? This would certainly stagger his philosophy; but I hope it would mend his heart.—Such has been the scene which the infancy of this plan exhibited at Walworth in the year 1791. R. Y.

Mr. URBAN, March 28.

AS the extension of every science depends, in a great measure, on the means of facilitating the attainment of it, I have long regretted that we have not had, among all our *botanical* publications, a complete set of cheap and accurate figures of *British plants*. There are not a few species, indigenous in our island, which, I believe, have never yet been figured; and the *icones* of those that have are generally executed in a style too expensive for the middling order of society: they are also often duplicates of former publications; so that if a person, who has a few botanical works in his possession, buys a new one, he is almost sure to find in it, perhaps, one-half of the plants which have been delineated in the former works. Yet the vegetable kingdom is so large a field for genius and industry, that the gentlemen who publish from it need not encroach on former publications: and it is much to be wished that contemporary publishers would agree to choose separate works in the flowery labyrinth of Botany. Thus may four or five distinct works on the subject of *British plants* come out together, not one of them interfering with any of the rest, and the whole of that useful and pleasing science be illustrated in the course of a very few years.

Mr. Curtis's *Flora Londinensis* is doubtless an excellent work, but too expensive to be in general use; and the long intervals of its publication make the completion of it in his life-time improbable, if not impossible. Mr. Sowerby's elegant work, "*English Bota-*

ny," if persevered in, will certainly be of the greatest utility; but, according to the plan now pursued, will take up nearly *twenty years* to complete it: and the *Flora Rustica* (a very indefinite title) may be continued upwards of *forty years*. Though the individual merit of each of the above works be far above my praise, it yet appears to me that their value would be much enhanced if each of the gentlemen concerned in them would confine his labours to a particular class of plants. For instance, if one author would publish figures of the *British grasses*; another confine himself to the whole, or a part, of the first 23 classes (except the grasses); and a third to the *cryptogamia* class, or a division of it, the publick would in a short time be in possession of a complete *British Flora*. In this case, a person fond of botany might subscribe to each of the works. But, according to the present plan, a person who subscribes to the whole is at an unnecessary expence, as well as delay, by having several repetitions of the same plant without much increasing his stock of species. The inconvenience of this method of publication, I think, must be apparent to every person who gives the subject a moment's thought; and it must, at the same time, injure each of the publishers, as there are many persons who will now subscribe to only one of the publications abovementioned, who would, if they were unconnected, subscribe to the whole.

A delineation of the *British fungi*, on a plan similar to the "*English Botany*," would be a great acquisition to the *English Flora*. Mr. Bolton's, though perhaps not containing one-half of that division of the *cryptogamia* class, sells at a price which many lovers of the science cannot afford. If Mr. Sowerby had leisure and inclination to favour the world with such a work, no man is better qualified; and I have no doubt it would be well received.

I am sorry Mr. Walcot did not continue his "*Plates of British Plants*;" which have great merit, both as to cheapness and accuracy. Perhaps the present moment would be more favourable to him, should he think proper to resume his labours.

A FRIEND TO BOTANY.

Mr. URBAN, March 3.  
I HAVE been a reader of your Magazine for fifty-six years, and often much



much entertained by many excellent essays, and am certain no apology is necessary, being well assured that it will give you and many of your readers pleasure and satisfaction if you will be kind enough to insert the following discovery, which may afford comfort to many who are rendered unhappy by a diminution of sight.

About the age of 65 a cataract came on in my left eye; and, about a year after, the other was affected in the same manner. I was then couched in the eye that was first affected, without the least benefit, and the other became so dim that it was quite useless as to reading the largest print, till by accident I met with an inscription on dark-blue glazed paper, written with white ink, which, to my great surprize, I found very legible; and have now procured a book, in which I have many things written in a strong plain hand, which I can read with ease. The ink is made with gum-water and flake-white finely powdered, and must be often shaken, even whilst you are writing, as the flake-white very soon subsides. A common pen will do very well for the writing. A bright yellow on dark-green paper is likewise easily read. Possibly these short hints may be improved; and I shall be very happy to see some observations and improvements made on them in your useful and instructing Repository. I have been informed, though I have not as yet made the experiment, that magnesia may be used in the preparation of the white ink instead of the flake-white.

AN ESSEX CLERGYMAN.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 13.

IT was with much concern\* that I read the epitaph upon Mr. Roe, in your last volume, p. 1192. Upon a little tour which I made into Derbyshire, in 1789, I met with that worthy and very intelligent man at Bakewell, and, in the course of my antiquarian researches there, derived no inconsiderable assistance from his zeal and civility. If he did not possess the learning of his namesake, your old and valuable correspondent, I will venture to declare, that he was not less influenced by a love and veneration for antiquity, many proofs of which he had given by his care and attention to the monuments in the church, which were committed to his charge; for he united the characters of sexton, clerk, singing-master, will-maker, and school-master.

\* We experienced the same sensation. E.D.

Finding that I was quite alone, he requested permission to wait upon me at the inn in the evening, urging, as a reason for this request, that he must be exceedingly gratified by the conversation of a gentleman who could read the characters upon the monument of *Vernon*, the founder of *Haddon house*; a treat he had not met with for many years. After a very pleasant gossip we parted, but not till my honest friend had, after some apparent struggle, begged of me to indulge him with my name.

I shall avail myself of this opportunity, Mr. Urban, with your leave, to transmit some of my church notes, &c. made upon this spot. In the chancel of Bakewell church is a beautiful and well-preserved table-monument of alabaster (covered with a wooden frame, at the instance of Mr. Roe, to protect it), with the following inscription upon its edge, in very singular characters, remarkably square, and probably the whim of the sculptor, as I do not remember to have ever seen any which resemble them. They were originally convex, but, being somewhat damaged, have, by the Rutland family, which intermarried with the last heir of the *Vernons*, been traced over with a black cement:

HIC IACET IOH'ES VERNON FILIVS  
ET HERES HENRICI VERNON QVI  
OBIIIT XII DIE MENSIS AVGVSTI  
ANNO D'NI M<sup>mo</sup> CCCCLXXVII CVI'  
ANIME P'PICIET D's.

On the East side of a chapel built by the *Vernons* is a fine table tomb, with three cumbent figures, with this inscription:

HERE LIETH S<sup>r</sup> GEORGE VERNON  
KNYGT DECEASED Y<sup>c</sup> DAYE  
OF AN<sup>o</sup> 156 . AND DAME  
MARGERET HIS WYFFE DOWGHT<sup>r</sup>  
TO S<sup>r</sup> GYLBERT TAYLEBOYS DE-  
CEASED Y<sup>c</sup> DAYE OF 156 .  
AND ALSO DAME MAWDE HIS  
WYFFE DOWGHT<sup>r</sup> TO S<sup>r</sup> RAPHE  
LANGEFO FOT (so in the original)  
DECEASED Y<sup>c</sup> DAYE OF  
AN<sup>o</sup> 156 . WHOSE SOLLES GOD  
P'DON.

The blanks here left are so in the original.

In the same chapel is a fine monument, of the time of Elizabeth, for the last heir of the *Vernons* who married into the Rutland family, and another for the *Manners's*, with a vast number of figures of their children whilst living, placed there by some odd caprice of the person who erected the monument, which



is finely preserved, and, in the Winter, inclosed by folding-doors. In the same chapel is the figure of a Norman knight in mail armour, but not cross-legged. Upon his helmet is inscribed **IHC NAZARĒN**; a fac-simile of which letters was traced off for me upon paper, by means of a roller of black lead, by Mr. Roe.

In the church-yard I copied the following inscription:

“Under this tomb lie the two wives of **JOHN DALE**, of Bakewell, Barber Surgeon, born at Sheldon. His first wife, Elizabeth, was the daughter of Godfrey Foljambe, of Bakewell; his second wife, Sarah, was the daughter of Bloodworth. . . . .”

The rest of the inscription only mentions what children he had by them, and is very much defaced, and difficult to read; the inclemency of the weather likewise prevented me from persevering in the attempt to transcribe it. On one side of the tomb are these lines:

“Know, posterity, that, on the 8th of Aprill, in the year of grace 1757, the rambling remains of the abovesaid John Dale were, in the 86th year of his pilgrimage, laid upon his two wives.

This thing in life might raise some jealousy,  
Here all three lie together lovingly;  
But from embraces here no pleasure flows,  
Alike are here all human joys and woes:  
Here Sarah’s chiding John no longer hears,  
And old John’s rambling Sarah no more fears.  
A period’s come to all their toylsome lives,  
The good man’s quiet, still are both his wives.”

In the church-yard is a very antient cross, something like that at Penrith, in Cumberland, but with a crucifix upon the top.

F. A. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Lewisham, Feb. 15.*

**I**N a late tour in Derbyshire I was much pleased with visiting a seat belonging to the Rutland family, called Haddon-hall, about a mile and an half from Bakewell, in that county. At present it is in a very ruinous condition, no one inhabiting it; but I think it as well worthy the observation of those who are fond of seeing antient seats as any I am acquainted with.

Not having sufficient time when I was there to make any particular remarks, I should esteem myself obliged if any of your numerous correspondents would insert a short account of it in your valuable Repository; and if the same was accompanied with a view, ever so roughly taken, it would perhaps give additional satisfaction to many of your

readers, and to none more than your constant one,

W. P.

\* \* \* Our correspondent will find his curiosity gratified by the accounts of this mansion by Mr. King, in *Archæologia*, VI. 346—359; and by Mr. Bray, in the second edition of his *Tour*; the substance of both, which are incorporated in the new edition of *Camden’s Britannia*, II. 314. Vivares engraved a N.W. view of it 1769, after a drawing taken by Smith 1744. The Society of Antiquaries are possessed of a number of drawings of it by the late Mr. Schnebbelie, with a full account of it; which, it is hoped, they will give to the publick as a Continuation of their “*Vetusta Monumenta*.” EDIT.

Mr. URBAN, *Oxford, March 5.*

**Y**OU will oblige me by your attention to one or two observations, suggested by the perusal of Polwhele’s *Historical Views*.—The tradition of Brutus’s landing at Totness coincides, I think, very happily with several other particulars in the old British story.—But have the inhabitants of Totness much reason to be pleased with Mr. Polwhele’s mode of expressing his ideas on this subject?

“The inhabitants of Totness describe Brutus as landing at that town, and point out the very stone on which he first set foot, when descending from his vessel: and, though the sea be now retired from Totness, yet the records of former ages instruct us, that it actually flowed up to the very walls of the town. These are remarkable coincidences: I had almost said, they are such as must carry conviction of the fact I have been asserting to every unprejudiced mind.—We have here the express declaration of the *Saxon Chronicle*; the tale of the *British Annalist*; and the Song of the Poet *Flavillan*; the traditional notions of the people of Totness, transmitted from the remotest ages to the present race; and a fact in *Natural History*; distinct in themselves—independent on each other, yet all meeting in the same point.—Though the *Saxon Chronicle*, singly taken, might not be admitted as decisive; yet, as strengthened by these collateral proofs, I cannot dispute its authority. Though the tradition of Totness might, in itself, be allowed no great weight, yet, as supported by the same *Chronicle*, we consider it with respect. The Monk of *Lincoln* was a stranger to Totness: he was ignorant of her traditions, and their enlivening relic. The inhabitants of Totness were unacquainted with the *Saxon Chronicle*: they were unconscious of its existence. Nor bath its fame, perhaps, yet reached the traditionists of this ancient town. Not less remote, I conceive, was the connexion between Geoffrey of Monmouth, and the Totnessians. Surely, no collusion between the



the parties can be supported. I will not insist any farther on this striking concurrence, though I cannot but remind the reader of the fact in Natural History, which proves the tradition to be partly true. The tradition, therefore, claims some credit: and, thus acquiring force, it communicates its influence to the Saxon Chronicle, and to the British Annals: and they all, mutually, corroborate each other."—pp. 5, 6.

Though I do not conceive that Mr. Polwhele, with all the circumstantial evidence he has so ingeniously and learnedly adduced, hath succeeded in establishing his favourite hypothesis of an Oriental Colonization of this Island *by sea*; yet, I am convinced that he has totally demolished what he calls the *Vulgar Theory*. He has certainly proved that the original inhabitants of Britain came not from the neighbouring Continent. Whoever will take the trouble to read his book, must, if unprejudiced, agree with him, that this Island was not colonized, at first, from Gaul: Mr. Polwhele; therefore, merits the thanks of the literary world for destroying the old hypothesis, even though he may have been unsuccessful in the fabrication of a *new* one D. D.

Mr. URBAN,

Hanbury, Staffordshire, March 15.

AS I am a constant reader of your Magazine, you will allow me to make a few remarks, *currente calamo*, on several passages in your last Supplement, relative to Mr. Polwhele's Historical Views. On this subject I observe two letters. The first, p. 1168, signed J. M. seems equally remarkable for the epistolary ease and elegance of the style, and the candour and liberality of the sentiment. But I am sorry to see a word, on which a great deal depends, misprinted. For *Armenia*, the very corner-stone of the argument, you read *America*. "The Saxon Chronicle, I presume from good authority (says Sir William Jones), brings the first inhabitants of Britain from Armenia." This unfortunate word, *Armenia*, you have printed *America*. I doubt not but Mr. Polwhele is greatly hurt at this error—doubtless an accidental one—as, suspicious of his hypothesis, he endeavours to shelter himself under authorities. Mr. Polwhele, indeed, appears to have been pressed into the service. He was influenced, I verily believe, by the hope of pleasing, or the fear of offending, some one or more of his Devonshire Worthies. This, perhaps,

is unfortunate. But to what higher authority could he possibly have recourse than that learned and ingenious Orientalist, Sir W. Jones? Sir W. Jones, on every subject of Eastern antiquities, is himself an host. To the writer of the second letter, p. 1170, Mr. Polwhele, I dare assert, feels no very lively sense of obligation. In the opinion of J. S. your critique is too severe, only "*in some points*." "J. S. is convinced that Mr. P's plan as to these Historical Views will not answer." "As to the type and paper, the work is one of the most inelegant ever published." "The ingenuity by which the Armenian hypothesis is conducted ought to have guarded it, if not from censure, yet from its acrimony." This is the language of J. S. a person who affects candour, whilst envy, I doubt not, is his chief incentive; who reluctantly allows Mr. Polwhele a considerable degree of literary reputation, that he may "hint a fault, or hesitate dislike," with some effect; who, probably, feels that he is himself vulnerable, and is, therefore, afraid to meet his antagonist face to face. The Critical Reviewer, by the discovery of his *personal enmity*, has evidently counteracted his own designs. Such open hostilities need not excite apprehension. It is not the sword of an open enemy, but the stiletto of the coward, that Mr. Polwhele has reason to dread. But why should he meet with abuse at all? He has injured no man's reputation. He has only exercised his critical acumen on a speculative point of history. And surely every man, who endeavours to investigate an abstruse question, has a right to expect a liberality of criticism rather than misrepresentation and insult. Whether the writer of this article believes in the Saxon Chronicle, or the evidence of Cæsar himself, is of little consequence to the publick. He only wishes the author of the Historical Views to be judged impartially and candidly at the bar of Criticism, and not to be condemned by the indirect attacks of *party spleen* or *personal enmity*. The sentence, with which J. S. concludes his letter, may too justly, be applied to himself. "Thus indirectly to cast a damp on the animation of a mind, even yet ardent for the perfection of its great work, notwithstanding it hath had so many difficulties to encounter, argues but little generosity, and may (not unfairly, perhaps,) be supposed to originate in private pique. Σχιζὺ Φιλίαν φθονος!"

H. B.

Mr.



Mr. URBAN, *Newcastle upon Tyne,*  
March 6.

A PASSAGE in your Review, p. 154, brings to my mind a circumstance which happened one severe frosty morning in January last. A gentleman of this place, on his road from London, having stopped to change horses, &c. at Bulmer's, the King's Head inn, Northallerton; just as the post-boy drove from the door, a poor starved robin-redbreast perched upon the fore-springs of the carriage, and now and then pecked against the windows. After they had got to the end of the town, the gentleman let down one of the fore-windows, and, to his surprize, poor Robin hopped in; and, having some crumbs of bread in one of his pockets, which he strewed upon the seat of the carriage, at the sight of them poor Robin fell to work, and eat them up very greedily. When the gentleman arrived at Darlington, he procured a cage, and brought Yorkshire Robin in triumph to Newcastle. The next day the gentleman had a number of acquaintances at dinner, &c. when the cage, and its feathered prisoner, was ordered to be brought into the room, and the following sentence was passed upon poor Robin: "that the cage should be carried into the garden, and the door to be opened for the bird to fly away." But it was with great reluctance that Robin left his new habitation.

What adds to the remarkableness of this circumstance is, a similar instance happened to the same gentleman, a few winters ago, on his road from York to Birmingham.

Yours, &c. M. D. J—DD.

Mr. URBAN, *March 20.*

READING, in p. 41, a *jeu d'esprit* of the worthy Mr. Cave, I recollected his intimacy with the Reverend Moses Browne (late chaplain of Morden College, Blackheath), and that I had a copy by me (taken by his permission from the originals) of two little pieces which passed between them; I think the date (as near as I can remember) was in October, 1749. If you think it worth insertion, you are welcome to it, as I venerate both their memories.

Yours, &c. W. A. WILLIS, M. D.

To Mr. MOSES BROWNE.

Good MOSES, say, what will you have brought to your house by master CAVE?

I know you love the the food that 's *stanch*;  
I'll send a fine *fresh* VENISON haunch:  
Suppose I add another dish,  
And send your wife some fine fresh FISH?  
MOSES, I know she likes *fish* well;  
Last night she did the secret tell,  
When, after *angling* all the day,  
I drank your *ale*. and *whiff'd* away:—  
The WINE 's already on the road,  
I trust it's *flavour* will prove good;—  
A *cordial* 'tis to *drooping* merit,  
I hope it will *revive* your spirit:  
Good wine fresh courage may inspire,  
Now string your long-forgotten lyre.—  
Tho' anxious cares disturb your breast,  
Some *future hour* may bring you rest;  
Shake balmy odours from his wings,  
To heal *misfortunes*, cruel *things*;  
Fix you in some pure calm retreat,  
Where you'll a happy *exit* meet;  
And, favour'd with a *tranquil* breast,  
*Serenely* sink to endless rest:  
This is the *end* I hope you'll have,  
So prays *sincere* yours, EDWARD CAVE.

To Mr. CAVE,

Good Master CAVE, my gen'rous friend,  
Where will your chain of *favours* end?  
My *honest* heart cannot conceal  
Th' *unbounded* gratitude I feel.  
'Tis true dark *cares* corrode my *breast*,  
A stranger long to *balmy* rest;  
How soon Heav'n may *reverse* the *scene*;  
How many hours may intervene,  
Before such *pleasing* prospects rise;  
I leave to *Him*, who is *all-wise*,  
Who, sitting at the *helm* above,  
Works *all* things for our *good*—through love.  
His awful *will* my soul *obeys*,  
And trusts to *Him* for *clearer* days.  
*Unclouded* may my *exit* be,  
Such be the *end* to *thee* and me.  
May this our *mutual* labours *crown*?  
So prays your grateful MOSES BROWN.

Mr. URBAN, *March 12.*

THAT the custom of decorating wells with boughs of trees, &c. p. 115, prevails in Staffordshire, may be seen in Plot's History of that county, p. 318. For a more particular account of this ceremony, Mr. Brand's Popular Antiquities may be consulted.

To *Selim*, p. 117, your readers are much obliged for the ingenious and very probable etymology of *shrub*. Might it not be added, that the Eastern *sherbet* is a similar liquor, and to be deduced from the same original?

We are informed by Struys, in his Voyages, that at Gammeron, a city on the borders of the Persian gulph, they use a liquor called *Palepunshen*, compounded of arak, sugar, and raisins, which



which has very destructive effects. It is not improbable, that, by some means or other, our *punch* may have been borrowed from this beverage.

Permit me, in return, to ask the origin of the phrase “to hold the nose to the grindstone.” S. E.

Mr. URBAN,

April 4.

EVERY friend to the diffusion of literature and the improvement of science must wish success to publications, possessing sufficient merit to entitle them to that distinction, and rejoice in affording them every possible encouragement. At the same time, it cannot be denied, that, whilst actuated by a disposition so liberal towards authors and compilers, the publick have an undisputable claim to expect from them a display of their grateful sense of the obligation, by a strict and punctual adherence to their original proposals, excepting some just and satisfactory reason can be assigned for deviation.

I am induced to make these remarks in consequence of observing the innovations which have of late years been made by several authors in the long-accustomed mode of publication, which, though to some it may answer a temporary purpose, if persevered in, will, I am fully persuaded, ultimately tend to the infinite detriment of such as wish to preserve the characters of men of honour and reputation, as well as future authors and their publishers, by entirely depriving the publick of that confidence in the parties which alone can ensure them permanent success.

That, in some cases, an alteration of the original plan is not only excusable, but highly necessary and meritorious, your respectable Miscellany and some others are examples; few persons, I trust, regretting the increase of size and price, when it is evident that ample amends is made in the variety and intrinsic value of the articles contained in them.

The practice, which has lately been adopted by some, of requiring a sum of money to be deposited merely for the privilege of subscription, I cannot consider as justifiable, though in this instance it may be alleged, that every person is at liberty to accede to, or reject, the terms; but what I particularly mean to allude to is, where authors of works, published periodically, after having exhibited their proposals, and for some time shewed a disposition of adhe-

ring to them, deeming themselves secure of a continuance of their subscribers (few wishing to be in possession of an imperfect work), take the liberty of suddenly advancing their price, and that sometimes without condescending to assign any cause, offering the smallest apology, or making any addition to the quantity of letter-press, or number of plates, to furnish an apparent justification of such an imposition. From motives of delicacy, and hoping the hint here given will have a due effect on the rapacity of these gentlemen, I decline enlarging on the subject at present, or elucidating it by distinctly pointing out the parties; but, if not attended to, shall esteem it as rendering the publick an essential service, in conjunction with some friends who feel themselves equally aggrieved, and are equally determined to adopt a more open, and, I sincerely hope, effectual, mode of remedying an evil which, from some very recent instances, *appears to have increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished*, and for the success of my endeavours doubt not but I shall have the hearty good wish and assistance of every author and publisher of real respectability.

F. K.

Mr. URBAN,

March 10.

AS a young Meteorologist, and constant reader of your Magazine, I address this to you, and to Mr. Holt, of *Walton*, near Liverpool.—That gentleman, I observe, has (in his Diaries for Dec. 1793, and January 1794), confined his statements to observations on the barometer, thermometer, wind, and weather. In his *last* communications to you, I see he has introduced some hygrometric ones—and says, “the hygrometer is of whip cord, 14 feet long, according to *Dalton’s Observations*.” Not having them by me, nor knowing where to procure them, I should feel myself obliged to Mr. Holt, if in your next publication he would specify the mode of constructing the instrument he uses, and the scale he applies to it. And, if he would add to the above the method whereby he calculates the evaporation of the aggregate fall of water into the pluviometer or rain-gauge, in any given time, he would confer a farther favour on ESSEXIAN.

Mr. URBAN,

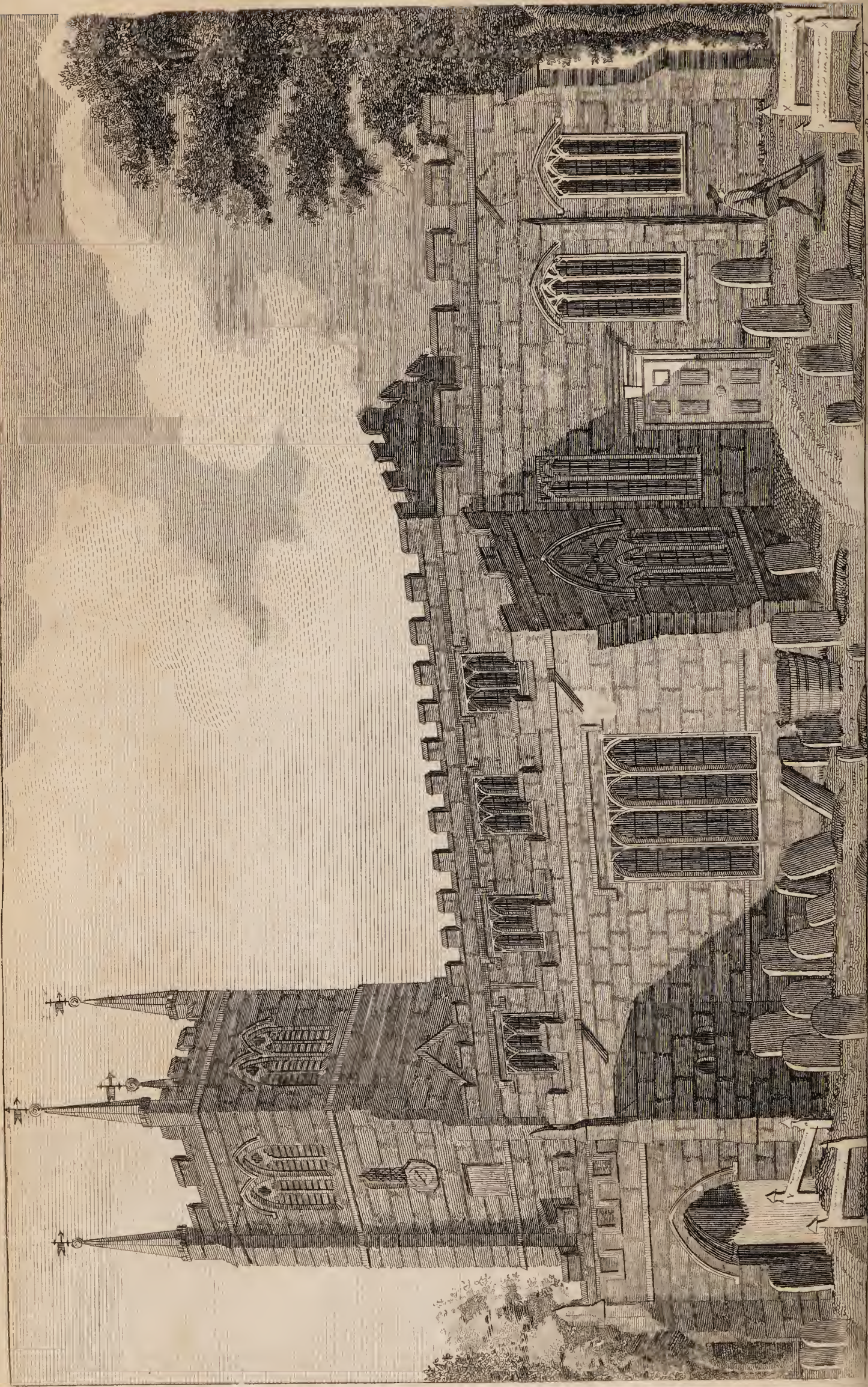
Lewes, 22 Jan.

YOUR correspondent X. Y. (LXIII. 1031.) has made some remarks on Mr.











Mr. Romaine's Notes, which accompany the very neat edition of the Bible which was printed by J. W. Pasham, in 1776. He objects to the translation which Mr. R. gives of קדוש יהוה, Exod. xxviii. 36. And that, instead of 'Holiness to the Lord,' he would read *the Holy one of Jehovah*. Your correspondent supposes "that no one will contend that Aaron was the Holy one of Jehovah;" and upon this ground he thinks that Mr. R. is mistaken in his translation.

But it ought to be considered, sir, that the whole of the Mosaic dispensation was 'a shadow of good things to come,' Heb. x. 1. Col. ii. 17. And that Aaron, the High Priest, was an eminent type of the Lord Messiah, Heb. v. 4. and is therefore called קדוש יהוה, Ps. cvi. 16. So that the inscription on the High Priest's mitre, קדוש יהוה, at once expressed the nature and dignity of the office which Aaron sustained; and also the *qualifications* necessary for every acceptable worshipper of the Lord of Hosts, who are, God says, למקדש, "my sanctified ones," Isa. xlii. 3. and which can only be obtained by faith in the Lord of life and glory, Heb. v. 5. Rev. i. 6.

JOSEPH.

Mr. URBAN, March 9.  
THE account, in your last Magazine, relative to Lady Mary Wortley Montague's Letters, is, in general, strictly true. I was intimately acquainted with the whole transaction, and saw the correspondence that passed between my friend Mr. Sowden and the noble Family concerned in the business. In one respect, I am persuaded that your correspondent, CUIQUE SUUM, is mistaken; which is, in his supposition, that the family suspected the letters to have been published with Mr. Sowden's knowledge. They could not, I apprehend, entertain any such suspicion. The doubts, that have been suggested with regard to the authenticity of these letters, are perfectly groundless. A. K.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 21  
BLETCHLEY, in the county of Bucks. (see plate II.) is a very considerable village, 1 mile S. W. of Fenny Stratford;—its situation is healthy, but low.

The only thing in it worthy of observation is the church; which is a noble structure.—Between the years 1704, and 1707, Browne Willis, esq. LL. D. contributed largely towards the repairing and beautifying it; of which he was patron, and to which he gave a set of communion-plate. Yours, &c. W. P---W.

Mr. URBAN, Sha, Feb. 21.

"Churches and cities (which have diseases like to men),

Must have like death that we have."

RETURNING, a few summers since, through the county of Somerset, from a visit to a respected friend, I spent a few hours at Glastonbury in contemplating the spot where stood the once famous abbey, whose venerable remains still strike the mind with so much awe. But, in all probability, the rapacity of modern times will soon render 'these ancient ruynes' like 'the baseless fabric of a vision,' and 'leave not a wreck behind.' I saw, Mr. Urban, with astonishment, those foundations, which pious though mistaken zeal dedicated to the service of the Most High, and which it fondly hoped would have remained till Time itself should be no more, dug up; and much of those walls, which were continually to resound with loud Hallelujahs, destroyed: for what?—can you believe it?—to repair the public roads. I saw the grave sacrilegiously violated and disturbed; that earth, with which were mingled the ashes of many illustrious characters, cruelly ransacked for the poor consideration of stones, and the dead themselves forbidden to rest in peace.—To defend the Monastic Institution, would be absurd; to point out its many abuses, would now be equally useless; but in the dark ages of ignorance it afforded to the arts and sciences an asylum, which would elsewhere have been sought in vain; and preserved those many volumes of classic literature which are now so highly and deservedly esteemed.—Let these considerations procure the Monastic ruins a protection; let them be left to the mouldering hand of Time; let them stand as beacons to warn succeeding generations, that, when the end of an institution is violated and perverted, that institution itself shall speedily be done away.

Having a partiality for the remains of former ages, and wishing to draw information



formation from the example and instruction of those who are gone before, the acquisition of a coin or medal I always consider as an acquisition of pleasure, or whatever else may cause me to search more narrowly into the characters, and become more intimately acquainted with the lives, of those to whom it refers. Hence, what could be procured was procured at Glastonbury. Among other things, dug up there, was a brass seal, an impression of which (fig. 5.) is herewith sent. An explanation will be esteemed a particular favour by  
Yours, &c. OBADIAH.

MR. URBAN,

April 5.

AFTER a long absence from my books and papers, I resume my remarks on the, "Reliques of Ancient Poetry."

P. xxxiv. In the account of the calls of serjeants in 19<sup>th</sup> E<sup>l</sup>iz (Dugdale, Orig. "Jurid. p. 124.) it is said:—Here must be *mynstrells* and trumpeters att this feast, without the hall, playing att eve-rie course." This mention of them occurs earlier in the reign of Elizabeth than any adduced by Dr. P. Minstrels are also incidentally mentioned, at an earlier period of that reign, in D'Ewes's Journals (p. 220), where, "on the question touching the bill of *vagabonds*, it was resolved, that the words, *minstrells*, bearwards, pedlars, &c. should not be put out of the bill." The company, in which they appear, shews how greatly they had degenerated from their original character.

P. li. A similar story to this of the Anglo Saxon Poet, Cædmon, is related by Quintilian (de Instit. Orat. lib. i. cap. 10.) of Themistocles. "Unde etiam ille mos, ut in convivis, post cœnam, circumferretur lyra: cujus cum se peritum Themistocles confessus esset; ut verbis Ciceronis utar, *habitus est indocior*." The like custom is mentioned by Morley (introd. to Pract. Music, cited by sir J. Hawkins, on Walton's Angler, p. 236): "Supper being ended, and music books, according to custom, being brought to table, the mistress of the house presented me with a part, earnestly requesting me to sing. But when, after many excuses, I protested I could nor, every one began to wonder," &c. In Pindar's time, the harp was carried round the table:

Ἀγλαΐζειναι δὲ καὶ  
μυσικὰς τὴν αἰσῶν

οἷα παιζόμεν, φίλαν  
ἀνδρὲς ἀμφὶ θάμα  
τραπέζαν ———

Olymp. I.

It is alluded to in that law of Solon: *τα Ὀμηρεν ἐξ υποβολῆς ραψώδισθαι, οἷον ὅπῃ οὗ πρῶτον ἐλήξεν, ἐκεῖθεν ἀρχεσθαι τὸν ἐπομῆνον.* (Diogen. Laërt. lib. i. p. 14.), and is retained by the modern Athenians, Harris's Philolog. Enquir. p. 3. chap. 3.

P. 3. The lord warden of the Marches was to prevent hunting in the opposite realm. Gough's Camden, v. iii. p. 199.

P. 4. On the battle of Otterbourne see ibid. v. iii. p. 247.

P. 6. "The chyld may rue that ys  
"unborn:"—so in "Lord Cromwell,"  
"When, God doth know, the infant yet  
unborn

Will curse the time the abbeyes were  
pull'd down.

Tonson's edit. 1728. vol. ix. p. 169.

P. 8. "Then sayd the doughte Doglas  
Unto the lord Persé,  
To kyll all thes gilltless men  
Alas! it wear great pitté."

In 1643, a war broke out, on a personal quarrel of the chiefs, between two Indian tribes in Connecticut: the two armies met in a large plain, and halted within bow-shot of each other. A parley was proposed by Ungas, and agreed to by Myantonomo. The Sachems met, and Ungas addressed his enemy as follows:—"You have a great many brave men;—so have I:—you and I have quarrelled; but these warriors, what have they done?—Shall they die to avenge us? No.—Come like a brave man, as you pretend to be, and let us fight. If you kill me, my men shall be yours." &c. (Morfe's American Geography, p. 235).

P. 14. "He knyled and fought on hys knee."

"Si succiderit, de genu pugnabit." Seneca, quoted by Montaigne, tom. i. p. 320.

P. 16. "I have an hondrith captains in  
Ynglonde,  
As good as ever was hee."

The same spirit dictated the Spartan reply, which I give in the "vieux Gaulois" of Montaigne. "Les ambassadeurs Thraciens, consolans Archileonide mere de Brusidas, de la mort de son fils, & le haut louans, jusques à dire, *qu'il n'avoit point laissé son pareil*: elle refusa cette louange privée & particuliere, pour la rendre au public: "Ne me dites pas cela," repliqua-t-elle, "je sais que la ville de Sparte a plusieurs citoyens plus



*plus grands & plus vaillans qu'il n'étoit.*"  
Tom. i. p. 425.

P. 38. The cruelties exercised against the Jews, for this most improbable calumny (though as old as Apion, who asserts that the Jews every year fatten a Greek and eat him, Joseph. c. Apion. p. 475.), form one of the most disgusting features in the picture of human superstition. The tradition, upon which this ballad appears to be founded, is thus given by Leland, (Collect. vol. I. p. 267). "A. D. 1255. Distracti sunt Judæi Lincoln' numero xviii. per vicos & plateas civitatis, ac deinde suspensi, propter Hugonem, puerum Christianum, quem nequiter & miserabiliter crucifixerunt apud Lincoln'." A similar story is the subject of a very scarce book, entitled, "Historia de infantulo in civitate Tridentinâ per Judæos raptò, atque die Parasceues crudelissimè necatò, & subter flumen cadavere demersò." Romæ, per Bartol. Guldinberg. Sultz. 1600. LXXIV. For, we are not to suppose these barbarities the growth of one country. Le Gendre (in his entertaining *Essai sur les mœurs des François*, p. 131. 133.) traces them in his country. L'Enfant (Hist. Council of Constance, vol. II. p. 386.) finds them in Germany, as Mrs. Piozzi (Travels, vol. II. p. 268.) does in Italy; and Strahlenberg (Descr. of Siberia) in Poland; where, as Polnitz relates (in his *Memoirs*), there is at Prague a golden cross at the bridge, which the Jews were compelled to erect, as a punishment for having crucified a Christian infant on Easter-day. Nor was this imputation confined to one sect: religious disputes will ever cause a repetition of the same falsehoods. Thus, in 1557, the Papists in France accused the Protestants of killing and eating children. Burnet, Hist. Reform. vol. II. p. 331; and, in Charles II's reign, Lord Arlington was charged by the Whigs with supporting Colonel Fitzpatrick, 'whose mother was hanged in the late wars, for murdering several English Protestants, and making candies of their fat.' Chandler's Parl. Debates, Vol. I. p. 60. A story which, however absurd, Ludlow (Memoirs, p. 187) is bigot enough to relate, after having softened it down to "she said she would make candles," &c.

P. 39. "The rain runs down through Mirry-land tounce,

Sae dois it doune the Pa:

Sae dois the lads of Mirry-land tounce."

i. è. the lad's blood; it should therefore be printed with the mark of the genitive case; and may be illustrated by the following passage from Chevy Chase:

"But it wæs marvele, and [an] the rede blude ronne not,  
As the reane doys in the stret."

P. 42. Homer makes his heroines skilful surgeons:—

Ξανθὴν Ἀγαμέδην,  
Ἡ τοσα φάρμακα ᾗδ', ὅσα τρέφει εὐρεία  
χθών. Iliad. λ. 740.

In the *Odyssey*, Helen gives Telemachus a preparation of opium, which she had from Polydamna (*many-killing*, a good name for a physician), the wife of an Ægyptian. lib. iv. 227. In the *Ed-da*, the Goddess Eira is physician to the Gods. Northern Ant. v. ii. p. 96.

Mr. URBAN, *Bishops Waltham, Feb. 28.*  
NOT recollecting to have seen the inclosed token engraved, I send a sketch of it, (*fig. 6.*) which, if you think proper, may fill the corner of a miscellaneous plate. T. W. KNOTT.

Mr. URBAN, *Chelsea, March 19.*  
LAST winter one of the Westminster-School tickets of admission for the play being put into my hand, I took notice of the motto affixed to it, and at first sight felt pleased at its seeming propriety. IN PATRIAM POPULUMQUE; which for a moment I conceived to indicate the general good resulting to our Country from a seminary so noble and important. That such was the intention of whoever selected the passage, there can be no doubt: but it soon occurred to me, that there was some error in the business. I therefore took down a Horace, and found that in CARM. Lib. III. Od. VI. 17. the whole sentence ran thus:

Fœcunda culpæ sæcula, nuptias  
Primum iniquavêre & genus, & domos:  
Hoc fonte derivata clades

IN PATRIAM POPULUMQUE fluxit—

which, as the plainest version at hand, and as truth needs no flowers of eloquence, please to take the following, from the ingenious KIT SMART:

"The times, fertile in wickedness, have in the first place polluted the marriage-state; and thereby the issue and families: from this fountain, *perdition* being derived, has overwhelmed the Nation and People."

In the name of goodness, Mr. Urban, what could all this have to do with a suggestion of the blessings and advantages



tages derived from Westminster-School? *Didum sat erit sapientibus*; and in future, I hope, if no better citation can be found, that the following similar and more appropriate one may stand as their motto on the play-bills, &c. &c. in order to justify an institution of such extensive moment, and so very ably and happily superintended, by men of virtue, wisdom, and piety.

The passage, I mean, is from Juvenal's excellent Satire XIV. 70.

PATRIÆ CIVEM POPULOQUE:

and there the whole runs thus:

Illud non agitas, ut sanctam filius omni  
Aspiciat sine labe domum, vitioque caren-  
tem?

Gratum est, quod PATRIÆ CIVEM, PO-  
PULOQUE dedisti,

Si facis ut Patriæ sit idoneus; utilis agris;  
Utilis & bellorum & pacis rebus agendis.

which, for want of better English, let me give you in the words subjoined:

"Are you not solicitous, that your son should behold your household well-ordered, spotless, and free from vice? How acceptable must it be to have *given a citizen to his country and to the people*, by rendering him fit for general affairs, useful to his native soil, and equally expert in negotiating war or peace!"

With every sentiment of respect for one of the most venerable institutions in the world, an exuberant fountain of sound learning, and the parent of many honours to our land, I am yours \*\*\* B.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 21.

I CANNOT but lament your having inserted, p. 6, Iota's censures on Mr. Professor Symonds's Observations on the present English version of the four English Gospels. His remarks favour surely both of ill-nature, and of minute and invidious criticism.

Egotism, such as really deserves censure, consists, I apprehend, not in the mere use of "the tall single-lettered pronoun," but in the general sentiment expressed. He only, I conceive, if any one, may deserve to be stigmatized with the harsh appellation of an "obtruding pedant," and to be found guilty of the high crime of "egotism in print," who boasts too proudly, in express and repeated terms, of his own deeds, his own writings. But this description surely will not apply to the passage quoted from the Professor. It breathes, on the contrary, the sentiments of modesty and diffidence. It acquaints us, that, from an unwillingness "to presume too much upon the indulgence of his readers, he determined to contract his original

plan," and not to publish, as yet, the whole of his observations.

Having thus to speak of his first design, and of the subsequent alteration of his plan, I do not really conceive how the Professor could well avoid expressing himself as he has done, and becoming an egotist in "pronouns." In sentiment I contend that he is not. Odious as "the tall pronoun" and all its *relatives* are to your correspondent, even he, probably, would find it difficult to express the same sentiments without falling into the same egotism in words. When speaking of oneself, it is natural, and almost unavoidable, to use words which expressly denote that which we speak of. I doubt much whether, though we should suppose that this obnoxious passage was "coolly revised" by its author, he may yet be supposed to have discovered what our keener critic so severely censures; and I am the rather inclined to acquit him wholly of designed egotism, even in words, because I consider my own offences, in my present short letter, as affording a direct case in point. Studious, as I may naturally be supposed to have been, to avoid, as far as possible, after the strictures of your correspondent (who can tell exactly that "*I* occurs seven times, *me* once, *my* four times, in a single sentence"), the repeated use of the offensive pronoun, I yet perceive that I have repeatedly been guilty of the heinous fault which he so particularly objects to. The reason, however, again seems to me to be plain. I have been delivering my own sentiments; I have been speaking of myself; and I have therefore naturally used, even repeatedly, the correspondent personal pronoun.

In fact, these egotisms in expression occur continually even in the most applauded writers. They sometimes apologize for them, but they at the same time use them—from finding themselves under a necessity of doing so.

I cannot indeed but think farther also, that, even in any case, the merit of the Professor as a Layman, and as called more immediately to other pursuits, in having yet dedicated so many hours to the study of the Scriptures, ought to have restrained your correspondent from noticing expressions which, were we to grant them to be errors, would yet be light and trivial faults; faults in words only.

I wish that similar sentiments, and a due respect for the Professor (who is distinguished



distinguished for his superior knowledge of Agriculture and Commerce as well as for his elegant taste and acquirements, and has profited more than most men of the age by his very extensive and repeated travels), had restrained you also, Mr. Urban, from admitting into your very reputable Miscellany, a letter which I cannot think, with its author, tends "to promote the instructive and the agreeable."

Since it has been otherwise, I trust that you will, on the principles of common justice, admit another statement also; and, by inserting this, oblige your constant reader,  
OXONIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *March 12.*  
YOUR correspondent *Iota*, p. 26, has endeavoured to hold up Dr. Symonds to ridicule, by quoting a sentence from him as a proof of the Professor's egotism. But surely the mere speaking of himself in the first person singular is not sufficient to fix this charge on a writer, even though the personal pronoun should occur seven times in a sentence. There is no egotism without vanity or self-conceit. It argues great unacquaintance with language and good writing, not to know that the singular number is often more modest than the plural. Of this *Iota's* letter is a proof. His *we* is much more assuming than the sentence he has quoted. And the reason is evident: it insinuates that his own opinion is that of the publick; an assumption that, I think, will not be allowed him; for, there is nothing in the manner of Dr. Symonds's speaking of the plan of his work that implies vanity. On the whole, I must think that the worthy, but learned, Professor, has been very uncandidly treated in being thus dragged into public notice; and I would recommend to *Iota* to adopt some other way of being instructive and agreeable; for, this is too much at his own expence.

Yours, &c. ILLE EGO.

Mr. URBAN, *March 1.*  
ALL persons of true taste must congratulate each other on the valuable acquisition to the present age in the inimitable engravings from the original drawings of Hans Holbein, in the possession of his Majesty. Their being thus offered to the publick reflects an honour at once upon the royal liberality of sentiment, upon the engraver Mr. Bartolozzi, who is, however, above my praise; and upon Mr. Chamberlain, the

editor. I hope the exertions of the latter will be rewarded by an extensive demand, equal to the singular merit of the work which, in my opinion, stands as yet unrivalled.

I beg leave, through the channel of your Magazine, to suggest to the valuable Editor of Holbein's Drawings, that there exists a most beautiful collection of drawings of Portraits, much in the style, and perhaps from the pencil, of Holbein, (I may be deceived in the last conjecture, as I write from a distant recollection,) in the country residence of the Earl of Carlisle, at Castle-Howard in Yorkshire.—This collection, where-with one of the rooms is adorned, consists of masterly sketches of the principal persons of the Court of France, and, I apprehend, of that Court at a period coëval to the reign of our King Henry VIII. This circumstance, and their being executed in a masterly manner, would render them a most valuable continuation of Holbein's Drawings now publishing, if Mr. Chamberlain, or any other person equally qualified, could be induced to have them engraved by so masterly a hand as that of Mr. Bartolozzi. The consent of the noble Proprietor, after so liberal an example given by his Majesty, is not to be doubted; at the same time, the publick would acknowledge it as a favour at his hands.

The drawings in question I saw several years since, in frames and under glasses, when viewing that magnificent structure, situated 12 or 13 miles from York.—It might tend to their better preservation, were they, like those in the Royal Collection, taken out of the frames, and bound up in one or two volumes. If any of your numerous correspondents can favour the publick, through the channel of your Magazine, with an authentic description of these drawings, and ascertain the Artist by whom they were done, he would confer an obligation upon several of your readers, especially upon your constant reader and well-wisher,

PALÆOPHILUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb. 20.*  
LET me return my hearty thanks to the author of "*Eremita*," and our honest friend *Master Shallow*, for their entertaining and instructive Poetry. And if you will insert the following short Parody, it will be highly gratifying to

AAHΘEIA.

"———As



“———As I was reading in my study,  
My Rector with his gown and cassock on,  
With a silk hatband and a fine large wig—  
Scarf—down to his very ancles—  
With bloated face and carbuncles on nose,  
And sturdy in his walk, came in—he look’d  
As if he thought of turning me away.—  
So came my Rector ———.”

HAMLET.

Mr. URBAN, *Cowbitt, March 10.*  
IT is hoped you will not deem the following reflections unsuitable to the present situation of things. If any of the members of the Established Church, or of the Dissenters, are greater friends to Republicanism than to our excellent Constitution, they are not good subjects, nor, indeed, good Christians; for, true Christianity tends to promote, among all denominations of Christians, peace, good order, and a due submission to the civil power; for, St. James tells us, “where envying and strife is, there is confusion and every evil work.” It is not by irreligion, rancour, or violence, by a factious spirit, or any revengeful passions whatsoever; it is not by these, but by piety and benevolence alone, that nations or individuals can be blest. Must it not, therefore, concern every truly religious man, who is a worshiper of God, and a friend to humanity and his country, to see any rank of men in this nation ready to encourage the rights of man, equality, and the Republican principles of the French? I shall apply to our present case the arguments of Mr. Addison in his Free-holder, at the end of No 5. “And are these such desirable blessings, that an honest man would endeavour to arrive at them, through the confusions of a civil war, and the blood of many thousands of his fellow-subjects? On the contrary, the arguments for our steady, loyal, and affectionate, adherence to King George, are so evident from this single topic, that if every Briton, instead of aspiring after private wealth and power, would sincerely desire to make his Country happy, his present Majesty would not have a single mal-content in his whole dominions.”

P. S. I am glad that your ingenious correspondent Selim, p. 117, has observed from Buxtorf and Castellus, that ‘shield’ is right, Job xxxix. 23. And I am of opinion, that the venerable simplicity, and propriety in general, of our present Translation, will not easily be exceeded.

Yours, &c,

J. M.

Mr. URBAN,

*Carlisle, Feb. 10.*

IN my last paper on the subject of the generation of air from water, I took notice that our modern chemists are beginning to introduce the erroneous principles of the new aërial philosophy into the practice of physic and I now beg leave, agreeable to my promise, to point out the folly of the attempt. Mr. Lavoisier’s Theory of Air is, if possible, more absurd when applied to the practice of physic than in the chemical department. The lungs, in their natural healthy state, are supposed, by the advocates of this theory, to absorb oxygen gas, or the acidifying principle, into the system. In consumptions, this essential organ becomes diseased, inflamed, with tubercles and ulcerations, and, in some cases, they are very much wasted or destroyed. Now, when this organ is labouring under this extreme disease, it is supposed by Dr. Beddoes to perform its office more powerfully than in health: for, it is then said to receive so great a quantity of pure air into the blood as to produce disease. Is it possible, Mr. Urban, that any person, of common sense, can believe that this organ, in the extremity of disease, should do its office more effectually than when in health?—Yet this he must believe, if he admits the reasoning of Dr. Beddoes on the subject.

Dr. Beddoes’ object is to counteract this pure air, or acescent principle, in the blood, the superabundance of which he supposes to produce the disease. Hence, acescent milk, called butter-milk, and the different acids, with vegetable food, which have been hitherto prescribed by the most judicious physicians, must be highly injurious. On the contrary, the highest animal food and butter, which neutralized the acidity of the milk, must be made use of.

But, under the influence of this extraordinary theory, the caustic, volatile, alkali would be the grand remedy, the complete specific; for, the aërial acid being taken from the volatile alkali, it may all be formed into inflammable air; so that, when the oxygen gas and it meet in the circulation, they will form (according to the principles of modern aërial philosophy) that mild, bland liquor, called water.

Therefore, in consumptions, all high and alkalescent liquors should be given; rum, brandy, and even spirit of wine. In all our former theories of this disease, how strangely must our ignorant fore-

fathers



fathers have been deceived!—The true *phthisis pulmonalis* was generally supposed by them to be most incident to those constitutions in which the principles of life were the weakest, particularly in scrophulous habits, and at a time when the human frame is weakened by growing too fast—after fevers also, and profuse evacuations, which must have carried off this great poison, pure air. It was farther supposed, that the disease was excited and brought into action by such persons breathing an atmosphere, containing little pure air, in large towns. But, in order to counteract this disposition to the disease, we ought, according to the Doctor's theory, to send our patients from the pure country-air into the most impure and crowded cities—their food should be such as to counteract acescency, viz. high animal-food, spirits, and particularly, salted meat, as it has a high alkaliescent tendency. And which, both the food and medicines above-mentioned, would, according to Dr. Priestley, form this obnoxious pure air into fixed air; for this, he says, is always generated by the union in their nascent state.

Another writer introduces the theory into the sea-scurvy; and here we are told, that acids are necessary to let loose, according to him and Dr. Beddoes, the pure air which they are supposed to be formed of. Therefore, as there is supposed to be too little oxygen gas in the blood in the sea-scurvy, from the use of food of too alkaliescent a nature, such as salted animal food, &c.; and therefore, when there is too much of it in the blood in consumptive patients, alkaliescent food, salt meat, &c. would be the most proper—but enough, surely, of such absurdities.

I will close my arguments with the following observations. If this oxygen gas is really received into the blood, and if it is the active principle which stimulates the heart, &c. and if it is the acidescent principle; then all acids (since we are told that acids are decomposed in the circulation) would be the strongest stimulating food that an animal could receive: and that phlogistic bodies, the caustic volatile and fixed alkalis, spirits, animal food, &c. would be the most sedative:—that a man might get drunk with vinegar, and sober himself by drinking rum or brandy; nay, that the *sedative*, caustic, volatile, alkali would change the high *stimulating* acidescent food into that mild, bland body,

water; or, according to Dr. Priestley, into fixed air.—So, all philosophy, chemistry, and medicine, nay, even common sense and reason, are fairly kicked out of doors by our learned aërialists.

But, as oxygen gas, they allow, is not all imbibed by the lungs, a part being changed into fixed air, (I say the whole); therefore, according to them, that essential organ, the lungs, the investigation of whose purpose in the animal œconomy need to exercise the ingenuity of our forefathers, is now discovered to be for the discharging of CHARCOAL, and of the animal system!—Permit me, Mr. Urban, to conclude with the following exclamation: I will not say—*O tempora, O mores!* but, *O Philosophia!*—*Philosophia, O!*—

\*\*\* P. S. In the Index Indicatorius of your Magazine for last month, I observe, Mr. Urban, that one of your correspondents, under the signature of L. has made some enquiries more particularly from me, and, as I suppose the enquiry to be for no other purpose than to procure information, I will most willingly give him the following answer: “Silver, in the process of cupellation, is exposed to a strong heat, in order to turn the lead, which it is still mixed with, into litharge; during the process, the lead will be calcined, and in its calcination it will imbibe pure air. Its ebullition will be owing to its imbibing the air, and to its expelling a part of the water of the air, or its water of composition, which is not wholly imbibed by the litharge: the great heat of the mass will also contribute to the ebullition. As to the process of turning cast into malleable iron, I must refer this correspondent to my Chemical Essays, lately published by Faulder in Bond-Street, wherein I have treated very largely on the subject, and which, I hope, will fully answer his queries.

Yours, &c. ROBERT HARRINGTON.

Mr. URBAN, March 23.

THE controversy between Miss Seward and Mr. Boswell was spreading to a wonderful extent. Multitudes of your correspondents ranged themselves on the side of one or other of the combatants, as love of the fair, or love of fame, or love of truth, or some other affection, influenced them. The heroes of antiquity engaged in the contest. Hector, p. 34, *spontaneously* advanced to the assistance of Boswell, who pretended



tended that Diomed was also his auxiliary. But Glaucus, p. 120, refuted the vain boast, and, with Dr. Clarke on his side, attacked the Scot with advantage. Whilst the rage of war was thus spreading, you, Mr. Urban, like Jupiter on Mount Olympus, held forth your *golden scales*, intent on the *sum* of things. In one is put the Amazon; in the other, the uncourteous Boswell, smiling scorn at his fair antagonist. And now you lift the balance: and first one scale preponderates, and the other is proved light; then the latter has the advantage, and the former kicks the beam. Now, a myrtle-sprig and a dead duck, thrown successively into each scale, occasion a fresh alteration of the balance, and excite the hopes and fears of all beholders. Till at length you, Mr. Urban, anxious for both the combatants, put an end to the fight, p. 120, by a few words; which, as the great arbiter, it is very easy for you to do.

Hi motus animorum, atque hæc certamina  
tanta,

Pulveris exigui jactu compressa, quiescunt.

Yours, &c.

LIBRA.

Mr. URBAN, *March 8.*

I SHALL be obliged to any of your correspondents, for information, through your useful Magazine, upon what account Sir Thomas Moor, knight, who lived in the reign of George the First, received his title. This gentleman lived in the county of Surrey, and wrote a Play, called ‘*Mangora King of the Timbusians, a Tragedy*,’ which was acted at the Theatre, in Lincoln’s-Inn-Fields, in the year 1717, with no success.

Perhaps the following story may afford some entertainment to your readers, at the present crisis. It was originally written with a view of giving a lively description of a set of people in the world, called *Levellers*.

“There were a set of jovial, well-rigged, spruce sailors, whose hearts being elate with victory, and their pockets full of prize-money, had got together in the garden of a public-house, dancing and merry-making.

“Among many spectators, there were five or six chimney-sweepers, who, vexed to the soul, and envious of the mirth and neat appearance of the sailors, immediately caballed together to do something to interrupt their happiness; and, having agreed upon the means, at once mingled in dance among the honest tars, saying, that, though they were not so clean, they would soon make the poor sailors as black as themselves.

“The consequence, however, of this insolence of the chimney-sweepers was a most hearty drubbing from the provoked tars.”

H. K.

Mr. URBAN, *Sarum, March 18.*

THERE is every reason to believe that a perspective view of the choir of Salisbury Cathedral\* (reckoned the finest Gothic building in this country) would be very acceptable to many readers of the Gentleman’s Magazine, at least to all lovers of Gothic architecture, and particularly to ANTIQUARIUS W—.

Mr. URBAN, *March 31.*

THE preservation of the life of an individual is a matter of some moment; but the preservation of the morals is still more so.—Little is done in frustrating the intentions of SUICIDE, if the depravity of moral conduct, in which such an attempt must originate, be not amended. AN UNFORTUNATE FEMALE, who had drowned herself near Black-Friars-Bridge, was restored by the HUMANE SOCIETY.—Having led an abandoned and vicious course of life previous to this, she was, by the kindness of the gentlemen of that Institution, placed in the MAGDALEN, as the most effectual method of reclaiming her—where she exhibited such marks of penitence and reformation, that the Rev. Mr. PRINCE, chaplain to that excellent Institution, recommended her as a servant to a family.—The following letter, from that worthy clergyman, attesting her exemplary behaviour, must afford pleasure to all who feel themselves interested in what concerns the happiness of human kind.

W. H.

To Dr. HAWES.

*March 29, 1794.*

“I have the pleasure to acquaint you, that the last account I had of the young woman, who owes so much, under God, to the Humane Society, was such as must gratify the best feelings of all who have been instrumental in the restoration of her existence, or the amendment of her life.”

JOHN PRINCE.

Mr. URBAN, *April 7.*

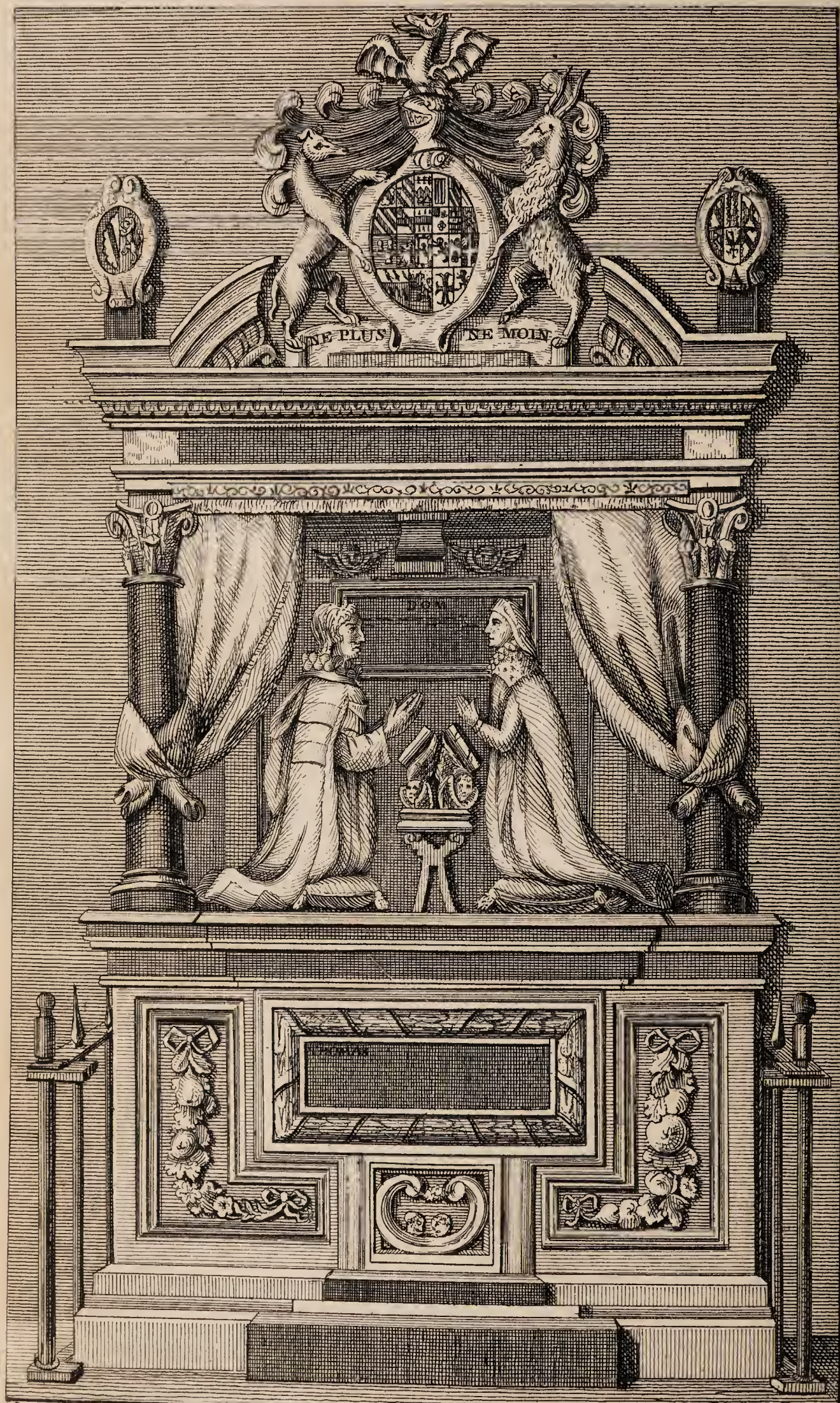
THE inventor of the Guillotine was Joseph Ignatius Guillotin, a physician (probably still living) at Paris, and a native of Xaintes, who took his Doctor’s degree in physic at Paris in 1770; so that I suspect the death of Jean Baptiste Victoire Guillotine, M. D. of Ly-

\* We should be glad to receive it. EDITORS.









*Imprimatur*

LORD KNIVETTS, Monument at STANWELL.

*del. et sc.*



ons, announced in your last month's Obituary (p. 281.), and copied, If I mistake not, from one of our daily prints, to be a news-paper fiction.

Yours, &c. \* \* \*

Mr. URBAN, *Nesl-Street, April 3.*

IN addition to my account of Stanwell, LXIII; 993. I send you a drawing of a very handsome tomb, of black and variegated marble, in the South aisle of that church, erected for Lord Knyvet and his Lady. (*See Pl. III*) Lord Knyvet died in 1622, as appears by an inscription upon a flat stone on the pavement below:

"Under this stone are buried the bodies of the Right Honourable Thomas Lord Knyvet, who deceased this 27th of July, anno D'ni 1622; and of Lady Elizabeth, his wife, who also dyed the 5th of September following, in the same year."

Upon the monument are the two following inscriptions, cut on black marble, with the letters gilt:

1. "D. O. M. Si cui nos qui fuerimus scire sit cura, ne sit nescius; cura *decuratum* \* est postera. Nobile par conjugum fuimus, quos animis æquæ & annis prope pares; artificio mutui amoris & fideli vinculo per annos 25 confociatos non disjuxit mors ipsa; quippe, non ita multo fati intervallo disjitos, hoc conclusit monumentum."

2. "Thomas Knyvettus, ex antiquâ admodum & prælustri Knyvettorum familiâ de Buckenham, in agro Norfolkienfi, oriundus; vir magnanimus, gravis, prudens, religiosissimus, quem per emerita aulæ munia ad summatum honorum fastigia virtus sua, & gratia principum, gradatim extulit; reginæ quidem memoriæ semper sacræ Elizabethæ, ab interiore cubiculo, delegatum sibi munus, summâ cum laude præstitit. A servis deinde Jacobo Mag' Britan' regi, sagacitatis ergo, quâ horrendæ illius (à primo pulvere dictæ), produtionis vestigia scilicet explorator indagasset, ad baronatum de Essexick evectus, mox ad Annæ reginæ consilia admissas, fide clarus emicuit. Huic contigit uxor Elizabetha, matrona lectissima, filia Rolandi Hayward, equitis, vidua Richardi Warren, patritii prædivitis, quæ reginæ Annæ fuit à cubiculo, & ob fidem perspectam, tutelæ regiarum natu minorum filiarum Mariæ & Sophiæ, ab utrâque Majestate præposita, naturâ nullius, complurium charitate patens."

On the top of the monument, in the centre, are the arms, crest, and supporters; the shield contains 22 quarterings; 1. Argent, a bend Sable, and a border engrailed of the second, for *Knyvet*;

2. Argent, 3 bendlets Sable, and a canton, Or; 3. Gules, a fess dancette between 6 cross-crosslets, Or, *Engaine*; 4. Argent, two pales, and a border Sable; 5. Or, 3 bendlets Sable, and a canton per pale, Or and Sable; 6. Or, a bend Ermine between six tortoisés; 7. Gules, three bendlets Argent, *Murdakes*; 8. Argent, a fess Gules; over all a bend engrailed Sable; 9. Ermine, a fess Gules, *Isley*; 10. Argent, three cinquefoils, and a canton Gules, *Dribby*; 11. Chequer, Or and Gules, a fess Ermine, *Cayley*; 12. Gules, a lion rampant, Or, *Burghurst*; 13. Azure, three garbs, Or, *Blondewill of Leicester*; 14. Azure, a wolf's head erased Argent, *Louf*; 15. Argent, a demi-lion rampant, coupéd Gules, within a border Sable, charged with ten besants, *Lynde of Canterbury*; 16. Ermine, a lion rampant, Sable, *Camb*; 17. Argent, three cinquefoils Gules, for *Darcy of Essex*; 18. Sable, a cross; and in first quarter a mullet Argent, for *Hovill of Warwickshire*; 19. Per fess, Gules and Argent, 6 martlets counterchanged, *Fenwick of Norfolk*; 20. Per bend Or and Sable, a lion rampant, regardant, Gules. 21. Or, a cross moline, Gules, *Frewell*; 22. Argent, a lion rampant, Sable, *Stapleton of Yorkshire*.

Crest, a demi-vivern, rising, Vert.

Supporters; on the dexter, a hound proper; on the sinister, a goat-dog, Argent; arm, hoof, and beared, Or.

Motto, NI PLUS, NI MOIN.

On the dexter side of the paternal coat are these arms; Argent, a plane bend, and a border engrailed Sable, *Knyvet*, impaling Gules, a lion rampant, Argent, crowned, Or, *Hayward of Essex*.

On the sinister, are this coat, with six quarterings; 1. *Knyvet*; 2. Argent, two pales engrailed Sable; 3. Argent, on a saltire engrailed Gules, six fleurs de lis Argent, *Medowcroft of Lancaster*; 4. Gules, a lion rampant, Or, *Dalbany*; 5. Per fess, Or and Argent, an eagle displayed Sable; 6. As the first.

This sir Thomas Knyvet, knt. was one of the gentlemen of the privy chamber to King James, who, in 1605, upon an obscure intimation given by a letter directed to the Lord Montegle, of the danger that was likely to befall those who should come to the ensuing parliament (being then a justice of the peace in Westminster), was sent to make a search in the vaults underneath

the

\* Q. What means this?

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the House of Lords; and, coming about midnight, with some few in his company, found a man standing without doors in boots; whereupon entering the vaults, and turning over some billets and faggots there laid (under colour of winter-fuel for Mr. *Thomas Percy*, who had hired a house thereunto), discovered thirty-six barrels of gun-powder, the person in boots being *Guido Faux* (Mr. *Percy's* servant), who should have put fire to the train upon the first day of the parliament.

Upon the 4th of June 1608, being summoned to Parliament, then sitting, by the title of Lord *Knyvet of Escrick*, co. Bucks, he took his seat accordingly.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of sir Rowland Hayward, alderman of the city of London (widow of Richard Warren of Essex, esq.); and died in King-Street, Westminster. The inscription on the monument informs us, that he was of the royal bed-chamber to Queen Elizabeth; and afterwards of counsel to Queen Anne (wife of King James). Dying without issue, the title became extinct. B. LONGMATE.

Mr. URBAN,

April 3.

MR. CORDINER, in his last-published number of "Remarkable Ruins, &c. in Scotland," No. XXII. proceeds to illustrate two more monastic seals, on one of which is the martyrdom of Thomas Becket. Full of ideas of "emblematical representation and symbolical decoration," Mr. C. finds in this "a formidable ceremony in a sacred place, where a pontiff presides in state, one hand on his breast, expressive of seriousness, the other stretched out at a right angle, holding a *rod and cross*, the badge of high office, while he makes some awful appeal respecting a suppliant, who, in a loose robe, blindfolded, kneels before the steps of an altar, as undergoing some severe humiliation, while several attendants with drawn swords brandished them over his head." Who does not see, through this disguise of MASONRY (for thither all these symbols are to be referred), the exact description of the murder of Becket; which a view of the seal confirms beyond the possibility of doubt? The prelate in his under-garment and cap, prostrate before the altar, receives the mortal wound on his head, which struck off a piece of his skull, and left his brain bare, from the sword of a knight between two others armed with drawn swords. On the North side

of the altar stands his cross-bearer, extending the crossier on his defence, and laying his left-hand on his breast. Those, who recollect that this rich and splendid abbey of Aberbrothick was dedicated by its royal founder to St. Thomas Becket, will not be surprized to see his martyrdom represented on its seal, any more than the Virgin and Child, with two religious kneeling, on that of Lindores, which was dedicated to the Virgin Mary: yet, according to Mr. C's explanation, on this latter seal are "represented the Holy Virgin, and homage paid to the *Word of God* in human form." On one of the seals of Aberdeen, described in No. XX. "a venerable female, reclining on a couch in a languishing attitude, by stretching forth her apparently feeble hand, seems pathetically to complain of her declining state. By the pale light of a decaying lamp she makes her lamentations to a dejected old man in a scarcely less feeble estate, in pensive posture leaning on his staff, and evidently sharing in the female's woes." Would any one, the least conversant in Antiquity, conceive that the subject of this seal is really the birth of Christ; the Virgin reclining in the stable; Joseph sitting opposite to her; a lamp over her head; and over the bed, in the back-ground, the heads of an ox and stag, between which is the star which announced the birth, and under them the salmon, the emblem of the river Don, which flows by Aberdeen, and abounds with that fish? This subject is represented on the altar-piece at Christchurch, Hants, engraved by Mr. Carter, No. XXVI.; and in that at Bakewell, in the county of Derby, engraved in your vol. LVI. p. 298. Mr. C. distorts this to a representation of the "then sickly constitution of the Church, and the griefs of the Pontiff." It is enough to mention, that the period was arrived when its mournful state might have been so characterized, and another was fast approaching when it sunk under accumulation of misfortune and ruin." Does Mr. C. then fix the precise time when this seal was made? or are we not to seek in the *Mysteries of Masonry* the solution of all these vagaries, so unworthy a man of letters, and so contrary to all fact?

If your useful Miscellany reaches Bamfshire, may one hope that Mr. C. will profit by the strictures thrown out in this page? and in p. 29, by

Yours, &c.

D. H.?

Mr.



Mr. URBAN, April 4.  
THE Count de Borch, in his Letters on Sicily, speaking of *Mar-alla*, the antient *Lilybaeum*, says, they hew a steeple to which they ascribe the property of moving at the shaking of the bell at the moment it is pulled: but, as men are more enlightened in this than in former ages, the steeple is also become more reasonable by time, and no longer moves. II. 35.

Is it then such an uncommon or impossible circumstance, that a steeple should move with the bells, that this ingenious Italian should treat it with a sceptical look? and have we not bell-towers in the same predicament in our own country, without going to Sicily to seek them?

His account of the fair at Palermo, called the *faggot fair* (*fiera delle grasse*), because at it were sold all sorts of young trees, is very curious. It has preserved only its original name; for, the articles now sold at it are only all sorts of toys for children, which are of excellent workmanship. This fair, substituted to that of St. Nicholas (*supplée à la fête de St. N.*), as in other countries, is eagerly looked for by the children. Ib. 122. Now, Mr. Urban, you know St. Nicholas was an especial patron of children, as, I think, has been shewn in your Miscellany, vol. XLVII. p. 157; and a fair, held for their satisfaction and amusement, could not be better placed than on his anniversary.

In Lipari, the Count found a singular building not long discovered, and described by no other traveller. It is called "the organ of Eolus," and is a kind of organ built partly of brick, partly of stone, in a plain on a little eminence facing three mountains, the spaces between which admit three different winds, which blow on this instrument, and produce a feeble sound, different on each side; so that, when entire, it must have produced very diversified ones. In the centre is a pile of masonry, supported by four pillars of basalt on each side; and, among the masonry, were worked square earthen pipes, forming a kind of body for the organ, pierced at given distances, and covered with great basaltic stones. When the wind blows on the sides of this pile, it gathers by holes in the cavity of these pipes; and forms rolling sounds, more or less strong. Ib. 145. I wish some of your correspondents may be able to give you a fuller account of this extraordinary monument of Antiquity. P. Q.

Mr. URBAN, April 7.  
THE antient building at Old Ford (LXIII. 1161) is thus described by Mr. Grose: "This building, vulgarly known by the appellation of King John's House, stands in Old Ford, in the parish of Stratford le Bow. It was the gate of a roval mansion belonging to King Henry VIII; is of brick, and, by its style, seems at least to be as old as the reign of King Henry VII. Several foundations of the interior buildings are still visible, particularly those of the chapel, which was standing within the memory of some antient persons now (1787) residing near the spot, who report that it was adorned with fine paintings and curious painted glass, and was called the Romish chapel. The extremity of these buildings is bounded by a ditch, which has served as a shore (sewer) to them and the adjacent buildings (for) time immemorial. This was lately enlarged, in order to admit the coal-barges from the river Lea, and to make a wharf; in doing which, a stone wall was discovered, 27 paces in length, having over it a layer of brick. This seems to have been the boundary and breadth of the whole premises, their length is but little more: so that the area of the whole was extremely small for a roval mansion. Many antient glazed tiles have been digged up here ornamented with scroll-work painted in yellow, four of them completing one pattern. These, it is likely, were part of the pavement of the chapel, many such tiles being applied to that use in different old buildings, such as the cathedrals at Winchester and Gloucester, Christchurch, Hants, Romsey, &c. Several antient coins have been also found here. This estate is held on a lease from Christ's hospital, London, originally granted to the late Mr. Edmund Smith, scarlet-dyer, for 61 years, many of which are at present unexpired. Probably this mansion was granted to the hospital by its founder, King Edward VI. The ruinous state of this building makes it unlikely that it will stand through the ensuing winter. This inside view of the gate was drawn in 1786."

Yours, &c.

D. H.

Mr. URBAN, April 7.  
AT Home Lacy is a head of Vandyck, drawn by Pope, in black and red chalk, finely executed. Have you heard of any other of his works in that



that way, extant since his portrait of Betterton was burnt at Lord Mansfield's? Yours, &c. J. C. B.

Mr. URBAN,

April 8.

AS the removal of several bodies from Lambeth church-yard, for the purposes of dissection, has been lately much animadverted upon, and the fragments of human bodies, still more recently discovered in a miserable house in Whitechapel, excited a kind of horror in the public mind against dissection, I have turned my attention towards the subject; in order to suggest a plan less disgusting to surviving friends, and, at the same time, calculated to afford a constant resource of dead bodies for this important department of medical science, the knowledge of Anatomy, which is essential to the Physician as well as to the Surgeon.

Prior to explaining the plan I would recommend, I cannot but advert to that unphilosophical disgust which influences the public mind against dissections, when the most transient reflexion must convince the living, that, as their individual health materially depends upon the skill of the faculty, which again depends upon the proper knowledge of the human body, these dissections must ultimately tend to their benefit.

One might be led to conclude, by the care taken of dead bodies, and the pomp adopted to convey them, "food for worms," that they were imagined to rise identically again, in *corporibus sanis*, and inherit immortality; but, at this period of science, it cannot but occur to superficial observation, that the body is compounded of perishable elements, of those substances which it daily takes in for its nourishment; and, therefore, on this ground, it would be as rational to consecrate a dead cow, a calf, or any other food on which the body had lived, and by which it had grown. To refine on this idea, it would become an investigation of the Physiologist, rather than of the Undertaker or Herald, to give to the deceased the proper funeral accompaniments. Thus, to an Alderman or Common-councilman must be added a Turbot or a Turtle, or perhaps a Surloin; to a fine Lady we should select Chicks and Syllabubs; and to an *ad infantum*, agreeably to previous habit, constitution, or rank; and, doubtless, each of these are as likely for returning life as their quondam masters and mistresses who had fed on them.

This would be attended with a revolution in Heraldry and Church History, and would have one good effect on the spectator among the tombs, who might immediately recognize the rank and character of the deceased by the emblematic *insignia*, and even ascertain the causes of death. On a tomb with a fluttering dove might be suggested, that within reposed a tender love-sick maid. By another, crested with horns, we might be excited to pity or ridicule some unfortunate husband; and, under a calapash and calapee, might lie dormant an East India Director, or even a Lord of the Board of Controul.

To return to the plan I meant to project, as it is a well-ascertained fact that, in medical experiments, the first essays should be made on the Experimentalist. Storck tried his poisons first on himself, and thereby acquired merited honour. This plan, I say, is, that the members of the Faculty should unite in a society to dissect one another. At the first association, probably deaths among themselves might not be adequate to the demands of their numerous pupils; but, as the Society increased, there could be no doubt of a plentiful supply.

Upon entering this Society, each member to be bound that, on his decease, his body shall be disposed of agreeably to the decision of the Society at large, or of a committee appointed for that purpose.

Feeling as the writer of this paper does, it must be a singular pleasure to the members of this Society to reflect, whilst living, on the great use they will be of to the community after death; and that, however mankind may doubt of their utility prior to this event, none can hesitate afterwards to add such a tribute. They must enjoy the pride and satisfaction of exemption from the common fate of being eaten by worms, these worms eaten by birds and fish, and these birds and fishes eaten by their friends—a horrid reflexion!

The East and West-Indian may indeed escape the earth-worm, from the greater rapacity of the Crab. These Crabs make excellent currie; which the living East and West Indian devours with as much eagerness as the Crabs devoured the defunct.

What an intellectual enjoyment must these gentlemen of the Faculty experience, when, instead of having their minds embittered with such cannibal ideas, they view in distant but true perspective



spective the noble ends they gratify! What a luxury to hope that, one day, another *Monro* or *Cruikshank* may be exhibiting to wondering spectators the beauties of their lymphaticks! a future *Abernethy*, a bladder with calculi! and a subsequent *Ware*, elucidating an optic nerve!

That the Society I have been recommending will increase beyond the demand of its members cannot be doubted, if we consider that the metropolis nourishes with its vitals no less than 120 regular physicians, 1000 corporation surgeons, and 1000 hall members, besides irregulars innumerable as the sands of the sea. When this period shall arrive, the supernumerary subjects may be disposed of to other learned seminaries, or to pupils, at a certain fixed price; and the profits, which must be considerable, appropriated to the Society for the Relief of the Widows of Medical Men. Then will the honour of this Establishment become the theme of public praise and private gratitude. We read of Female Hindoos dying for their dead husbands; but here the Faculty devote themselves as martyrs to their widows. Left, however, the wives, from pure gratitude, might be induced by overkindness to hasten this generous catastrophe of their husbands, it must be a part of the plan of the Society to make their wives female members, more especially as subjects of this sex will be wanted in the dissecting theatre more than, perhaps, coveted at home; and certainly nothing can be a sweeter death than dying for surviving widows, and perhaps for the benefit of future wives, as it is well known that the tender sex, at least when eternally silent, will raise more money than the other sex.

Here again the intellectual pleasures must be highly gratified.—In one vial, more hermetically sealed, will be enclosed the susceptible female heart, that fluttered and changed at every vow. Another preparation would exhibit the opacity of a once-rolling and lucid eye, and force upon reflection the changeableness of all sublunary objects; and still more sedative to sober thought would the widower feel himself in his arm-chair, with a pipe, and a neat stopper made of the fore-finger of his dear dissected rib; and the tongue dried and dormant under a bell-glass, fixed on a mahogany frame; a tongue which, now silent, heretofore never was at rest.

The Society thus constituted, and, of

course, supplying supernumerary subjects, whose numbers, naturally shocked at the ignoble practice of burial, would turn their attention to make the best use of these supernumeraries, and would of course advert to the economical invention of turning husbands and wives into candles and soap by a chemical process\*. This must be not only highly beneficial to the revenue, and serve the poor in general, but doubtless afford singular elucidation to many dark and doubtful points in philosophy: for, what could withstand the brilliancy of a young widow turned into an illuminated chandelier, with streams of vivid light from fingers and toes, and splendour to dazzle from the eyes? Perhaps, the glimmerings of an old woman might not pay for labour, or at the least might light the kitchen fire, or the tobacco-pipe alluded to: but this loss would be refunded by the soap manufactured from an old shrew, where no lees would be requisite to heighten its asperity and absterging powers; whilst the almond softness of a once-mild and bland companion would mollify the skin, and supple the pores. And with this I wash my hands off the interesting subject. ONE OF THE FACULTY.

Mr. URBAN, Y—, April 9.  
MUCH has been said heretofore, in your excellent *Miscellany*, respecting the best mode for destroying or keeping off the *Slug*. I will now beg the favour of any of your numerous correspondents to inform me (through the same medium) the best method, without being at the trouble I am at present at, of destroying an insect with which my garden is over-run; I mean the *Grub*. I have observed of late, without finding the real cause for some time, the leaves of my ranunculuses and other flowers cut off as soon almost as they appear. I suspected the *Slug*; but, not finding any, I moved the earth round each plant, and, within half an inch of the surface, I found a dark-brown *Grub* lying close to the stem; about some I found several. My kitchen-garden suffers equally, except my crops of peas, which perhaps are as fine as ever were seen, though a neighbour's are entirely cut off by the same *Grub*. Last year I found great inconvenience from the *Slugs*, and was obliged to have them

\* It is now well-known, that flesh can be converted into spermaceti, and consequently, compounded into soap.



picked off the plants night and morning, foot, cinder-dust, saw-dust, or sand, being laid about them having little or no effect. This year, when trenching up my ground, I dug-in many loads of remarkably fine drift-sand, which certainly helps the ground to work better, it being naturally cold and wet, and clay within two feet of the surface. I thought, indeed, I should have been benefited by the sand more ways than one; that the Slug and Grub would not have been in such numbers as the latter particularly are. I have an idea of digging-in slacked lime another season, and shall be much obliged to any of your correspondents to inform me, whether he has by experience, or thinks that it would have the desired effect, or what other means he would advise me to adopt; for, were I not to keep turning up the earth round the flowers and vegetables very frequently, which you will think must be attended with immense trouble, I believe my garden would very soon be a waste.

Yours, &c. AMATOR HORTI.

Mr. URBAN,

April 7.

IF your Reviewers should be thought severe in giving only Mr. Polwhele's account of his intended History of Devonshire in the first volume of the *superfétation*, as it might justly be called, of his great birth (we cannot call it the *abortion*, because, according to his account, his labours are full-formed, except the ornament of pictures, which it will take some time to prepare), their brethren, the *Critical Reviewers*, have, with greater severity, set the History of the *Damnonii* in a true light, sufficient to detect the sophisticated adulation of a Reviewer in another Monthly Publication, who extols him beyond all who have ever undertaken the same task.

Leaving Mr. P. to his wilful and determined error in the outset of his work, respecting the origin of any of the inhabitants of Britain from the inland region of America, let us examine a little his assertion about the *Damnonii*, as he chooses to call his Devonshire neighbours. They are first mentioned by Ptolemy by the name of ΔΟΥΜΝΟΝΙΟΙ, and the extreme Western point of their country by that of ἀκρον ΔΑΜΝΟΝΙΟΝ, and a people in North-Britain by a similar name, ΔΑΜΝΙΟΙ. In Antonine, we have *Isca DVMNONIORVM*. What authority Mr. Camden had for calling

them *DANmonii* does not appear. Our best etymologist, Mr. Baxter, shews that, if their name is so spelt in Ptolemy, it is by a mistake of the transcriber. Solinus writes it *Dumnani*; Ravennas, *Domnii*; and the monkish historians *Domnonia*; and Baxter derives all these from the British *Dumn*, or *Duwn*, the plural of which is *Dumnon*, or *Diwnon*, *Duwnont*, *Dyuneint*. The British word *Duwn* signifies *deep*, or *sinking*, or *setting*; whence it is applied to the *West*, when the sun *sets* in the *deep*. Mr. Llwyd, as Camden observes, derives *Dyuneint* from the *deep valleys* of this tract. Mr. Borlase (*Antiquities of Cornwall*, 323) is the first, after Camden, who prefers putting the *n* before the *m*, whether the name be written with an *a* or a *u*, *Danmonii* or *Dunmonii*; though the first mention of *Isca*, or Exeter, in Antonine or Ravennas, is by the omission of the *I*. *Scadumnuniorum*, and *Scadumnomorum* (plainly meant for *Scadumnaniorum*). Richard of Cirencester has *Damnonii*, and *Isca Dunmomorum*, though in his map it is *Danmonii*. General Roy, in his maps from Ptolemy and Richard, adheres to the received reading in the former, and the alteration in the latter; and he retains the name of *Damnii* in North Britain; a people shut up among lakes and mountains. That it was rightly spelt with the *m* before the *n*, the name of *Dumnonium* and *Domnonium*, given in the middle ages, or 5th century, to the Northern part of Bretagne, after the Britons fled from the Saxon conquerors, as that of *Cornouaille* to another, is no light argument (Lobineau, *Hist. de Bretagne*, I. 5, 6; *et autores ibi cit.*)

It is the province of the Antiquary to purge History from Fable. Mr. P. prefers seconding such visionaries as M<sup>r</sup>. Pherson and Whitaker, and overwhelms it in conjecture supported by peremptoriness.

I apprehend the stone in Mr. Martin's garden at Naseby, p. 1001, was the shaft of an old cross in the church-yard at Dallington, where I do not recollect a monastery. Mr. M. will have the goodness to explain why the "niche, or small bit taken out as with a file, in the inside, just under the crown or head," made the seal-ring appear to him to have "belonged to an ecclesiastic, a member of some monastery." Dallington rectory belonged, from before 1220 to the Dissolution, to the nunnery of Woodchurch,



Woodchurch, or St. Giles in the Wood,  
near Flamsted, Herts. Bridges, I. 494.

Yours, &c. H. D.

Mr. URBAN, *Lincoln, April 8.*

THE word *crimine*, in the inscription at Delft, which P. H. p. 219, enquires after, is evidently a typographical error for *crimina*. The only singularity in the verses is, that the verbs in the line above are to be applied to the substantives in that below, at their respective equal distances. There is a similar inscription on an hospital at Spittle in the Street in this county. J. C.

"Hæc domus dat, amat, punit, conservat,  
honorat, [1620."  
Equitiam, pacem, crimina, jura, bonos,

Mr. URBAN, *April 8.*

YOUR last Magazine contains a query, what Archbishop Tillotson can mean by the phrase "a Lessian diet," which he uses in one of his sermons to express an uniform and invariable regimen? I conceive it to allude to Leonard Lessius (a Jesuit of the 16th, and who lived into the 17th, century). He wrote a book, intitled, "*Hygiasticon; seu, vera Ratio Valerudinis bonæ & Vitæ ad extremam Senectutem conservandæ;*" a copy of which, printed at Antwerp in 1614, is in the Bodleian library, where probably the passage alluded to may be found. A long account of the author, and some particulars of this book, occur in Allegambe's "*Bibliotheca Scriptorum Societatis Jesu, Antverpiæ, 1643,*" fol. J. S. H.

Mr. URBAN, *April 10.*

THE inventor of the *Lessian* diet was Leonard LESSIUS, a native of Brechtan near Antwerp, born 1554, a Jesuit, a distinguished philosopher, divine, physician, and voluminous writer, who died 1623. He had adopted the system of Cornaro on sobriety and temperance, and wrote, on that subject, his *Hygiasticon*, &c. See Mackenzie's *History of Health*, p. 240.

P. 200. Dr. Chandler had a daughter, who died before him, and two sons, of whom no farther notice is taken in his life in the new edition of the *Biographia*.

P. 201. Do not the figures under the seat at Maidstone church represent a cook with a ladle and three-prong'd fork, and allude to the usual burlesquing of the seculars by the regulars?

P. 202. SAPIENCIAM is clearly the last word in the Dibgate inscription.

P. 209. *Shirland* is in DERBYSHIRE.

P. 210. We are obliged to your correspondent for his *account* of Neath abbey, p. 9; but there is a better *view* of it by Buck, 1741, and of the ruins of the church in Mr. Moore's *Monastic Remains*, N<sup>o</sup> I.

P. 211. Other inaccuracies might be pointed out in the translation of Tasso, and the *repetition* excepted to.

P. 217. Are Professor Sneedorf's letters in French or German? and are they likely to be translated? P. Q.

Mr. URBAN, *April 14.*

YOUR impartiality will, I doubt not, cause you to insert the following corrections of, and remarks on, the review of "*A Tour through the Isle of Thanet, &c.*" p. 243.

The ampleness of "the Collections of Monumental Inscriptions from Weever to Lewis and Thorpe" will best appear from the following statement. Of the 284 churches, in the diocese of Canterbury, *Weever* has given some few of the epitaphs in 67, hardly any of which are now remaining. *Lewis* gave the greater part, that were in his time, in 14 churches only. *Thorpe* did not publish any, though he collected many in that diocese. Therefore, there remain 203 churches unnoticed by the Authors above-mentioned.

For "Burgate-street," read "St. Mary Magdalen," (see p. 502); *f.* "Bredon," *r.* Bredin; *f.* "Leverland," *r.* Leveland; *f.* "Sheldwick," *r.* Sheldwich; *f.* "Hernchill," *r.* Hernehill; *f.* "Heath," *r.* Hothe.

The "astonishing declining ruin" was standing when p. 149 was printed; but is noticed in the Addenda, p. 481, as "taken down June 21, 1793."

The "Hérons" are not the present possessors of the Chilham estate; it now being the property of Mr. Wildman, as noticed by your correspondent D. H. in a former number of your Magazine.

The figure of a priest, p. 241, with an inscription for a man and his wife, is not "a mistake," but literally true.

Though it should grieve your *animadversor*, yet I must say, prior *Cbilenden* makes as bad a figure in *stone* at Godmersham as on *paper* in pl. V; having been pelted with more powerful weapons than the frowns of Reviewers; who, perhaps, think with Seneca, *Circumcidenda est hæc concursatio*, &c. yet, I am determined with another ancient, to be *diligens sine solitudine*.

Yours, &c.

THE AUTHOR.

Mr



Mr. URBAN,

April 7.

THE Birmingham Riots of 1791 have been abundantly discussed, in your lucubrations, for these last thirty moons: after every effort to criminate the sufferers, but most particularly Dr. Priestley, it appears that he neither wrote nor knew any thing of the obnoxious hand-bill, that he did not even attend the dinner to commemorate the French Revolution, and that his whole conduct has been irreproachable; his time having been principally divided between literary pursuits and a laborious attention to his duty as a pastor. Such a man, in the decline of life, obliged to leave his native country, and take up his abode in another hemisphere, affords a melancholy spectacle to the humane of every persuasion.

My personal knowledge of the Doctor is so slight, and my avowed line of religious conduct so totally opposite to his, that I can have no motive but indignation, at seeing insult after insult heaped on the oppressed, for offering a few strictures on the ‘Story of a Bull,’ in p. 235. Even in that Allegory, *such as it is*, we find a frantic animal, provoked by nobody knows whom, wreaking indiscriminate vengeance on chapels or shops, and breaking crucibles, whose owner the fabulist goes on bespattering with abundant scurrility for having demanded legal compensation. But the Church of England may be considered as almost equally ill-treated with Dr. Priestley; on finding itself thus injudiciously *confounded* with execrable ruffians, two or three of whom expiated their crimes at the gallows: it is pointed out as a beast, devoid of understanding, sluggish by nature, and, when once roused, setting no bounds to its fury.

Allow me to propose the following short question: Are we to consider the tale as an avowed production of your Editor\*? It appears not in the *usual* form of a letter, nor with any signature. But these circumstances are probably intended for a more effectual disguise:

“———*pressa est gloria facti,  
———nec sese jactavit vulnere quisquam.*”

“But whether from some hostile hand it came,

Or hostile God, is left unknown by fame:  
No human hand, or hostile God, was found

To boast the triumph of so base a wound.”

Dryden’s Virgil.

\* We answer, ‘No;’ but cannot conceive the inducement to such a question. EDIT.

From me never apprehend any sentiment even bordering on schism. Having, from earliest youth, placed Naaman constantly before my eyes, as an example beyond all others to be followed in the land of intolerance, I crouch down for protection as exactly as possible mid-way between the two banners of English and Caledonian orthodoxy, meekly craving indulgence from readers of either persuasion. All that remains to observe is, that in the Ecclesiastical History of the eighteenth century, now rapidly drawing to a close, there can be no doubt but Dr. Priestley will occupy a more respectable department than those who are invested with every splendid title the Hierarchy has to bestow: I am far from intending any thing personal; take them, if you please, three deep, past, present, and to come.

Vol. LXIII. p. 219. col. 2, v. 20. for “England,” read “Scotland.”

Vol. LXIV. p. 205, col. 2, v. 32. for “symptoms,” read symptom.” L. L.

Mr. URBAN, Fladbury, April 8.

YOUR correspondent D. H. is certainly right in both the points which he has contested concerning the gateway at Coughton. It will plainly appear from my former letter, that I never myself allowed much credit to the report of its removal from Evesham, though many persons in this neighbourhood are still very confident of its truth. The passage from Dugdale, which I had imperfectly quoted from memory, renders this *doubtful* affair still more *dubious*. I had never perused what that author says farther relating to the painted windows; and thus easily fell into the error of concluding, that a work of such magnitude and (original) splendour must have been derived from the magnificent abbey-church. It will be difficult *now*, I believe, to ascertain the subjects of these paintings, as the windows have been much broken, and patched up by subsequent reparations: but I perfectly remember the execution to be uncommonly good, and, in some instances, in a great style, there being abundance of large well-drawn figures, with very easy flowing draperies in large and masterly folds. I recollect also the word *Sibylla* over one of the figures in the *Northern* window. This does not seem well to apply to the *seven Sacraments*, though possibly it might to the subject of the *dome* (or general



neral judgement); which latter is said to have adorned the *East* window of the chancel. On some future fine day, I purpose to visit the spot once more, to ascertain, if possible, these subjects; when I will also endeavour farther to oblige your Stratford correspondent with a drawing of the *tower*, which is, as he observes, extremely light and beautiful, and with a sketch of some other curiosities which he has mentioned. I should be happy in the observations of D. H, as well as of your other scientific correspondents, on the "History of the Abbey of Evesham," now publishing, as they may conduce much to the correctness of a second edition, if ever required by the publick.

Is it a *new* discovery, Mr. Urban, or merely an *old* one accidentally hit upon and *re-discovered*, that *straight lines, drawn at equal distances, and not too numerous, in any figure approaching to the square form, are, when added together, of greater extent, if drawn obliquely or diagonally, than either transversely or lengthwise*? It occurred to me that this must be the case while planting a small border lately with early pease; and I determined afterward to try the truth of the experiment by an exact measurement on paper. I accordingly found that oblique lines, drawn from one angle to about 1-4th of the opposite side, were the most advantageous in a long square or parallelogram, but that the diagonal lines *universally* preserved this advantage longest; for, it is plain to common-sense, that *all kinds of lines, inscribed within the same figure, must decrease in difference of general extent proportionably as their number is increased*. This theory seems, therefore, applicable only to that kind of agriculture in which the distance is considerable between row and row or plant and plant, such as the planting of *trees, hops, potatoes*, possibly even *beans* and *peas*; but to hold out very little advantage with respect to drilling corn, &c. On mentioning this discovery (qu. whether really so or not?) to an ingenious acquaintance, he has since favoured me with a very satisfactory demonstration of its truth; which, though not strictly mathematical, renders it completely evident on a moment's inspection. This, as well as some farther remarks of my own on the subject, I will hereafter send you, if they appear of importance sufficient to

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entitle them to a place in your useful Magazine.

W. T.

MR. URBAN, *Winchester, April 7,*  
**W**HATEVER changes of name Dr. GEDDES may now think proper to RING, according to his old custom in answering the Encyclical Letters, it is no difficult matter to trace his manufactory, both by the quality and fashion of it. Hence, whether *Mr. Ring* be a mere *sound in the air*, or a real friend who is willing to father the Doctor's furtive offspring, I shall continue to suppose myself engaged, in the present controversy, with no other person than the Translator of the Bible and of Vervet.

Amongst the many adversaries he complains of, he will hardly find one of a more conceding temper than myself. In my last letter, with a view of shortening the debate, and of bringing the main question to an issue, I left the Doctor to make the most he could of every principal charge he pleased to bring against me and the religion of Roman Catholics in the first part of the treatise under consideration: I shall pursue the same method in the observations I have to make on the concluding part of it; and, in addition, shall give him full credit for all the modest compliments he therein pays to his own merits.

Let it then pass, that I am influenced in my opposition to this 'valuable citizen,' not merely by 'a difference in religion and politics,' but also 'by envy of the services which have been rendered to mankind' by this 'their great benefactor,' which services are stated to consist in 'removing the prejudices that enslaved their souls.' Let it be granted that the rejections of the Doctor's Bible, by the Roman Catholic Superiors, tends to bring into use 'the dreadful instruments of torture taken from the Spanish Armada.' Let this pious associate of Jacobins continue to claim fellowship with 'the glorious Martyrs,' complain that in quality of a 'Christian' he is persecuted by 'the worshipers of images,' and even boast of his resemblance with the Divine Author of Christianity in being censured by 'Roman governors and Chief-priests.'

Let those, who will believe this 'valuable citizen' when he asserts that Englishmen begin to be ashamed of their late



lare 'high tide of fictitious loyalty,' as he terms it, and that the crimes of France have been occasioned by 'the perjury of a weak monarch, through the persuasion of bigoted Romish priests;' which is as much as to say that the meek Marat and Manuel would never have sharpened their poniards, but for the lessons of Pere l'Enfant and Mons. Herbert, the royal preacher and director, both martyred on the 2d of September, and that it was our heroic Edgeworth who forced the unambitious Robespierre and Barrere to send their murdering engine, in bloody procession, round France, to mow down every head which does not bow before them.

If the Doctor's quondam noble patron is satisfied of the sincerity and disinterestedness of the compliments he pays him, and will accept of this incense in atonement for the indignity he felt in being dragged, in so disgraceful a manner, before the publick, together with his noble relatives, in that edifying performance, *The Norfolk Tale*, I shall not object to it.

In like manner, if Dr. G— is pleased with the treatment he experienced in the halls and coffee-houses of Oxford, a twelvemonth back, I have no reason to complain of it. It will, indeed, be readily believed, by every one who witnessed his conversation in the said places, or his behaviour at the adjoining village of Marsden, that he did not expect to be graced with the academical honours of Oxford; but whether his remaining satisfied with the title of LL. D. of Aberdeen proceeds from the preference he gives to the superior liberality of the latter University, or to other more obvious causes, I shall be enabled to judge better, when I am informed what the peculiar merits were of this Roman Catholic Missionary (for such he then was), which procured him the honours of the Presbyterian University, and what kind of merit, in general, is requisite for the attainment of these honours. All that I know on this head, at present, is, that a horse cannot there be admitted to the degree of LL. D. The fact is, the experiment was actually tried some years ago, either there, or at one of the Sister-Universities, which, according to the remark of Johnson, are content to get rich by degrees: when a gentleman, who was travelling that way, having, like Dr. G—, 'without any solicitation' been complimented with a Doctor's Diploma, he requested

that the same honour might be conferred upon his favourite hunter, merely, as he said, to legalize a title, which, by the courtesy of the grooms, it already bore. In vain, however, did the stranger allege the example of Caligula, who, as Suetonius informs us, caused his horse to be proclaimed consul; in vain did he even offer double fees for the desired purpose; for, the representatives of the University felt the indignity of the proposal, and gravely informed him, that, though they were in the constant practice of making certain animals, which resemble horses, Doctors, they never conferred this honour upon horses themselves.

Finally, it only makes me smile when I hear that 'no man is so well qualified for translating the Scriptures as Dr. Geddes,' and when I observe that what is the real effect of contempt he ascribes to the awe which his work inspires. Whenever the received versions shall appear to be in danger from that jumble of theology and free-thinking, that motley patch-work of old and new shreds, of homespun and foreign materials, it will be time enough then to confer upon it the honour of a complete critical examination. In the mean time, it is proper to remind the Translator, that, together with a thorough knowledge of the languages from which he translates, it is necessary for him also to possess a delicate taste and a nice discrimination of that into which his version is made, such as rarely falls to their lot to whom the said language is not native. Thus, when Dr. G— is discovered to have succeeded no better, since he left the Highlands, in acquiring the idiom than the accent of this country, when he is found to be unable to pen a single page 'without being barbarous,' (making use of foreign improper terms, see *Prospectus*, p. 127.), but is ever falling into the 'vice' (that is to say, the error, *ibid.* p. 131.) of Scoticism, when he is still seen to be at a loss to know which words and phrases are obsolete or improper, and which are not so, and is even reduced to ask 'whether after *no* and *neither* he is to use *or* or *not*,' he provokes the laugh of the people of this Country, and, like Theophrastus at Athens, exposes himself to the correction of every old woman who, for sixpence a week, reads lectures on the Spelling-book in our Metropolis.

Two only points am I disposed seriously to contest with the Doctor: the first



first of these is concerning those alterations in the Hierarchy and Church-discipline which he pretends are, calculated 'to restore Christianity to its original purity,' but which, I maintain, tend to reduce it to a mere system of human polity. This question he knows has been discussed, at some length, in three several publications, on each side, by a titled Layman on one hand, and by a Roman Catholic clergyman on the other, and that the latter is admitted, on all hands, to remain in full possession of the field of battle; nor has the Doctor been able to afford any help towards disengaging the Baronet from that awkward situation into which, it is thought, he first led him. If the Doctor denies this, and pretends that there still remain arguments in favour of that party, which was the first to take the field, and the first to quit it, he is hereby called upon (and he well knows who throws him the gauntlet) fairly to produce them, in a proper shape, provided they are drawn from the genuine sources of theology and the canon law, and not to boast, and pay unmeaning compliments to the said party in a Review, or other such publication, in which there is no possibility of meeting him. It is proper the publick should know that the controversy in question is the very same which has been agitated, and from which such dreadful effects have proceeded on the other side of the water: that those whom Dr. G— here calls bigoted Papists are acknowledged as brethren by those ornaments of Christianity, the persecuted part of the French clergy; whilst Dr. G—, and those, if any there are, who hold communion with him, are reduced to shake hands with such men as Chabot and Gobet, whose high-sounding professions of reforming the church have ended in abjuring the Christian name, and in offering up incense to the Goddess of Nature. If any of your readers wishes for farther satisfaction on this head, he is referred to two works which you, Mr. Urban, noticed in your Review, one of which is entitled *The Divine Light of Episcopacy*, the other *Ecclesiastical Democracy detected*; or, he is advised to consult with any of the exiled clergy of France, now scattered throughout this kingdom.

The other point, on which I meet the Doctor in front, with a flat denial, is, that I advised him "to turn sycophant, to soothe prejudice, and to encourage

imposture, in order to derive advantage to himself, and to pick the pockets of his readers." This pretext affords him an ample subject of calling for the compassion and the generosity of the publick, in both parts of the letter under consideration, and in that addressed to the *bishop of Centuriae*.—But the publick will judge whether the manifest tendency of what I have advanced in the present controversy has been to induce Dr. Geddes to conceal his religious sentiments, or to avow them on all occasions, to act a double part, or to give up that game which he has been playing for so many years, and by which I myself, among others, have been duped to espouse his cause. It is true, the Doctor having attacked many opinions which he calls prejudices, but which I, and many others, consider as the groundwork of the religion, the peace, and the happiness, of mankind, such as the inspiration of the Scriptures, the authority of ecclesiastical superiors, the inviolability of sovereigns, and the respect due to hereditary nobility; I reasoned with him on the folly of complaining, as he does in his *Address to the Publick*, that Roman Catholics do not encourage him, who think he is undermining their religion, and that many Protestants discountenance him, who believe he is sapping their constitution both in church and state; but never did I advise him to sacrifice his opinion, in order to draw money from the pockets of the publick: indeed, this very calumny is evidently calculated for no other than the last-mentioned purpose.

If I consider myself, Mr. Urban, as not having quite mis-spent my time and your reader's patience in this controversy, it is that, having been led by your correspondent *Leicestrensis* to point out the inconsistencies and tergiversations of Dr. G— in matters of religion, I have succeeded in my earnest wish of making him drop the mask, and of assuming a more certain shape in the eyes of the publick. I believe no one, after the defence that is here set up of the Doctor's religious sentiments, will suppose that he even wishes to be considered as holding communion with Roman Catholics, or to be called any other kind of priest than what he here terms himself "the priest of all mankind." Of course, no one will esteem persons of the aforesaid communion in this kingdom accountable in any degree for the religious or political sentiments of Dr.



G—. In return for this service, rendered to these persons and to the publick in general, I am promised the severity of his *lasses*. These, indeed, I can bear, as I have for some time experienced: but I fear my patience would not be equal to the trial of meeting with his commendations.—I cannot conclude without observing, that it may be some consolation to those who lament, in the death of Anacharsis Cloots, the loss of the professed *orator of all mankind*, sacrificed, alas! by the fraternizers of the human race, that they have, at least, remaining to them in Dr. G—the professed ‘priest of all mankind.’ There can be no doubt, indeed, that the Doctor’s comprehensive charity will lead him to sacrifice for each sect, in its respective way, and, like his brethren in France, offer up whatever incense the exigence of times may require.

Yours, &c.

J. M—R.

Mr. URBAN, *Winchester, April 10.*

AN Oxford correspondent, p. 119, calls for information concerning a person whose merits were as great, and have been as much overlooked, as ever was the fate of any member of the republic of letters. The late Rev. Alban Butler, though no D. D. as your correspondent supposes, was indeed a prodigy of literature, in almost all its branches; certainly, no man of the present century better merited, than he did, the epitaph of a certain learned Cardinal, *qui scibile discutit omne*. The famous Archibald Bower, who found in him one of his antagonists, nick-named him in derision *the packhorse of literature*: but the celebrated Gibbon, who was not likely to be prejudiced in his favour, speaks of his works, in a note of his *Roman History*, with the utmost respect. The principal of *these*, his *Lives of the Fathers, Martyrs, &c.* which your correspondent confounds with the *Britannia Sancta*, or *Lives of British Saints*, in two quarto volumes, published by the late learned and pious Dr. Chaloner, Vicar Apostolic, and which has been translated into French by men of eminence in their country, the abbés Goteskali and Mari, will be found to be an Encyclopædia of Theology, Criticism, Church History, and general information. This Author’s attainments are more easily accounted for, when it is known that his whole life was one course of the most intense and uninterrupted study that human nature

is capable of. He read at table, when conversing with his friends, when walking in the streets of London, and even when riding on horseback. It is a certain fact, that he was one day found by a farmer reading in the middle of a corn field, and sitting on his horse, which had taken the advantage of its master’s absorption in his studies to satisfy its own hunger. His piety was not inferior to his learning, as appears by the two posthumous volumes of his works lately published, and was well known to those, who, like the writer of this, have heard him preach extempore, for three hours at a time, in the most sublime and affecting, as well as connected, strains of Christian oratory. He received his education in the English College of Douay, and was afterwards nominated, not *at the expulsion of the Jesuits*, as Dr. P. states, but, *upon the resignation of the Hon. T. Talbot*, not *by the Pope*, but *by the French King*, to the presidency of the college at St. Omers, where he lived respected by all the neighbouring bishops, by most of whom he was appointed their grand vicar, and where he died and was buried about 21 years ago, aged 63. Other particulars of this eminent man can be communicated either to Dr. P, or to the publick, by his nephew, who is an able Conveyancer in the Metropolis, and occasionally, Mr. Urban, your correspondent.

You have noticed, Mr. Urban, in your Review for last month, the interesting and edifying work of the abbé Baruel, entitled, *Histoire du Clergé pendant la Révolution Française*, together with an English Translation of the same, as likewise an *Abstract* of it. This work cannot fail of affording much satisfaction, as well as information, to the English Nation, to whom it is dedicated: but it does not come down so low as the massacres at Lyons, in which some scenes have occurred as edifying and as brilliant as those described in the account of the Martyrs of the same city, in the second century, by Eusebius the historian. I have it in my power to offer you the translation of a genuine letter from that now-fallen city, which, for the information it contains and the heroic spirit it breathes, will be acceptable to many of your readers. It was written, by the deceased, a very few days before he suffered that death, which he was so desirous of meeting, to an intimate friend who was then



then at Germany; and it has since been communicated by a respectable French bishop, residing in the same place, to his grand vicar, the abbé Martin, the worthy superior of the exiled clergy of the king's house in this city. If this letter is approved of, I shall transmit to you another in the same exalted strain of piety, written by a distinguished military officer, who was shot, at the same place, two days before his execution.

Yours, &c.

J—M—R.

Translation of a French letter from the Rev. M. Linsolaz, grand vicar of Lyons, to a friend in Germany, written a few days before he suffered death by the guillotine.

My dear Friend,

The city of Lyons has been one scene of blood ever since the discontinuance of the siege. Three thousand persons, of both sexes, have suffered death by the musket, the cannon, or the guillotine, and it does not appear that these scenes of horror will soon end. Several others are detained as prisoners until the end of the war. I have lost two relations and a great number of friends, both of the clergy and of the laity: and I cannot bewail their fate; so fully am I convinced that their death is no more than a passage from a miserable existence to one of complete happiness. Many of these sufferers, especially from amongst the clergy and the women, certainly die in the cause of religion. When a priest is apprehended, the usual question is, *Have you taken the oath?* If he answers, *No*; the immediate reply is, *Die then.* If he asserts that he has sworn, he is then questioned, *Will you renounce your priesthood?*—If he refuses compliance, death is the certain consequence. They indeed began with the Rev. Mr. Aurose, by requiring him to give up his letters of ordination, though he had never taken any of their oaths: he, of course, refused compliance, and was conducted to the guillotine. As to the women, the common address to them is, *Either renounce your fanaticism, or we will have your life.* They are generally firm, and, in consequence, are beheaded. Amongst these Christian heroines was the respectable Madame Gaguere:—but she is happy.—I cannot give you an idea, nor can you form one, of the constancy, the courage, and the tranquillity of soul, of these generous martyrs. In no age has the History of the Church furnished brighter models. Almost all those who suffer here die Catholics, and publicly declare that their cause is that of their religion and of their king. At the foot of the scaffold they give each other the kiss of peace, and they are seen to be resigned, cheerful, and happy; inasmuch that a young man, who was to have suffered, but was afterwards reprieved, was heard to exclaim, *I am sorry that I am not permitted to follow my friends.*

Let us admire the gracious Providence of God, which is such, that there are still orthodox priests to be found in our prisons and hiding-places, who are occupied day and night in the discharge of their sacred functions. For my part, I am constantly taken up with sending spiritual powers to one person or to another. Some clergyman or other is sure to offend the executioners, who by his presence (secretly) comforts and encourages our sufferers. The bounty of God is indeed very great to us.—You undoubtedly know that Mons. de Castillon, one of the grand vicars of this diocese, has passed the fiery trial; the same has befallen my friend De Luppé, Ripon, &c. I assure you, my dear friend, that, if I were now at the most distant part of the earth, judging from the sensations which the spectacles before my eyes excite, I think I should return hither, for the advantages of my edification and spiritual improvement. With respect to myself, unworthy as I am, I have still a firm confidence in the prayers of my friends who are gone before, that I shall attain to the same happiness. My comfort is, that the diocese is now provided with superiors. Here then I remain at my proper post, taking all the precautions which prudence suggests, not to expose myself to danger, which would be an act of presumption, but expecting every day to be apprehended; a fate which, in the estimation of the religionists of the present day, you know I richly merited; and, if I am seized upon, most certainly, they will not leave me to rot in a prison. O, my worthy friend! that will be the day of my triumph. The Lord will be my strength and my support. I am not now anxious about any thing that passes here upon earth: God is the only object of my desires; pray to him that I may obtain the favour which I so earnestly beg of him.

A new kind of persecution is on the point of breaking out. It is now determined that there shall be no religious worship paid except to the Deity of Reason, which would be downright idolatry. It is said that the faithful are to be constrained to join in this worship. If this is the case, I, in quality of pastor, must speak out, and of course my fate will be quickly decided.

Adieu, my dear friend; commend me to the prayers of our worthy exiles, of which I stand in great need. If in the space of a fortnight you do not hear from me again, pray to God for the repose of your friend. If he is in Heaven, he will not forget you.

Yours, &c. LINSOLAZ, GR. VIC.

Mr. URBAN,

April 16.

IN the Obituary of your Magazine, vol. LXIII. p. 1051, some account of the Lord Chief Justice Tresilian, who was executed in the reign of Richard II. is desired by a descendant of his



His family. Permit me, through the channel of your very entertaining Miscellany, to inform your correspondent of the few particulars in that Judge's history which I have been able to collect. Robert Tresilian, whose name is sometimes written Tresylian and Tresulian, appears to have been elected fellow of Exeter college, in Oxford, about the year 1354. He was made king's serjeant in 1378; and May 6, in the same year, a puisne judge in the Court of King's Bench. In 1382, June 22, he was constituted chief-justice of the Court of King's Bench, and was succeeded in that office by Sir Walter de Clopton on the 31st of January, 1388.

By Sir William Pole's Collections towards the description of Devonshire it appears, that Sir Robert Tresilian married Emmeline, the daughter of Sir Richard Hiwis, whose name is also written Hewish, *alias* Huish, situated between the towns of Grear, Torrington, and Hatherley, in the same county; and that Emmeline, a daughter of this marriage, was the wife of John Hawleigh, *alias* Hawley, of Dartmouth, in Devonshire. The widow of Sir Robert Tresilian was, after his death, married to Sir John Colshull, whose daughter and heiress was married to Humphrey Arundell, who had issue Humphrey Arundell, and John Arundell, Bishop of Exeter.

See Sir William Pole, pp. 88, 347, and 380. I have not been able to ascertain the birth-place of the Chief Justice Tresilian; but circumstances induce me to suppose that he was born either in Cornwall or Devonshire.

AMICUS OXONIENSIS.

## A NATURALIST'S RAMBLE IN THE NORTH.

(Concluded from p. 113).

AFTER leaving Levens, the park, and river, we soon reached Haversham. This village presents the *Malva Sylvestris* to the North country Naturalist; a plant which he considers as a botanical acquisition. We also picked up by the way the *Bromus Madritensis*, and the *Convolvulus Arvensis*.

Nothing more worth recording occurred until we came to the junction of the Bela with the Kent on the Sands. Here the thermometer, placed in the fresh-water of the channel at eight in the evening, stood at 60°, with which observation we closed the labour and recreation of the day, intending to re-

new them early the next. The amusements of our walk were undoubtedly many, but it could not be called fatiguing, as the length of it did not exceed eight miles.

August 2. In pursuance of our last night's resolution, we were on the sands soon after five in the morning. The day was fine, and we determined to follow the shore in order to pick up what curiosities might happen to fall in our way. But it soon appeared that our journey had not been well timed; for, the tides were neap, and the gulls had cleared the deserted channel of the greatest part of the marine animals that are found in it at the time of spring-floods.

These sands are skirted on both sides with calcareous rocks; those on the East side, which bound the shore we examined, are frequently high and naked, and run in a zigzag line; their direction is nearly from North to South as far as Arnside, but afterwards it inclines considerably to the East, while the opposite coast continues in the former course, or nearly so: thus the width of the channel is gradually enlarged. The strata are for the most part well formed; but the rocks are, in some places South-east of Arnside, composed of misshapen masses, not at all stratified. This lofty bank of limestone abounds with petrifications, principally of *Lithophyta*; but the petrified valves of a species of *Pinna* are sometimes found in it, as well as those of the *Cardium Edule* and other bivalves. The joints of the strata are in some places stained with a red substance, proceeding from the blood-stone which they contain. This mineral contains much oxyd of iron; its colour is reddish brown; its specific gravity is 4.992; one surface is generally convex, the other is less, and concave; the sides are for the most part marked with converging fibres. Another uncommon fossil is found here, the *Stirium Marmorium* of Linnæus, or fibrous limestone; its specific gravity is 2.728; fire converts it into lime; it dissolves in the vitriolic, marine, and nitrous acids, and contains carbonic acid gas. We heard that variety of the *Motacilla Trochilus*, called in Westmorland a Strawsmear, singing in a woody declivity close to the beach, after the same bird had been silent for more than three weeks in the interior part of the country. It weighs 6¼ dwts. The bill is slender, nearly equal; the tongue notched.



notched at the end; the nostrils oval; upper mandible, head, and back, of a mouse-colour tinged with yellow; a light yellow line between each eye and the corresponding nostril; wings of the same colour with the back, except that the inner web of each quill is marked with a yellow margin; tail long, consisting of eleven equal feathers of the same colour with the back; under mandible brownish; throat and breast white with a deep tinge of yellow; belly white; thighs yellow; legs brownish; nails mouse-coloured; under-side of the feet a deep yellow, as is the inside of the bill. It appears here after the middle of April. Its song consists of a succession of distinct loud notes gradually decreasing in acuteness. It frequents hedges, shrubberies, and such-like places. It builds a nest of straws lined with hair, resembling that of the white-throat, and lays generally five eggs of a dirty white colour, marked at the thicker end with numerous dark-brown oval spots. The bird here described can be no other than the Scotch warbler of the "British Zoology;" though the author denies it to be a separate species, in his "Arctic Zoology," on the authority of a Swedish correspondent. We found the *Cardium Edule* on the sands below Arnside point; and the *Fucus Filum*, which is brought thither by the tide. The rocks are covered with the *Mytilus Edulis*, *Turbo Littoreus*, and *Lepas Balanoides*; they are also clad with the *Fucus Vesiculosus* and *F. Canaliculatus*. The Gulls, which were here numerous, consisted of the three following species, *Larus Canus*, *L. ridibundus*, and Winter-gull. Linnæus makes this a variety of the *L. Canus*; and Berkenhout supposes it to be the young of the same; but one was domesticated in this country, and kept in a garden for four years without changing its distinguishing marks; it ought, therefore, to be considered as a distinct species.

The rare plants that grow in the salt ditches on the marsh, the stony beach, and limestone rocks, may be thus enumerated: *Apium Graveolens*, *Atriplex Littoralis*, *Cochlearia Danica*, *Triglochin Maritimum*, *Triticum Junceum*, *Plantago Coronopus*, *Atropa Belladonna*, *Cheilidonium Glaucium*, *Arenaria Tenuifolia*, *Polygonum Aviculare marinum*, *Rosa Arvensis*, *Cratægus Aria*, *Conyza Squarrosa*, *Parietaria Officinalis*.

After following the beach about three

miles beyond Arnside, we discovered the *Oniscus*\* . . . . . *icus* among the loose stones near low-water mark. This insect has not yet found a place in the British catalogue. It runs quickly, in which it differs from the *Oniscus Asellus* as well as in the structure of its tail.

This was the end of our excursion; for we returned leaving the beach and keeping more on the sands, which were well inhabited by the *Lumbricus Marinus*. We also picked up the *Tellina Carnaria*, *Medusa Aurita*, and the *Alcyonium Bursa*. The surface of our road was ruffled here and there, so as to resemble the knap on frized cloth. This appearance is occasioned by a minute shrimp, the *Canas Linearis*, multitudes of which bore the sand perpendicularly, each forming for its own use a long narrow cell. It was well observed by my friend at the time, that, if a portion of sand so perforated should happen to be converted into stone, it would form a *tubiporus* every way like that in the neighbouring rocks, the slenderness of its tubes excepted. The remark was ingenious, and perhaps not very inconsistent with the operations of Nature; for, though the process of petrification is unknown, it is highly probable, nay almost demonstrable, that the calcareous *strata* occupying a vast extent of this country were originally loose sand mixed with marine bodies, just as it appears to be at this day in the capacious channel we have been exploring. The remaining part of our route lay through places already described; and the few new observations that occurred do not seem worthy of a place in this narrative.

Yours, &c.

X. Z.

Mr. URBAN,

April 10.

IF I am not misinformed, a new edition of Shakspeare was in agitation in the year 1790, undertaken, with notes, &c. entirely by ladies, who were to give designs for the engravings; and, to add to the value of the work, the landscape, &c. in each print was to be taken from the spot where the event is said to have happened. Mrs. Montague, Lady Dowager Carlisle, Lady Lucan, Mrs. Piozzi, Miss Seward, Miss Carter, &c. were mentioned as to have concern in this work, which was intended to be very magnificent. B. C. J.

\* A material word is here lost by the placing of the wafer. EDIT.

Mr.



Mr. URBAN,

April 21.

SOME time in last summer, being on a visit at Overlegh-hall, near Chester, the elegant and venerable mansion of Mrs. Cowper, among other curiosities, my attention was caught by the portraits that hang round the spacious dining-parlour facing the garden. On enquiring of the lady of the house what republican personages they represented (for I guessed by their *costume* that they were of that period of our history), she favoured me with a sight of the old inventory of them, preserved in the library; where I found their order to be as follows, beginning at the upper end of the room on the right-hand:

1. Sir Oliver Cromwell, uncle and godfather to the Protector, æt. 84, 1647.
2. Col. Henry Cromwell, æt. 60, 1646.
3. William Cromwell died of the plague 1655.
4. Col. John Cromwell.
5. Major John Hettley, in a great wig.
6. Dr. Sparks, physician.
7. Sir Thomas and Lady Hettley.
8. Lady Elizabeth Cromwell, daughter of the Lord Chancellor Bromley.
9. Mr. Manly, a fine old portrait, no otherwise marked in the inventory. [I learn that he was a famous painter.]
10. An old portrait of a serjeant at law, whose name I forget.

Being ignorant whether it is known to the learned in Antiquities, that originals of these personages of the Protector's family are in being, I take the liberty of submitting this short account of them to your disposal.

CYNDONAX.

Mr. UREAN,

April 12.

TO Publicola, (p. 115.) an enumeration of the preferments possessed by Dr. John Bridges may not be unacceptable, and it may be a clue to your correspondent in tracing the descendants of the Bishop, if any there were; for, it does not appear from his epitaph that he was ever married.—A. 1565, August 10, he was collated by Bishop Horne to the third prebendal stall in Winchester cathedral; and, as he occurs rector of Cheriton and of Crawley in Hants, and of Brightwell in Berks, three parochial benefices in the same patronage, the presumption is that he might be domestic chaplain to that prelate. In January 1577, Dr. B. was appointed dean of Salisbury, and consecrated bishop of Oxford, 12. Feb. 1603. After a vacancy of that see for upwards of eleven years, upon this promotion there is the

following remark in Magn. Britan. Antiq. & Nov. v. IV. p. 451:—"Perhaps to his loss, as to the revenue. for he had three \* rich parsonages; so that it is probable he accepted this see rather out of a desire of doing good in it as a governor of the church than for any temporal advantage he could receive by it. And accordingly we may observe he acted, for he took much pains, though it proved to little purpose, to recover the rights and privileges of the church, which had been much violated, and bring his diocese under due regulation. He was a learned man, for the time he lived in, and wrote several books, of which there is a catalogue in the account of the Bodleian or Oxford Library." There is in Sion College Library a book thus entitled:—"A Defence of the Government established in the Church of England, against Calvin, Beza, and others, by John Bridges, Dean of Sarum, 4<sup>to</sup> Lond. 1587:"—and I am apt to believe that some of his writings may be noticed in Casley's catalogue of royal MSS. p. 36. Publicola is doubtless aware that, in the dedication, prefaces, and introductions, of books, incidents of the lives of the authors, with references to their families and friends, are often to be discovered; and, as Bishop Bridges was unquestionably a fellow of Pembroke-Hall, Cambridge, it is likely there may be, in the Archives of the College, an entry of his parentage, and of the county, if not of the parish, where he was born.

In p. 160, there is an answer to the enquiry of *Veritas* after the author of "The Whole Duty of Man." Perhaps, your correspondent may not be aware of the late Dr. S. Johnson's having assigned different reasons, one of which he conceived would be very sufficient, why the author of so excellent a book should conceal himself. They are mentioned by Mr. Boswell in the Life of his Friend, vol. II. p. 98. 8<sup>o</sup> edit. and being in few words a copy is transmitted.

"He may have been a clergyman, and may have thought that his religious counsels would have less weight, when known to come from a man whose profession was theology. He may have been a man whose practice was not suitable to his principles, so

\* Broughton in Northamptonshire is mentioned as one of the three parsonages. Dr. B. is not however named among the incumbents of that parish, in Bridges's History of that County, v. ii. p. 85.

that



that his character might injure the effect of his book, which he had written in a season of penitence. Or, he may have been a man of rigid self-denial, so that he would have no self-reward for his pious labours while in this world, but refer it all to a future state."

Dr. Peniston Booth, p. 219, succeeded to the deanry of Windſor, on the death of Dr. George Verney, baron Willoughby of Broke; and was installed in April 1729, and vacated a canonry, to which he was nominated in May, 1722. He was a fellow of Magdalen college, Cambridge; D D. April 25, 1628, by mandate from the king, to whom he was chaplain; was admitted to the prebend of Welton Bekal in Lincoln cathedral, May 21, 1719; and was also rector of Potter Hanworth, in that county.

Dr. Francis Webber, dean of Hereford, died Sept. 6, 1771, aged 65; and, in November, Dr. Wetherell was appointed in his room.

P. 220. Another instance of Johnson's imputing, in direct terms, to Poets a laxity of religious principles, is mentioned by Mr. Boswell in *Life of J.* v. iii. 138. The topic of conversation was a licentious stanza in Pope's *Universal Prayer*; when Johnson, after citing a passage from Boileau, that Arnaud had struck out, adds,—“These fellows want to say a daring thing, and do not know how to go about it. Mere poets know no more of fundamental principles than”—here he was interrupted somehow.

P. 269, c. 2. It is observed of the palace of Fredericſburg, that it is one of the most splendid royal residences in Europe, &c. Molesworth, in “*Account of Denmark*,” p. 174, makes a very different report of it.—“This palace,” he writes, “notwithstanding the great cost they talk of, is far from being magnificent, or well-contrived; for, the rooms are low, the apartments ill-disposed, the fine chapel much too long in proportion to its breadth, and has a gallery over it, which has one of the worst-contrived entrances that can be imagined. In fine, it falls far short of many of our noblemen's country-houses in England; yet it is esteemed by the Danes as a none-such.”

In London a poem—are,

L. 17. Here falling houses thunder on your head,

— 18. And here a *female Atheist* talks you dead.

GENT. MAG. April, 1794.

Did Johnson allude to any reputed *female Atheist* in his days? If he did, is her name still known?—

“Augusto recitantes menſe *poetas*.”  
is the passage imitated. W. & D.

Mr. URBAN,

April 20.

ADMIT the following remarks on your *Miscellany* for last month.

Page 200, col. i. for p. 174, read p. 175.

Under fig. 5, in pl. 1, for 122, read 202.

P. 208, col. 2, l. 37, r. “1777.”

Pl. III. for 129, r. 209.

P. 213, col. 1, l. 7, for *perfectione*, should it not be *profectione*?

P. 219. It appears from your vol. XXXV, p. 443, that Dr. Booth died Sept. 24, 1765, aged 84, having held the deanry of Windſor 45 years\*: but I have no ground for supposing that he was related to the Warrington family, though I do by no means assert the contrary. Dr. Durell was dean of Windſor in 1684.

P. 275, col. 1. The late earl of Pembroke's publication was intitled, “*A Method of breaking Horses, and teaching Soldiers to ride*,” 12mo. 2s. 6d. You will find it mentioned at the close of your *Magazine* for April 1761; with a reference in the *Index* to 120, instead of 190.

P. 363, col. 1. His lordship was governor of *Portsmouth*, not of *Plymouth*.

Yours, &c.

E.

## TWO MONTHS' TOUR IN SCOTLAND, (Continued from page 222.)

WE were approaching Tarbet, an inconsiderable village bordering on Loch-lomond, but affording a tolerable inn, at which we took up our lodgings for the night. Next morning, we were betimes on horseback, eager to survey those scenes of which we had heard so much, and towards whose beauties we had so long looked forward.

This celebrated Loch divides itself into two dissimilar and distinct parts; the first of which, in the order of our route, situated towards the North, indented, overshadowed, and confined by vast and fullen mountains, wears a gloomy and imposing aspect, and might be thought to have been so disposed by the judicious hand of Nature, to

\* This appears to have been a mistake. He was installed in 1729; see col. i. EDIT.

heighten



heighten the éclat and brilliance of the part which quickly follows. Reaching a sort of headland, called the point of Firkin, a prospect rushes on the view, to which neither pen nor pencil can possibly do justice. It may be said of it, indeed, that its boundary towards the left is composed of a continued chain of mountains, lofty, precipitous, and dusky; high above all which, and most happily varying the level of their line, Ben-lomond heaves his huge cone conspicuous; whilst, upon the right, a range of hills, scarce inferior in altitude, but differing in character and features, less steep, less uniform, of gayer and more chearful colouring, craggy towards their tops, more broken into parts by intervening dips and hollows, fringed with wood, and fertilized by cultivation, inclose an expanse of water of seven leagues at least in length, and nearly three in breadth, reflecting both its borders, with all their curvatures, projections, and impending objects, and sprinkled with several green and tufted isles, which imagination, elevated to enthusiasm by the sublimity of the surrounding scenery, might readily decorate with romantic groves and gardens, and appropriate to the occasional residence of some ideal race of beings. All this may be said, and more, with truth; but whosoever shall have said it, so far from having conveyed to others an exaggerated idea of the subject, will not even have reached his own, or been able to satisfy himself. Journeying along the road which skirts the Western border of the loch, and loitering to look back frequently upon that marked outlet from the Highlands by which we had just descended, or to gratify our sight with scenes new at each advance, and changing with every change of situation, we made halt at Luss to breakfast; the Grampian chief Ben-lomond frowning all the while majestically over us from his opposite and exalted throne.

Winding round the bottom of the loch, in turning Eastwards to Dumbarton, we passed, upon a charming spot, a handsome column erecting at that time on the Cameron estate to the memory of Dr. Smollett, a relative of that family and a native of this delicious district. Dumbarton is the first town of any note occurring to the traveller in coming from the Highlands, a circumstance, in no inconsiderable degree, advantageous to its appearance. Its situation is on a plain well-cultivated and productive. On the West, it is washed by the river Leven, in

its way towards the Firth of Clyde, into which it disembogues the superfluous waters of Loch-lomond. Across this stream a bridge of stone had then been lately built, handsome in its appearance, and affording a commodious entrance to the town, accessible on this side, hitherto, if I recollect aright, only by a ferry.

Southward from Dumbarton, and upon the margin of the Firth, starts up abruptly on a marshy flat a rock of a singular shape and considerable elevation, forked towards the top, and exhibiting on both its points, as well as on some of its inferior parts, considerable vestiges of ancient fortification. It must from its very situation have been formerly almost impregnable; and, whilst the art of war was yet but imperfectly understood, one admires the spirit of the gallant Crawford, who in the year 1571 attempted, and with success, to gain possession of this fortress.

The way from Dumbarton towards Glasgow runs through a level tract of country, wearing all along a pleasing and a polished countenance, well-tilled, fertile, adorned with handsome houses, and, in short, displaying every where a striking contrast to the regions we had lately traversed.

On the right, and near the Clyde, are the ruins of a castle denominated from the ancient, and once powerful, family of Douglas. In their respective order may be also seen Port Glasgow, Paisley, and the Langside hills; from which last, after her escape from the castle of Loch-leven, the luckless Mary, watching with anxious eagerness the movements of her troops, engaged in these neighbourhoods with the forces of the regent Murray, had the mortification to witness their entire rout; when, throwing herself again into her saddle, she fled, without a stop, as far as the abbey of Dundrenan, distant at least twenty leagues towards the South; where, under the joint impression of fatigue, terror, disappointment, and despair, she took the fatal resolution of withdrawing into England, on the faith of those invitations, and assurances of friendship, from her royal kinswoman, which were fulfilled in her imprisonment and death! (*To be continued.*)

Mr. URBAN, *Portsmouth Harbour,*  
April 2

IN your vol. LVII. p. 110, is a very accurate description of the Birch-tree. Some years ago, I remarked



marked at Cronstadt, in Russia, the Custom-house officers, on-board the merchant-ships in the mole at that place, make use of the thin lamina of the bark of the Birch for memorandum books. I can assure you it answers perfectly well with ink or pencil. I myself made several books, and applied them for the above purpose. Perhaps many

of your readers may not know that there are more inflammable particles contained in any proportion of the Birch-bark than in any substance of the same nature in the known world. If these few particulars come within your plan, I shall send others, more curious, in the possession of Yours, &c. T. O—N.

\*\*\* There is no end of the bad coins which are continually sent us. The three from H. A. are Byzantine, and are ill preserved; but had they been well preserved would have been of no value. The first is illegible; the second likewise illegible, but, we believe, of Justinian I; the third is of John Limices, the type and inscription relative to our Saviour.—What E. N. (of Bristol) supposes to be a coin is only a jetton, struck at Nuremberg, the grand mart for jettons. The inscription is only the sculptor's name; it is of no value.—Of the two sent by T. S. one is a large brass of Commodus, ill preserved, and of no value; the reverse MARTI PACIFERO. The other a Swedish jetton of Gustavus and his queen Maria Eleanora.—That sent by W. P. is a *Quadrans*, struck in that part of Italy which was subject to the Romans.

## PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1794.

H. OF LORDS.

February 4.

**E**ARL of *Exeter* took the oaths and his seat.

In the Commons the same day, Mr. *Hobart* presented the report of the Committee of supply; and on the question being put relative to the number of land forces to be employed,

Mr. *Fox* observed, that in the staff estimate he was unable to discover where he could find the account of that under the Earl of *Moir*, or that appointed in *Toulon*.

Mr. *Steele* replied, that the Staff of the Earl of *Moir* was included in the general estimate; that of *Toulon*, coming into a broken quarter, could not yet be made up, but would appear under the extraordinaries of the army.

Major *Maitland* next renewed all his former observations, to which he thought a sufficient answer had not been given.

The *Secretary at War* said, that no farther Staff was created than what was necessary from the increased military establishment.

The only thing worthy of remark in this conversation was, that while Major *Maitland* was insisting on the illegality of favouring recruiting, by selling ranks in regiments, Mr. *Steele* reminded the Hon. Member that he himself had purchased rank upon those conditions which he was reprobating as unconstitutional.

Major *Maitland* said, he did not expect any personal reference to his military profession, and acknowledged that he agreed to receive promotion on those

terms. He remarked, however, that, had he not availed himself of the present opportunity, he might have remained in his present rank as long as Mr. *Pitt* continued to be Minister.

The report of the Committee of supply, as well as the Committee of ways and means, were received and agreed to, and bills ordered.

The *Attorney General* presented the bill to prevent money and effects, the property of French subjects, in the hands of subjects of Great Britain, from being alienated to the persons now exercising the power of government in France, and preserving the same for the right owners. Read the first time.

Mr. *Adam* said, he held it to be a fundamental principle in all judicial proceedings, that no court in which a cause originated ought to be opposed in its decision. With these realms there was no court could exercise those powers but the Courts of Judiciary and Circuits in Scotland. It was plain that, though the law might heretofore have been so, that mode of administering justice ought not to continue. He therefore proposed that in all cases of misdemeanor an appeal should lie by way of writ or error, to be granted of course, as in England, by the Lord Advocate, acting as Attorney General *ex debito justitiæ*; that, in all capital cases, an appeal should also lie in the same mode as in England, by petition to the crown, to be granted as a matter of favour. After describing a multitude of advantages that would arise from such a regulation, he concluded with a motion comprising all these subjects.



Col. *McLeod* seconded the motion.

Mr. *Anstruther* declared, he felt himself under the necessity of opposing the motion: nothing in his opinion was farther from the original system of the Scotch Courts than such a measure; and no point of law was, to his mind, more clear than that no such appeal could lie from those courts, either to the British Parliament, or any other tribunal; any instance of which, both previous and subsequent to the union, he defied the supporters of the present bill to produce. He insisted that, in principle and practice, it was wholly new and unprecedented in the Scotch law, and the Constitution of the Court of Justiciary as established in 1672. It would be highly impolitic to alter these laws without the wish and desire of the people, who were at present perfectly content and happy under their laws and the administration of them.

Serjeant *Adair* did not expect the motion would have met with any opposition, being, as it was, sanctioned by the practice and experience of English Law. He denied that the people should be consulted as to their opinion, when once the legislators were convinced a measure was in itself conducive to their advantage.

Mr. *Fox* said, the doctrine, that jurisdictions were not to be reformed till the people themselves applied for that reformation, was a doctrine as dangerous as it was novel both in theory and practice; it was inconsistent with the end and duty of legislation. The general and acknowledged benefit, in all jurisdiction, of a Court of appeal, was an universal principle of jurisprudence, if morals or politics admitted one; and was so laid down by all eminent writers on the subject. An authority without limitation or controul was a pitch of human presumption scarcely to be borne; and, unless we were to follow the modern French doctrine of rejecting all authority, and found ourselves disposed, like Genet (in America), to fling Grotius and Wattel into the fire, he saw not on what pretension the motion could be opposed.

Serjeant *Watson* and the *Master of the Rolls* both opposed the motion, as being an alteration not called for by any practised grievance.

Mr. *Stanley* supported the motion from the acknowledged benefit of appeals.

Mr. *Drake* disapproved the motion; thought the Scotch law ought not to be

altered unless it were particularly requested by the people at large; and concluded with the following observation: *Nolumus leges Angliæ & Scotiæ mutari!*

The House then divided; for the motion 31, against it 126.

#### H. OF LORDS.

February 5.

Lord *Thurlow* made a speech of some length on the Case *Kerr versus Redhead*, and moved that the judgement of the Court of Session be reversed. Carried, *nem. con.*

The Order for proceeding in the Slave-Trade was postponed to Feb. 15.

In the Commons the same day, the House resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means; and, Mr. *Hobart* having taken the chair, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* laid before the Committee the different articles of national expenditure for the current year; a considerable part of which, he observed, had been incurred on account of the critical situation in which the nation had been placed. The article which had been generally brought forward first was what related to the expences of the navy; of which he would observe, that the number of 85,000 seamen had been voted for the present year; a number, which, in the second year of the war, was considerably beyond former precedent; and of which near 76,000 were actually mustered, and between 50 and 60,000 of the number had been raised in the course of the last year. The expences relative to the seamen, &c. he stated to be 4,420,000*l.* the ordinary expences of the navy 558,000*l.* and the extraordinary expences of the same 547,000*l.* which constituted the total expence of this establishment to be 5,525,000*l.* but which sum was to be considered as exclusive of the debt incurred last year, on account of the rapid increase of our marine force. The next point in the supply, which came to be considered, was the military force of the nation; and, with respect to this, he observed that the same exertion for rendering it respectable had been manifested as in the foregoing service; this establishment, as the exigences of the national situation required it, was extensive, and the means taken in the last year to render it so were vigorous beyond any former example; as by means of the recruiting service upwards of 30,000 British troops were added



added to the army, which, including the lately-raised Fencible regiments, and the national militia, constituted a force of near 140,000 men; to which might be added between 30 and 40,000 foreign troops in British pay. The expences of the former, or British division of the army, were 4,362,813*l.* the cost of foreign troops, 1,169,000*l.* and the extraordinaries of the army about 808,000*l.* making the total of 6,340,000*l.* for this branch of the public service. The ordnance came next to be considered, which was increased in number to near 6000 artillery-men, by which the expences of the department were increased as follows: in the ordinary, 324,573*l.*; the extraordinary expences, 377,162*l.*: and, in that particular part of it connected with the sea-service, 643,271*l.*; by which the total expenditure would barely exceed the sum of 1,345,000*l.*; so that the aggregate number of the national forces amounted to at least 250,000 men. The entire expences, therefore, of the army and navy would be found, on enumerating the foregoing sums, to amount to 13,210,000*l.* To these were to be added several customary expences, amounting in the whole to about the

sum of	19,940,000
which, deducting the ways	
and means	8,947,000
left a difference to be provided for of	10,993,003

To provide for these exigences, he proposed that an additional tax should be laid on British spirits of 1*d.* per gallon; which, in his calculation, formed on a conjectural estimate, as were all the following, would produce 107,000*l.* *per annum*; an additional duty of 10*d.* per gallon on brandy, ditto on rum 8*d.* per gallon, which, together, he calculated would amount to 136,000*l.*—ditto on bricks and tiles 1*s.* 6*d.* per thousand, which would be 70,000*l.*—on slates carried coastwise 10*s.* per ton—on stone ditto at 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton; these together were calculated at 30,000*l.*—on crown-glasses, an additional duty of 8*s.* per hundred, and on plate-glass 1*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*—ditto 52,000*l.* The duties of excise on paper, pasteboard, millboard, scale-board, and glazed paper, to cease.—2½*d.* per pound excise duty upon paper used for writing, drawing, and printing; 1*d.* per pound upon coloured and white brown paper (except elephant and cartridge); 2*d.* per pound for wrapping paper; 2½*d.* per pound upon

every other paper (except sheathing and button paper); 10*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. upon pasteboard, millboard, scaleboard, and glazed paper, to cease. A drawback to be allowed on exportation. That the duties of customs on the above also should cease. 10*d.* per pound on No. 1 imported—2*d.* per pound on No. 2 imported—6*d.* per pound upon all other paper imported—20*s.* per cwt. upon pasteboards, &c. imported, which would amount to 63,000*l.* Lastly, it was proposed to lay an additional tax on attorneys. He proposed that a tax of 100*l.* should be imposed on every indenture of clerks of attorneys; and that those who were now clerks should pay 100*l.* when they were admitted; this tax, it was supposed, would produce 25,000*l.* All those articles put together amounted to 911,000*l.* Drawing towards a conclusion, he recapitulated his entire statement, and pointed out the slight burdens imposed on the publick in consequence of the necessary exertions made to oppose an enemy, in a contest, in which not only the independence and existence of the nation, but every thing dear to man in civilized society, was involved. He then moved a resolution relative to the granting of the loan to his Majesty; and the question being put,

Mr. Fox thanked the Right Hon. Gentleman for his very candid and conspicuous manner of stating the financial concerns of the country upon so important an occasion. He concurred with him in the far greater part of his assertions, and was happy to say, that he approved of the bargain concluded for the loan.

The question was then put and carried.

#### February 6.

The report of the Committee of Ways and Means was brought up by Mr. Hobart, and the resolutions of the Committee read the first and second time, when it was moved, that bills might be brought in to give efficacy to these resolutions, which was agreed to.

#### Feb. 7.

Mr. Wilberforce said, that probably it might have been imagined by some Gentlemen, from the way in which his notice was worded, that it was his intention to move for the total and immediate abolition of the slave-trade; but he could assure the House, that at present



sent that was not his design. His sole object just now was, to prevent our supplying foreign possessions with slaves imported in British bottoms; and therefore, however warm gentlemen might be against the abolition of the trade in general, as affecting our commercial prosperity, yet, as the branch of traffic which he now wished to stop, was in point of fact annihilated by the present circumstances of Europe, those Gentlemen must be lost to all national shame, or concern for the honor of their common nature, if they threw any obstacle in the way of his present motion; and as, on this account, he did not think it necessary farther to trouble the House, he would conclude by moving for leave to bring in a bill for the purposes he had mentioned.

Sir *William Young* objected to the bill, as being founded on no particular object, and tending to remedy no existing inconvenience; but its effect would certainly knock up our trade by vexatious Custom-house forms, without any adequate advantage either to the nation, or to the interests of humanity; an inconvenience which ought to be peculiarly guarded against at the present moment, when, he was credibly informed, attempts were making to excite insurrections in our own islands.

Mr. *Whitbread*, after regretting the thinness of the House, declared himself disappointed at the declaration of the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Wilberforce) that he did not mean to bring forward any proposition for the direct and total abolition of this infamous traffic. This House, in his opinion, ought to shew to the other House of Parliament, that their zeal in this great cause was in no degree abated, and, by thus testifying their own undiminished activity, to bring the other House to some sense of shame on account of the delay which was imputable to it. And as no exigency of time, and no apprehension of danger, could extenuate or sanction gross injustice, he trusted that the Hon. Gentleman would continue his exertions till the end of them was completely answered. Impressed with a sense of the enormities this abominable trade had introduced, protected, and sanctioned, at the same time that he gave his hearty assent to the present motion, he wished that the whole subject might be again brought before the House.

Mr. *Cawthorne* defended the House of Lords from the imputation of unne-

cessary delay thrown upon it by the Hon. Gentleman who spoke last. He considered the present bill as nugatory, and regarded the whole abolition-system as supported by Republicans and Levelers.

Mr. *Dent* wished that Parliament would pay some attention to the property of individuals, whose fortunes were embarked in the West India Trade and Islands, as well as to those mistaken notions of humanity, by an appeal to which the passions were so perpetually inflamed at the expence of reason.

Mr. Alderman *Newnham* contended, that the Negroes were as well treated as any European servants, and that they would have been put to death in Africa had they not been sold into servitude.

Col. *Tarleton*, Lord *Fielding*, Messrs. *Ryder*, *East*, *Peele*, and *Lechmere*, likewise opposed the motion. The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* and Mr. *Smith* supported it. When the House divided, there appeared for the motion 63, against it 40. Majority 23.

#### H. OF LORDS.

*February 10.*

Their Lordships heard counsel on an appeal from the Court of Session in Scotland, wherein John and William Duguid were the appellants, and Adam Macleish the respondent. The House confirmed the decree of the Court of Session.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Grey* rose, in conformity to the notice he had given, to bring forward a motion, which, in his conception, had consequences attached to it highly important to the Liberty and Constitution of this country. Of the policy or expedience of employing foreign troops within this realm, under given circumstances, he declined expressing any opinion whatever; but contended that, whether that measure was right or wrong, it was highly unconstitutional to adopt it without the previous consent of Parliament. If the King has a right, by his prerogative, to employ foreign troops within the kingdom without the consent of Parliament, his subjects should at least be acquainted with his authority; and, if he had no such right, but the urgent circumstances of the moment render such a measure essential to the defence of the kingdom, it is necessary to ascertain that fact, as a ground for an act of indemnity to Ministers. After

quoting



quoting a number of precedents, from the year 1698 down to 1775, as pertinent to the question now agitated, he thus proceeded:

To come to a period when our Constitution was most clearly ascertained, he would call the attention of the House directly to the æra of the Revolution: by the Bill of Rights then enacted, keeping a standing army in time of peace, without the consent of Parliament, is expressly declared illegal. The Bill of Rights was limited in its expressions to an army *within* the realm; which pointed out a very strong distinction between an army employed in the country, and in its colonies or dependences abroad. The Minister had intimated, that such previous assent of Parliament was only necessary when his Majesty meant to quarter and billet the troops. If so, from the present extension of barracks, the restraint would be totally evaded, and the constitutional importance of the question increased. The Minister, he said, seemed to prefer despotism to anarchy. He gave preference to neither, but beheld them with equal abhorrence, and hoped never to find shelter from one extreme in the other. Of France, he thought that she groaned under the most furious tyranny; and declared, he would prefer the dominion of Nero or Caligula to the authority of those who now governed that nation. He then moved, "that it is the opinion of this House, that the employing of foreigners in any office of trust, or foreign troops, within this kingdom, without the consent of Parliament first had and obtained, is unconstitutional, and contrary to law."

Mr. *Powys* professed himself adverse to the present motion. There was danger, he said, in a blind confidence in Government, but there was danger also in extreme suspicion, the measure of which must be determined by circumstances; and such was the state of the present times, that, though he might pass for a wild and visionary *Alarmist*, he owned he had more apprehension from the sight of a few dozens of *red caps* than all the *regalia* of Europe.

Mr. *Whitbread* made a few observations in support of the motion.

Mr. *Wyndham* said, the House was not obliged to go into the discussion of abstract questions, which the wisdom of their ancestors left undetermined, and which the wisdom of every enlightened legislature would never agitate but when

some necessity called for it. The arrival of the Hessians had excited no alarm, nor did they put us in fear for liberty or our religion; and nothing was more unnecessary, or perhaps more dangerous, than, at times like these, to act in such a manner as may infuse jealousy and distrust into the minds of the people.

Lord *George Cavendish* was in favour of the motion, as he thought that Ministers, when driven into extraordinary situations, should not defend themselves by the pride of state, but by a bill of indemnity.

Major *Maitland* was in favour of the motion, and condemned the practice of branding those as enemies to the Constitution who employed themselves in defending it from the encroachments of the Crown.

Mr. *Stanley* considered the present motion as unnecessary, as the Parliament, by its address of thanks to the Crown, had already given its sanction to the measure.

Mr. *Wallis* condemned the motion as arising from suspicion.

Mr. Serjeant *Adair* was sincerely sorry that this question had been at all brought forward for discussion on this occasion; but, being agitated, he thought the interest of the country materially involved in the manner in which it should be disposed of. After descending upon a variety of matter, he concluded an excellent speech by moving the previous question.

Mr. *Yorke* seconded the motion for the previous question; and perfectly agreed in sentiments with the learned Serjeant.

The *Attorney-general* spoke very fully, to shew that the provisions of the Bill of Rights were totally inapplicable to the present question.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, in a speech of considerable length, in which he displayed his usual ability and eloquence, took a comprehensive view of the entire subject, and traced the practical rules or precedents, beginning with that of 1746, and tracing them down to 1784. He then compared the present instance with all the preceding, in order to shew that there was not the smallest departure from the former usage. What he contended for most strongly was, that, in no instance, was the previous approbation of Parliament thought necessary, though that approbation was always subsequently obtained in a variety of ways. In the present instance, the



the House had before them the Hessian treaties, and his Majesty's message, the address of thanks to which was sufficient approbation. After having done this, and even voted the supplies in the estimates, it would be strange indeed if his Majesty's servants should think they stood in need of a bill of indemnity.

Mr. Fox replied, with his usual abilities, to the Chancellor of the Exchequer and other gentlemen who opposed the motion of his honourable friend. He commented on all the precedents, and contended that, except in the case of 1745, they were all strongly in favour of the motion. He also contended that the Bill of Rights was expressly in his favour. A distinction had been attempted to be set up between the royal prerogative to introduce foreign troops into this kingdom in time of peace and

in time of war. That, he contended, from the mutiny bill, was an absurd distinction. The words of that bill were, that to raise and maintain an army within the kingdom in time of peace, without the consent of Parliament, is contrary to law. He said, these words applied equally to time of war as to time of peace, because that bill had been passed every year for more than a century: and, during that time, it had been the misfortune of this country to be as many years at war as we had enjoyed peace. He was not fond of bills of indemnity, but he should accept of such a bill in the room of this motion.

At twelve o'clock the House divided, for the previous question 184, against it 35. Majority 149.

(*To be continued.*)

#### METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR MARCH, 1794.

Days	Wind.	Barom.	Therm.	Hygrom feet in.	State of Weather in March, 1794.
1	E gentle	29,66	47	14 1	black sky, raw, cold day
2	W calm	63	46	8-10	blue sky, sun, and pleasant
3	SW brisk	43	47	6-10	black clouds, slight showers
4	S moderate	60	49	6-10	dark sky, sun, and pleasant
5	S moderate	69	51	9-10	mist, clears up
6	S brisk	80	48	1 1-10	rain, clears up P.M.
7	SE moderate	84	54	1 8-10	blue sky, mild day
8	SE calm	99	50	1	blue sky, delightful day
9	E gentle	92	50	1 5-10	dark sky, cold, raw air
10	E brisk	60	50	3-10	black sky, heavy showers
11	SE brisk	15	50	1 4-10	black in the South, showers
12	S calm	38	48	4-10	black sky, rain P.M.
13	W gentle	47	46	1 3-10	overcast, showers
14	S calm	76	48	1 2-10	overcast, rain P.M. and tempestuous
15	S brisk	59	51	5-10	black clouds, frequent showers
16	SW calm	70	50	9-10	overcast, violent storm P.M.
17	S calm	80	49	1 4-10	rain, clears up, and sun P.M.
18	SE moderate	40	49	9-10	black sky, violent storm P.M.
19	SE brisk	30	47	1 9-10	black sky, showers
20	N calm	30, 5	47	1 2-10	blue, sun and pleasant
21	N calm	33	45	1 5-10	frost, ice, delightful day
22	SE calm	33	45	1 6-10	ice, very pleasant
23	E calm	18	45	1 6-10	dark sky, no frost, pleasant
24	E calm	18	48	1 4-10	overcast, sun appears
25	E gentle	20	49	1 3-10	cloudless sky, sun, and pleasant
26	E gentle	13	51	1 4-10	frost, and clear fine day
27	E calm	4	49	1 5-10	frost, and clear fine day
28	E gentle	29,98	50	1 7-10	cloudy, after a shower, fair
29	S moderate	54	52	1 5-10	cloudy, clears up, and pleasant
30	S moderate	55	52	1 6-10	cloudy, clears up, and pleasant [and rain P.M.]
31	S moderate	45	50	1 7-10	after rain black clouds, a violent storm of hail

4. Frog-spawn in the ditches.—5. Hop-buds appear.—7. Gooseberries in bloom; Almond-tree in bloom.—10. Violet in bloom.—12. Hawthorn foliates.—13. Sea-gulls inland.—15. Solution of water from the air very great.—17. Peach in bloom.—18. Daffodils in bloom.—21. Gossamer floats.—28. Sowing oats and barley. Varieties of pears and plums in bloom. Wheats in general look yellow.

Fall of rain, 2 inches 3-10ths. Evaporation, 2 inches 4-10ths.

Fall of rain March 4, 4 inches 4-10ths. Evaporation, 1 inch 8-10ths.

Walton near Liverpool,

J. HOLT.  
*Abstract*



*Abstract of the Premiums offered by the Society, instituted at London for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce.*

THE CHIEF OBJECTS of the attention of the SOCIETY, in the application of their REWARDS, are all such useful inventions, discoveries, or improvements (though not mentioned in the Book of Premiums), as appear to have a tendency to promote the arts, manufactures, and commerce, of this kingdom; and, in pursuance of this plan, the Society have already been enabled, by the voluntary subscriptions of its members, and by benefactions of the nobility and gentry, to expend for such useful purposes a sum amounting to near forty thousand pounds.

Whoever attentively considers the benefits which have arisen to the Publick since the institution of this Society, by the introduction of new manufactures, and the improvements of those formerly established, will readily allow, no money was ever more usefully expended; nor has any nation received more real advantage from any public body whatever than has been derived to this country from the rewards bestowed by this Society; and this observation will be confirmed by inspecting a general account of the effects of the rewards bestowed by the Society, annexed to a work in folio, printed in 1778, intituled, "A Register of the Premiums and Bounties given by the Society, instituted at London, for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, from the Original Institution in 1754, to 1776, inclusive;" which work may be seen by any person, applying to the Secretary, or other officers of the Society, at their house in the *Adelphi*.

In order still farther to promote the laudable views of this institution, and to enable the Society to prosecute to greater effect the work so successfully begun, it may not be improper to inform the Publick, by what mode, and on what terms, Members are elected.—Peers of the realm, or Lords of Parliament, are, on their being proposed at any meeting of the Society, immediately balloted for; and the name, with the addition and place of abode, of every other person proposing to become a Member, is to be delivered to the Secretary, who is to read the same, and properly insert the name in a list of candidates, to be hung up in the Society's room until the next meeting, at which such persons shall be balloted for; and, if two-thirds of the Members then voting ballot in his favour, he shall be deemed a Perpetual Member, upon payment of *twenty guineas* at one payment, or a Subscribing Member, upon payment of any sum, not less than *two guineas*, annually.

Every Member is equally entitled to vote, and be concerned in all the transactions of the Society, and its several Committees.

The meetings of the Society are held every *Wednesday*, at six o'clock in the evening, from the fourth *Wednesday* in *October*, to the first *Wednesday* in *June*. And the several Committees, to whose consideration the various objects of the Society's attention are referred, meet on the other evenings in every week during the session.

All candidates are to take notice, that no claim for a premium will be attended to, unless the conditions of the advertisements are fully complied with.

The several candidates and claimants, to whom the Society shall adjudge premiums or bounties, during their next session are to attend at the Society's office in the *Adelphi*, on the last Tuesday in May, 1795, at twelve o'clock at noon, to receive the same, that day being appointed by the Society for the distribution of their rewards; before which time no premium or bounty will be delivered.

It is required, that the matters for which premiums are offered, be delivered in without names, or any intimation to whom they belong; that each particular thing be marked in what manner each claimant thinks fit, such claimant sending with it a paper sealed up, having on the outside a corresponding mark, and on the inside the claimant's name and address; and the candidates in the Polite Arts are to signify their ages, and whether their Drawings be Originals or Copies.

All the Premiums of this Society are designed for that part of Great Britain called England, the dominion of Wales, and the Town of Berwick upon Tweed, unless expressly mentioned to the contrary.

The Twelfth volume of the Transactions of this Society is now in the press, and will speedily be published, when it may be had at the Society's house in the *Adelphi*; and of the principal booksellers in England and Wales; in which book will be found the particulars of each premium inserted in the following Abstract, and the methods to be pursued by those who intend to become candidates; together with many papers communicated to the Society, in the several branches of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, which are the immediate objects of their attention and encouragement; and it is recommended to all Candidates to consult that book, in order that mistakes in making their claims may be avoided.

*Adelphi, April 9, 1794*

By Order, SAMUEL MORE, Secretary.

GENT. MAG. April, 1794.

*Premiums*



*Premiums for Planting and Husbandry.***PREMIUMS FOR PLANTING  
AND HUSBANDRY.****CLASS.**

1. **ACORNS.** For having set ten acres, between October, 1793, and April, 1794; the gold medal.

2. For five acres; the silver medal.

*Certificates* to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1794.

9. **RAISING OAKS.** Not fewer than five thousand, from plants, or acorns, in woods that have been long under timber; the gold medal.

10. For three thousand; the silver medal.

*Certificates* to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1795.

15. **RAISING OAKS.** For ascertaining the comparative merits of the different manners of raising Oaks for timber; the gold medal.

*Accounts* to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1794.

17. **SPANISH CHESNUTS.** For setting six acres between the 1st of October, 1793, and April, 1794, with or without seeds or cuttings of other trees; the gold medal.

18. For four acres; the silver medal.

*Certificates* to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1794.

25. **ENGLISH ELM.** For eight thousand, planted between June, 1793, and June, 1794; the gold medal.

26. For five thousand; the silver medal.

27. For four thousand; the silver medal.

*Certificates* to be delivered on the first Tuesday in November, 1794.

37. **LARCH.** For planting, from June, 1791, to June, 1792, five thousand, the gold medal.

38. For three thousand; the silver medal.

*Certificates* to be delivered on the last Tuesday in December, 1794.

49. **SILVER FIR.** For not fewer than two thousand, planted between June, 1790, and June, 1791, in a mixed plantation of forest trees; the gold medal.

50. For one thousand; the silver medal.

*Certificates* and *accounts* to be delivered on the last Tuesday in December, 1794.

55. **UPLAND OR RED WILLOW.** For not less than three acres, planted before the end of April, 1792, twelve hundred on each acre; the gold medal, or thirty pounds.

*Certificates* to be produced on the last Tuesday in November, 1794.

57. **OSIERS.** For not less than three acres, planted between the 1st of January and the 1st of May, 1794, not fewer

than twelve thousand on each acre; twenty pounds.

58. For two acres; ten pounds.

*Certificates* to be produced on the last Tuesday in November, 1794.

61. **ALDER.** For having planted, in the year 1791, at least three thousand; the gold medal.

*Certificates* to be produced on the last Tuesday in December, 1794.

65. **ASH.** For six acres planted in 1791, intermixed with seeds or cuttings of other plants; the gold medal.

66. For not less than four acres; the silver medal.

*Certificates* to be produced on the last Tuesday in December, 1794.

75. **TIMBER TREES.** For having enclosed, and planted or sown, ten acres with Forest trees for timber, between October, 1790, and May, 1792; the gold medal.

*Certificates* to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1794.

79. **PLANTING BOGGY OR MORASSY SOILS.** For the best experiments to ascertain the advantages of planting boggy or morassy soils; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

*Certificates* to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1795.

81. **MULBERRY CUTTINGS, or TREES.** For not fewer than three hundred, planted in 1792; the gold medal, or thirty pounds.

82. For one hundred and fifty; the silver medal, or ten pounds.

*Certificates* to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1794.

83. **SECURING PLANTATIONS OF TIMBER.** For satisfactory accounts of securing Timber-trees from hares, cattle, &c.; the silver medal, or twenty pounds.

*Accounts* and *certificates* to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1794.

*The candidates for planting all kinds of trees are to certify, that the respective plantations are properly fenced and secured, and particularly to state the condition the plants were in at the time of signing such certificates.*

*Any information which the candidates for the foregoing premiums may chuse to communicate, relative to the methods made use of in forming the plantations, or promoting the growth of the several trees, or any other observations that may have occurred on the subject, will be thankfully received.*

84. **TREES FOR USE WHEN EXPOSED TO THE WEATHER.** For the



best account, to determine which of the following trees is of the greatest utility for timber, when exposed to the weather, viz.

Larch, black poplar, ash, Spanish chestnut, willow, alder, Lombardy poplar, beech, or silver fir, the gold medal.

To be produced on the second Tuesday in December, 1794.

86. PREVENTING BLIGHTS. For discovering the best method of preventing blights on fruit-trees; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

The *accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered on the second Tuesday in November, 1796.

87. COMPARATIVE CULTURE OF WHEAT. For the best set of experiments made on eight acres, to determine the comparative advantages of cultivating wheat, by sowing broad-cast or drilling; the gold medal, or silver medal and twenty guineas.

The *accounts* to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1795.

89. COMPARATIVE CULTURE OF WHEAT. For the best set of experiments made on eight acres, to determine the comparative advantage of cultivating wheat, by broad-cast or dibbling; the gold medal, or silver medal and thirty guineas.

The *accounts* to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1795.

90. BEANS AND WHEAT. For planting or drilling, between September, 1792, and March, 1793, ten acres, with beans, and for sowing the same land with wheat in the year 1793; twenty guineas.

*Certificates* to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1794.

93. DRILL HUSBANDRY. For having cultivated 400 acres in the year 1794; the gold medal.

An *Account of the soil* and *certificates* to be delivered on the third Tuesday in February, 1795.

95. TURNEPS. For experiments made on six acres, to determine the comparative advantages of the drill, or broad-cast method in the cultivation of turneps; the gold medal, or silver medal and ten guineas.

To be delivered on the third Tuesday in April, 1795.

97. VEGETABLE FOOD. For the best account of vegetable food, that will most increase the milk in mares, cows, and ewes, in March and April; the gold medal, or silver medal and ten guineas.

*Certificates* to be produced on the second Tuesday in November, 1794.

99. COMPARATIVE CULTURE OF TURNEP-ROOTED CABBAGE. For sa-

tisfactory experiments, on the drill and broad-cast culture of turnep-rooted cabbage, made on four acres of land; the silver medal and ten pounds.

*Certificates* to be produced on the first Tuesday in October, 1794.

100. TURNEP-ROOTED CABBAGE. For raising in the year 1793 not less than ten acres, and for an account of the effects on cattle or sheep fed with it; the gold medal.

101. For not less than five acres; the silver medal and ten guineas.

*Certificates* to be produced on the last Tuesday in October, 1794.

104. POTATOES FOR FEEDING CATTLE AND SHEEP. For cultivating, in 1793, not less than four acres, for the sole purpose of feeding cattle and sheep; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

*Certificates* to be produced on the second Tuesday in November, 1794.

107. CULTIVATING ROOTS AND HERBAGE FOR FEEDING SHEEP AND BLACK CATTLE. For experiments made on two acres of land, between Michaelmas, 1793, and May, 1794, to ascertain which of the following plants can be secured for winter fodder to the greatest advantage, viz.

Turnep-rooted cabbage, carrots, turnep cabbage, parsneps, turneps, potatoes.

The *accounts* and *certificates* to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1794; the gold medal.

109. FEEDING HORSES. For an account of not less than four horses kept on green vegetable food in the stall or stable; the silver medal and ten guineas.

The *accounts* and *certificates* to be produced on the second Tuesday in February, 1795.

110. MAKING HAY IN WET WEATHER. For discovering the best method of making hay in wet weather; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

*Accounts* to be produced on the third Tuesday in January, 1795.

113. CULTIVATING THE TRUE RHUBARB. For raising, in the year 1794, not less than three hundred plants of the true rhubarb; the gold medal.

114. For two hundred plants; the silver medal.

*Certificates* to be produced on the second Tuesday in February, 1795.

117. RHUBARB. For rhubarb of British growth, twenty pounds weight; the gold medal.

*Certificates*, and five pounds weight, to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1794.



118. For ten pounds weight; the silver medal.

121. ASCERTAINING THE COMPONENT PARTS OF ARABLE LAND. For the most satisfactory experiments, to ascertain the due proportion of the several component parts of arable land, by an accurate analysis of it; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

The *accounts* to be produced on the last Tuesday in November, 1794.

126. DRAINING LAND. For making not less than one thousand yards of hollow drains with brick or stone; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

*Accounts* and *certificates* to be produced on the third Tuesday in February, 1795.

128. IMPROVING LAND LYING WASTE. For a method of improving 50 acres of soils lying waste or uncultivated; the gold medal, or silver medal and twenty guineas.

129. For 25 acres; the silver medal and ten guineas.

The *accounts* to be produced on the second Tuesday in December, 1794.

134. MANURES. For the best set of experiments to ascertain the comparative advantage of foot, coal-ashes, wood-ashes, lime, gypsum, or night-soil; the gold medal, or silver medal and twenty guineas.

The *accounts* to be produced on the last Tuesday in February, 1795.

136. IMPROVING WASTE MOORS. For the improvement of not less than one hundred acres of waste moor land; the gold medal.

*Certificates* to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1795.

140. GAINING LAND FROM THE SEA. For an account of the best method of gaining from the sea not less than twenty acres of land; the gold medal.

*Certificates* to be produced on the first Tuesday in October, 1794.

144. MACHINE TO REAP OR MOW CORN. For a machine to reap or mow grain, by which it may be done cheaper than by any method now practised; ten guineas.

The machine, with *certificates*, to be produced on the second Tuesday in December, 1794.

145. IMPROVED HOE. For the most improved horse or hand hoe, for cleaning the spaces between corn sown in equidistant rows, and earthing-up the plants; the gold medal, or twenty guineas.

To be produced, with *certificates* of its work, on the first Tuesday in December, 1794.

147. DESTROYING THE GRUB OF THE COCKCHAFFER. For discovering a

method of destroying the grub of the cockchafer; the gold medal or 30 guineas.

The *accounts* to be delivered on the first Tuesday in January, 1795.

148. DESTROYING THE WIRE-WORM. For discovering a method of destroying the wire-worm; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

The *accounts* to be delivered on the first Tuesday in January, 1795.

149. DESTROYING THE FLY ON HOPS, AND CATERPILLARS IN ORCHARDS. For discovering an easy method of destroying the fly on hops, and caterpillars in orchards; the gold medal, or thirty pounds.

*Certificates* to be delivered on the first Tuesday in February, 1795.

150. CURE OF THE 'ROT IN SHEEP. For discovering an effectual cure, verified by experiments; the gold medal, or thirty pounds.

*Accounts* of the cause and prevention, with *certificates*, to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1795.

151. PREVENTING AND CURING THE ILL EFFECTS OF THE FLY ON SHEEP. For discovering a method of preventing and curing those effects; the silver medal, or twenty guineas.

*Certificates* and *accounts* to be produced on the first Tuesday in December, 1794.  
PREMIUMS FOR DISCOVERIES AND IMPROVEMENTS IN CHEMISTRY, DYING, AND MINERALOGY.

153. BARILLA. For half a ton of merchantable barilla, made from any plant raised in Great Britain; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Twenty-eight pounds, with a *certificate*, to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1795.

154. PRESERVING SEEDS OF VEGETABLES. For a method of preserving the seeds of plants fit for vegetation; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

To be communicated on the first Tuesday in December, 1794.

156. SEPARATING THE SUGAR FROM TREACLE. For discovering a cheap method of separating the saccharine substance of treacle in a solid form, not less than one hundred weight; the gold medal, or fifty pounds.

*Certificates* and *accounts*, with samples, to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1795.

158. PRESERVING FRESH WATER SWEET. For the best account, verified by trials, of a method of preserving fresh water during long voyages; the gold medal, or fifty pounds.



*Accounts*, and descriptions of the methods made use of, with thirty gallons of the water, to be produced on the last Tuesday in December, 1794.

160. DESTROYING SMOKE. For an account of a method of destroying the smoke of fires belonging to large works; the gold medal, or thirty pounds.

To be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1795.

162. CONDENSING SMOKE. For the best method of condensing and collecting the smoke of steam-engines, &c.; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

*Accounts, certificates, and specimens*, to be produced on the first Tuesday in December, 1794.

164. CANDLES. For discovering a method of making candles of resin, fit for common use; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

To be delivered on the first Tuesday in December, 1794.

165. REFINING WHALE OR SEAL OIL. For disclosing a method of purifying oil from glutinous matter; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

The process to be delivered on the second Tuesday in February, 1795.

167. CLEARING FEATHERS FROM THEIR OIL. For discovering a method of clearing feathers from their oil, superior to any known; forty guineas.

*Accounts and certificates* to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1795.

168. SUBSTITUTE FOR OR PREPARATION OF YEAST. For discovering a substitute for or preparation of yeast, that may be preserved six months; the gold medal, or thirty pounds.

*Specimens* to be produced on the last Tuesday in November, 1794.

169. SECURING EMPTY CASKS. For discovering a method of securing empty casks from becoming musty or sinking; the gold medal, or 30 pounds.

*Accounts and certificates* to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1795.

170. PRESERVING SALTED PROVISIONS. For discovering the cheapest method of preserving salted provisions from becoming rancid or rusty; the gold medal, or thirty pounds.

*Accounts and certificates* to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1795.

171. INCREASING STEAM. For a method of increasing the quantity or the force of steam, in steam-engines, with less fuel than is now employed; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

To be communicated on the first Tuesday in January, 1795.

173. PREVENTING THE DRY ROT IN TIMBER. For discovering the cause of the dry rot in timber, and disclosing a method of prevention; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

The *accounts* to be produced on the second Tuesday in December, 1794.

175. FINE BAR IRON. For making ten tons with coak from coak-pigs, in England or Wales, equal to Swedish or Russian iron; the gold medal.

One hundred weight to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1795.

177. WHITE LEAD. For discovering a method of preparing white lead, in a manner not prejudicial to the workmen; fifty pounds.

*Certificates* that a ton has been prepared, and the process, to be produced on the second Tuesday in February, 1795.

178. SUBSTITUTE FOR BASIS OF PAINT. For the best substitute for basis of paint, equally proper as white lead; the gold medal, or thirty pounds.

Fifty pounds weight to be produced on the second Tuesday in November, 1794.

180. REFINING BLOCK TIN. For disclosing a method of purifying block tin, so as to fit it for the purposes of grain tin; the gold medal, or fifty pounds.

The process, and one hundred weight of the tin, to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1794.

182. GLAZING EARTHEN-WARE WITHOUT LEAD. For discovering the most easily fusible composition for glazing ordinary earthen-ware without lead; the gold medal, or thirty pounds.

*Specimens and certificates* to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1795.

PREMIUMS FOR PROMOTING THE POLITE ARTS.

183. HONORARY PREMIUMS FOR DRAWINGS. For the best drawing by sons or grandsons of peers or peeresses of Great Britain or Ireland, to be produced on the first Tuesday in March, 1795; the gold medal.

184. For the second in merit; the silver medal.

185, 186. The same premiums will be given to daughters or granddaughters of peers or peeresses of Great Britain or Ireland.

187. HONORARY PREMIUMS FOR DRAWINGS. For the best drawing of any kind, by young gentlemen under the age of twenty-one.

To be produced on the first Tuesday in March, 1795; the gold medal.

188. For the next in merit; the silver medal.

189, 190. The same premiums will be given for drawings by young ladies.



N.B. Persons professing any branch of the polite arts, or the sons or daughters of such persons, will not be admitted candidates in these classes.

191. DRAWING. For the best drawing in Indian ink of the statue of Narcissus in the Society's room, not less than eighteen inches high; a silver medallion, in conformity to the will of John Stock, of Hampstead, Esq.

To be produced on the third Tuesday in February, 1795.

192. PORTRAIT. For a copy, in oil-colours, of a portrait of the late John Stock, of Hampstead, Esq. a silver medallion.

To be produced on the third Tuesday in February, 1795.

193. DRAWINGS OF OUTLINES. For an outline after a group or cast, in plaster, of human figures, by persons under the age of sixteen, to be produced on the last Tuesday in February, 1795, the greater silver pallet.

194. For the next in merit, the lesser silver pallet.

195. DRAWINGS OF MACHINES. For the best drawing, by persons under the age of twenty-one years, of the spinning and winding machine by Mr. Burt, in the Society's Repository, the greater silver pallet; to be produced on the third Tuesday in February, 1795.

196. DRAWINGS OF LANDSCAPES. For the best drawing after Nature, by persons under twenty-one years of age, to be produced on the third Tuesday in February, 1795, the greater silver pallet.

197. For the next in merit, the lesser silver pallet.

198. HISTORICAL DRAWINGS. For the best original historical drawing of five or more human figures, to be produced on the third Tuesday in February, 1795, the gold pallet.

199. For the next in merit, the greater silver pallet.

200. SURVEYS OF COUNTIES. For an accurate survey of any county in England or Wales; the gold medal.

To be begun after the first of June, 1790, and produced on the last Tuesday in January, 1795.

204. NATURAL HISTORY. To the author who shall publish the natural history of any county in England or Wales; the gold medal, or fifty pounds. The work to be produced on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1795.

#### PREMIUMS FOR ENCOURAGING AND IM- PROVING MANUFACTURES.

207. SILK. For ten pounds of silk,

produced by one person in England, in the year 1794; the gold medal.

One pound, with certificates, to be delivered to the Society on the first Tuesday in January, 1795.

208. For five pounds; the silver medal.

211. MACHINE FOR CARDING SILK. For a machine for carding waste silk, to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1794; the gold medal, or twenty pounds.

212. WEAVING FISHING-NETS. For the best specimen of netting, for fishing-nets, twenty yards long, and six feet deep, woven in a machine, to be produced on the second Tuesday in January, 1795; fifty guineas.

213. CLOTH FROM HOP-STALKS, OR BINDS. For not less than thirty yards, twenty-seven inches wide, made in England, the gold medal, or thirty pounds; to be produced on the second Tuesday in December, 1794.

214. WICKS FOR CANDLES OR LAMPS. For discovering a method of manufacturing hop-stalks to supply the place of cotton for wicks of candles or lamps; twenty guineas.

*Accounts*, and five pounds of the wicks, with *certificates*, to be produced on the second Tuesday in January, 1795.

216. PAPER FROM RAW VEGETABLES. For ten reams of useful paper from raw vegetable substances; twenty guineas.

One ream and certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1794.

217. MAINTAINING AND EMPLOYING THE POOR. For producing to the Society the best practical and most economical plan for maintaining and employing the poor in parish-workhouses; the gold medal, or fifty pounds.

The *plans* to be delivered on the first Tuesday in March, 1795.

#### PREMIUMS FOR INVENTIONS IN MECHANICKS.

218. TRANSIT INSTRUMENT. For a cheap and portable instrument, for the purpose of finding the latitudes and longitudes of places, the gold medal, or forty guineas; to be produced on the last Tuesday in January, 1795.

219. TAKING WHALES BY THE GUN HARPOON. For the greatest number, not less than three, by one person; ten guineas.

*Certificates* of the taking the whales to be produced on the last Tuesday in December, 1794.

221. DRIVING BOLTS INTO SHIPS. For a model of a machine for driving bolts,



olts, particularly copper, into ships, superior to any now in use; thirty guineas.

To be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1795.

222. PORTABLE MACHINE FOR LOADING AND UNLOADING GOODS. For inventing and producing the most simple machine for loading and unloading goods; the gold medal, or forty guineas. To be delivered on the first Tuesday in January, 1795.

223. METAL ROPE OR CHAIN. For metal rope or chain to work over pulleys, and answer the purpose of a hempen rope, of at least two inches diameter; the gold medal, or fifty pounds.

*Certificates* of its use, and a sample ten yards long, to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1794.

224. HANDMILL. For the best constructed handmill for general purposes; the silver medal, or twenty guineas.

To be produced on the last Tuesday in December, 1794.

225. MACHINE FOR RAISING ORE. To the person who shall invent a machine and produce a model for raising ore, &c. from mines, at a less expence than any in use; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

To be produced on the second Tuesday in February, 1795.

226. MACHINE FOR RAISING WATER. For a machine for raising water out of deep wells, superior to any in use; the gold medal, or forty guineas.

*Certificates* and a model to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1795.

227. MACHINE FOR CLEARING RIVERS. For the best model of a machine, superior to any now in use, for clearing navigable rivers from weeds, at the least expence; the gold medal, or forty guineas.

To be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1795.

228. METHOD OF EXTINGUISHING FIRES. For an effectual method of extinguishing fires in buildings; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

To be produced on the second Tuesday in February, 1795.

229. PREVENTING WATER FREEZING IN PIPES. For discovering a cheap method of preventing water freezing in pipes serving to supply dwellings; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

*Accounts* and *certificates* to be produced on the first Tuesday in March, 1795.

230. IMPROVEMENT OF WHEEL-CARRIAGES. For discovering the principles, and pointing out the construction, on which wheel-carriages may be drawn with least fatigue to the horses; the gold

medal, or fifty pounds.

To be delivered on the second Tuesday in December, 1794.

231. PREVENTING HORSES TURNING ABOUT IN MILLS. For producing a model, shewing an easy method of preventing the necessity of horses turning about in drawing water from deep wells; the gold medal, or forty guineas.

To be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1795.

#### PREMIUMS OFFERED FOR THE ADVANTAGE OF THE BRITISH COLONIES.

233. NUTMEGS. For ten pounds weight of nutmegs, the growth of his Majesty's dominions in the West Indies, or Africa, the gold medal, or 100*l*.

*Certificates* to be produced on the first Tuesday in December, 1794.

235. CINNAMON. For twenty pounds weight, the growth of his Majesty's islands in the West Indies, or Africa, imported in 1794, the gold medal, or fifty pounds. Samples to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1795.

237. BREAD-FRUIT TREE. For a plantation of not less than one hundred bread-fruit trees in any of the colonies of the West Indies, or Africa, subject to the Crown of Great Britain; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

*Accounts* and *certificates* to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1797.

239. KALI FOR BARILLA. For cultivating two acres of land in the West Indies, or Africa, with Spanish Kali for making barilla; the gold medal, or 30 guineas.

240. For one acre, the silver medal, or fifteen guineas.

*Certificates* to be produced on the second Tuesday in November, 1794.

245. DISCOVERY OF A PASSAGE FROM CANADA TO THE SOUTH SEA. To the person who shall discover and open a passage from Upper Canada to the South Sea; the gold medal.

246. DESTROYING THE INSECT CALLED THE BORER. For discovering an effectual method of destroying the insect called in the West India islands or Africa, the Borer, so destructive to the sugar-cane; the gold medal, or 50*l*.

The discovery to be ascertained, and delivered, with *certificates*, to the Society on the first Tuesday in January, 1795.

248. BOTANIC GARDEN. For inclosing and cultivating five acres in the Bahama islands as a botanic garden; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas.

*Certificates* to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1796.



56. *A Sermon preached at the Chapel in Prince's Street, Westminster, on Friday, February 28, 1794. By Andrew Kippis, D. D. F. R. S. and S. A. Published by Request. 4to.*

FROM Psalm lxxvi. 10. Dr. K. takes occasion to improve the calamities of war, and to inspire a confidence in the divine goodness for directing them to a favourable issue.

57. *The present State of Europe compared with antient Prophecies. A Sermon preached at the Gravel-pit Meeting in Hackney, February 28, 1794, being the Day appointed for a general Fast. By Joseph Priestley, LL. D. F. R. S. &c. With a Preface, containing Reasons for the Author's leaving England.*

DR. P. has taken his leave of his native country by a publication of his *fast sermon*, with a *preface* and an *appendix*. In the former he professes to give the reasons for his emigration to America; in the latter he quotes, from Dr. Hartley's *Observations on Man*, a principle which, perhaps, he might have profited by following: "Our duty is to endeavour to preserve the government under whose protection we live from dissolution, seeking the peace of it, and submitting to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake."

We are glad that the Doctor, perceiving the very general disapprobation and discredit into which he and his tenets are fallen, has pursued that which, to a man who considers himself as injured or oppressed, is the mildest and safest course to himself and his country—self-banishment to what he may consider as a more propitious soil. The hope of a settlement for his three sons there seems a principal inducement to him. How far America may be glad to receive such emigrants is not perhaps for us to determine. Thus much, however, we will venture to predict: that the peace and happiness of America depend so entirely on the life of Washington, that, in the uncertain state of sublunary things, it is staking a great deal when a man quits the old world for the new. We have known persons, equally discontented with England, retire to America, and be as glad to return home again. So true is the observation of the satirist, "*Est Ulubris animus si te non deficit æquus.*" Dr. P., though he avows his consciousness of the general dislike entertained against his person, his principles, and his writings, seems at a loss to account for the cause whence the dislike proceeds. He deprecates the being considered as a political

writer, "EXCEPT as far as the business of the *test-act* and of *civil establishments of religion* have a connexion with politics." The odium that he has incurred has, in his own opinion, arisen from nothing but his "*open hostility* to the doctrines of the *Established Church*, and, more especially, to ALL CIVIL ESTABLISHMENTS OF RELIGION whatever. Whether, in a civilized nation, an *open hostility* to any part of its government in particular, as well as to the principles on which it is founded in general, is not cause sufficient for more than suspicion of an evil motive, this is not the place to decide; and it is a question, by the issue of which the Doctor, very prudently, does not seem desirous to abide—in Great Britain at least. That the mad legislators of France are *Deists, Atheists, Heathens*, in short, any thing but Christians, seems matter of great exultation to the Doctor and his fellow-sectarists; as it may ultimately tend to abolish that union between Church and State which they consider as the most dreadful of all abominations. Whether the same freedom of speech and writing would be admitted in France as they require in England, is hardly a question. The Doctor laments, with great fellow-feeling, over the unfortunate lot of *Muir, Palmer, Winterbottom*, and other preachers of sedition, whom he pathetically compares with the martyrs of old, inasmuch that we almost wonder he did not fix upon *Botany-bay* rather than *America* for the place of his retreat. "The sentence of Mr. W., for delivering from the pulpit what, *I am persuaded*, he never did deliver, and which *similar evidence* might have drawn upon myself or any other Dissenting-minister, who was an object of general dislike, has something in it still more alarming." Is then the integrity of an English judge the verdict of an English jury, and the evidence admitted in an English court of judicature, to be undervalued in comparison with the rapid decisions, the partial evidence, and the bloody execution of French justice? The Dissenters are called upon to support the martyrs of English justice, and to sanction their cause by contrasting them with the Protestants who suffered under the edict of Nantz for not being afraid to make public profession of the Christian religion; uncorrupted by Popery or Heresy, and the Scots are invited to see things in a different light. There are who may be tempted to wish the Doctor a good journey.



journey by singing in his ears "Go, baffled coward, go!" We are not of that number; but we cannot help thinking he would have done more credit and service to his cause by bearing his sufferings with Christian fortitude and patience in his own country, than by quitting it with the same insulting language and the same daring spirit whereby he provoked and drew down his sufferings, yet not without a hope that, "notwithstanding his removal for the present, he may find a grave in the land which gave him birth." We sincerely wish him every comfort he can desire, and, above all, a disposition to enjoy and not to embitter his comforts; and the same good wish we bestow on many of his partizans, who would do well to follow his example in the present instance, *& vivere si recte nescis discede peritis*. If the Doctor's reasoning be just, and his view of things not too much tinged with melancholy and disappointment, his flight from Europe may be attended with very fortunate circumstances to the *new* world. Previous to his departure, the Doctor has prepared for the press a volume of Sermons, which, we hope, will so far prove an exception to his preceding publications, that they will not introduce subjects of political disquisition in a place where they can possibly have no concern.

58. *A Discourse delivered at Taunton, Sept. 3, 1793, before the Society of Unitarian Christians, &c.* By T. Kenrick.

MR. Kenrick is a follower of the Priestleyan school, and often treads *aquis passibus* in his master's footsteps. The Dr. has been accused of insinuating, not unfrequently, among allowed positions, some specious error, and drawing from well-grounded principles delusive inferences. The same charge may be urged against the disciple. Thus, we are ready to allow with him that "much light has been thrown upon the sacred writings since the period of the Reformation, many corruptions detected, and that the peculiar style of the Scripture, when allusive to the person and office of Christ has been illustrated," &c. But that the idea of his being merely a man, the inference he deduces from these premises, has been peculiarly strengthened by this means, requires farther proof than Mr. Kenrick's bare *ipse dixit*.

He then observes, "We are in possession of all the strong holds once occupied by our adversaries. They are

driven from their fortresses, to which they principally trusted for defence, and rendered incapable of making any farther effectual resistance." This figurative passage (to adopt the same style) appears to be designedly enveloped in mist, that Mr. K. may play his sleight of hand with less danger of detection. Who are meant by *adversaries*? Those of the Church Establishment? They follow the opinions of those glorious Reformers who dismantled the strong holds occupied by their Papal opponents; and, by the *spread* (to use a favourite Unitarian phrase) of the sacred writings, manifested the falsity or futility of those doctrines through which they claimed dominion over the church of Christ. And yet, if they are not alluded to, it is difficult to say over whom Mr. K. congratulates his party for their supposed victory. He farther adds,

"We possess another advantage over our predecessors in this cause, which, as it will greatly facilitate the reception of the truth, deserves to be separately mentioned. If the doctrine of the humanity of Christ be the doctrine of the New Testament, it must have been the opinion of all those who were instructed by the apostles and first teachers of Christianity. And, as a large body of the people do not change their opinions at once, nor without making some opposition, we might expect to find some traces of the original doctrine in early ages, and some evidence of the opposition made to those who were attempting to introduce novelties. Agreeably to this expectation, it has been lately discovered by a distinguished individual, to whose indefatigable researches after truth, both in the natural and moral world, we are greatly indebted, that the Christians of the first ages after Christ were Unitarians in sentiment, and that it was a long time before the common people or unlearned Christians could be induced to receive a doctrine bearing any resemblance to the modern notion of the Trinity."

The falsehood of this assertion can only be equalled by its audacity. It is universally allowed by the learned, that Dr. Priestley has been repeatedly confuted in the controversy here alluded to, convicted of erroneous quotations and gross misrepresentations. It is difficult to conceive how a real friend of his could wish to revive any controversy concerning it. Mr. K. however, in this instance, does not deviate from the Doctor's example, who has long been in the habit of singing *Te Deum* for a victory after having lost the battle.

The text on which our author erects his battery against the Established Church



is taken from Matthew xiii. 33, "The kingdom of heaven is like unto leaven, which a woman took and hid in three measures of meal till the whole was leavened." This Mr. K. considers as prophetic of that great event, which has not yet been accomplished, the universal prevalence of the Christian religion, or, what according to his ideas is the same, the universal prevalence of Unitarianism. To further this desired event, he displays no common ardour. "We are not," he cries, "to consider ourselves in circumstances of despondency, but, on the contrary, we are arrived at a grand period, *for which Providence has been preparing the world for several centuries*, when the doctrines of the unity of God and the humanity of Christ have been freed, not only from the gross corruptions of the dark ages of Popery, but likewise from the less obvious errors which were retained by the most enlightened of the Reformers; when these doctrines have been reconciled to the language of Scripture and the principles of reason; when a *few men* are so fully convinced of their truth and importance, that they have *courage* to profess them openly; and, when mankind are alarmed at the progress which these sentiments are making, we appear to be come to a new æra in the Christian church, the commencement of a reformation, as remarkable and important as the reformation from Popery, and which will in the course of time eclipse the glory of that event." H. proceeds to shew, that the predicted accomplishers of that prophecy, compared to whom the Reformers were but as "the dawn of day to the meridian light," are no others than Mr. K. and Co. He accordingly blows the trumpet in Zion with peculiar energy and vigour, and thus exhorts his associates to this most glorious undertaking: "Let every one hasten to apply his hand to so important a work, and endeavour to share in the honour which will arise from it."—"But," continues he, after some farther exhortations, "there are more important considerations to stimulate our endeavours than the hope of honour. *We* are called upon to rescue mankind from errors which are highly injurious to the improvement or comfort of those who embrace them, and which, if they continue to be retained by Christians, will sink their religion into *universal contempt* among men of knowledge and reflection. *We* are required, by presenting to men a *rational system*

*of Christianity*, to stop the rapid progress of infidelity, which, if it became general and permanent, would be the greatest calamity that could befall mankind." If *we* be friends to the welfare of the human race, if *we* be actuated by genuine benevolence, *we* shall engage with zeal in so important and useful a service.

By this we are to understand that those who are half believers in the commonly-received doctrines of Christianity are the most likely persons to convert infidels; that those who deny some of its most essential tenets are best qualified to shelter it from their derision; and that the best friends to mankind are those who endeavour to foment religious contests! But consistency is not to be expected in gentlemen who adopt any arguments, however dissonant in their nature, to shake our Establishment in Church or State\*.

Mr. K. remarks,

"No inconsiderable symptoms have lately appeared of a disposition to *employ force* to suppress the principles we profess, which is an evident proof of the fears entertained of their progress, and affords a strong presumption that they will be more widely extended. By the inadequate redress given to those of this way of thinking (the Unitarians) who suffered from the outrages committed by the populace, and a backwardness to punish the offenders, or to censure those who countenanced them, a strong inclination has manifested itself to deny them the protection of the laws†."

\* A memorable instance occurred in Dr. Priestley's letter addressed to Mr. Pitt: In one page he urges the expediency of the repeal of the Test-act, on account of its being burthenome to a set of people whose number and well-known pacific dispositions could give no cause of apprehension to Government. In another, he insists on the impropriety of rejecting their petition from the impolicy of disobliging so formidable a body,—that they would knock at the door so long, till it should be opened!

† The riot at Birmingham has been greedily caught at, and repeatedly brought forward, as an instance of unmerited persecution. We pretend not to vindicate it. Yet we may venture to say, that it was suppressed by the servants of that government which too many of the Dissenters there had been insidiously undermining or openly vilifying;—and that some cause had been given for those tumults by the inflammatory hand-bills secretly dispersed just before their breaking out.

Quis tulit Gracchos de seditione querentes?

It



It is a favourite object of the Unitarians to be considered as a persecuted people. But would a rational man (a self-styled *rational Christian* may be a different species of being), if he considered persecution a hardship, express such sentiments as Mr. K. here avows? Jack of old, we well know, "desired one neighbour to give him a box on the ear, another a good slap in the chaps, or a kick on the backside, for the love of God, that he might swell his fancy, and give terrible accounts of what he had undergone for the *public good*†." Mr. K. likewise consoles himself with the prospect of being persecuted, in order, we suppose, to affect his neighbours with the terrible account. He even discovers some symptoms of persecuting himself; for, not content to preach and publish what he pleases in favour of Unitarianism, he does not seem willing to allow the same privileges to others, but calls on his brethren to assail and overthrow the religious tenets of the Established Church. He exhorts his "*courageous and active associates* to banish from the earth all error and superstition." This, in our opinion, tends rather to cruelty and intolerance towards the Trinitarians; the far greater part of whom, it is no compliment to say, are at least as firmly fixed in their religious sentiments as Dr. Priestley, or any of his disciples, have shewn themselves to be in theirs. Content with the privileges they enjoy, they are too candid and liberal to molest others who differ from them in religious opinions. Whatever predilection their opponents may discover for violent measures, they are not to be defied into them. Whatever favourable signs Mr. K. thinks he discovers of impending storms and tempests, we trust they are entirely fallacious, and that he will long wish and sigh in vain for the *benefit of an active persecution*. Our Governors are too lenient and too wise to persecute for speculative notions, and to make fanatics martyrs.

Mr. K. after lamenting the downfall of Socinianism, from the absurdities of its doctrine, its founder having advanced Jesus Christ, whom he had leveled to a man on earth, to the rank of a God in heaven, and an object of religious worship, thinks he can establish Socinianism on a better foundation by degrading our Saviour both in earth and in heaven,

and giving him no other influence, after his removal to glory, than his doctrine gave him.

"Let us compare the doctrine in regard to Christ which has been just stated with that of the Unitarians of the present day; that Jesus Christ possessed the same nature as other men, if he was not produced by the same means, that he was superior to the prophets in the perfection of his example, in the purity of his precepts, and in the expressly divine commission of knowledge and power that were made to him, and that after his resurrection and ascension into heaven he was exalted to a state of glory and honour in heaven but *without any share in the government of the world or the church, except by means of his laws*; and we shall see nothing here which shocks our understanding by its absurdity and inconsistency, nothing which obliges us to have recourse to mystery, or the weakness of human reason to defend it" (p. 14).

It is well for Mr. K. that he can see farther into what has been hitherto deemed a fundamental doctrine of religion than all men who have gone before him and that he can merit the appellation of THE NEW SOCINUS. Although he laments his followers are few in number, he does not despair of the success of a few persons in completing the great work of reformation and banishing error and superstition from the earth. What manner of spirit Mr. K. is of may be seen on former occasions; LXII. 242.

59. *Musæ Berkhamstediensis; or Poetical Prolusions by some young Gentlemen of Berkhamstead School. Printed at Berkhamstead.*

THE editor does not publish these fruits of genius nurtured by his fostering hand, from motives of ostentation or self-praise, or as prodigies of early genius, but from pure partiality to the young authors and their productions. Among these young authors we find the names of Thomas Dupré, Edward Walford, Joseph Gascoigne Littlehales, Henry and John Wardle, Edmund Hexham, Thomas and William Agar, Hammond Cross, John Le Conteur, and Leonard Raper.

60. *Hints preparatory to the approaching Fast.*

ALTHOUGH the fast is over and was, we trust, observed with due sincerity and decorum, any hints for improving such occasions as are conducive to reformation and amendment of a nation or individuals can never be out of season,

† See Tale of a Tub, Sect. xi.



season. The simplicity and goodness of these will be their best recommendation.

61. *Verses on the late unanimous Resolutions to support the Constitution; to which are added some other Poems.* By Samuel Egerton Brydges, of Denton, in Kent, *esq.*

THE first and principal of these poems was hastily written at the great political crisis, Dec. 19. 1792, and sent immediately to the *Kentish Gazette*, in which it was then inserted. The rest the author himself (whom we recognize as a most valuable correspondent) considers as mere trifles, written ten years ago, about whose fate he is remarkably careless, though they have certainly considerable merit.

62. *The Spirit of Christianity compared with the Spirit of the Times in Great Britain.* By Gilbert Wakefield, B. A. late Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge.

ONLY two copies of the original impression of this pamphlet were sold by the publisher. It was *supposed* by its author to be reprinted Feb. 15, 1794, as advertised in the *Morning Chronicle* of that day. *Two pages* of the original edition were soon cancelled in succession, *not from any timidity on the author's part*, but in compliance with the suggestions of some of the author's friends, to whose judgement the sacrifice was due. With these alterations the pamphlet continued on sale for a few hours only, till the publisher's fears lead him to wish for an entire suppression of the sale, which accordingly took place, and it was consigned to silence and oblivion. Since the current sentiments, however, of this little performance were thought calculated for public benefit, as proceeding upon different grounds from the generality of political publications, and adapted to the remnant of disinterested Christians in this country, he determined to strike out every thing *justly exceptionable*, to mollify all unnecessary asperities, and leave only what a real believer and sincere professor of the gospel OUGHT to advance, in defiance of all consequences, in season and out of season. What now appears he will vindicate at every hazard. "If the necessity of the season should require, let *me* be victim in the glorious cause of truth and freedom, and so I shall neither have lived nor died in vain." Preface, p. vii. Having thus stated Mr. Wakefield's own account of the motives which produced this pamphlet, we shall leave

our readers to conjecture in what spirit and with what views it is written. As we do not court Mr. Wakefield's resentment (which we know by experience to be *very violent*) so much as he does that of the publick, such efforts are best repelled by silent contempt. It may, however, be but a fair question to put to Mr. W. what authority or commission Jesus Christ gave him or Mr. Knox to impeach, or cite before his tribunal, any nobleman, gentleman, or clergyman, of this realm, or to *devote* the British nation collectively? Would it not be better to return the challenge, and, by way of appeal, summon them to meet them at the sacred bar?

Rode caper vitem: tamen hinc cum stabis ad  
aram

In tua quod spargi cornua possit erit.

63. *Letters on a Tour through various Parts of Scotland, in the Year 1792.* By J. Lettice, B. D.

AFTER so many tours, journeys, &c. through Scotland, in the course of the last twenty-five years, Mr. L. thinks it necessary to apologize for adding to them, by observing that some are too expensive, and the latest does not include many circumstances of improvement and prosperity in that country which occurred to him in 1792. He proposed to have inserted, episodically, lives of G. Buchanan, Florence Wilson, bishop Elphinstone, Henry Scrimgeour, Lord Napier of Marchiston (whose life we reviewed, LXI. l. p. 637), Bonaventura Hepburn, John Knox, and one of much later date, which he reserves with others for a second volume, for which he collects materials, and offers to undertake another journey into North Britain in order to avail himself of the proper sources of much valuable assistance. Mr. L. was solicitous to catch the great characteristic features as he passed along between one great town and another, as well as to describe particular scenes; to present the readers with the general aspect of the country as it appeared on each day's ride; and make the reader his companion. He has very properly avoided "quoting verses, and other passages of different kinds, and in different languages, without naming the authors" (with which practice we have been surfeited), and he has thrown his quotations from Latin writers into notes. The brind'ed dog, of the true shepherd race, which accompanies the Highland droves, is described as being as docile, faga-



sagacious, and adroit an animal, as *retains* to the service of man, p. 19, and, with his master, manages and directs eighty or an hundred head of cattle. The small breed of sheep is spreading apace over the Highlands, much to the discontent of the inhabitants. Hay in Annandale is left for some weeks in large cocks to dry, before it is formed into a rick.

As a remedy for the ill state of agriculture in most of the districts of Lanarkshire, a practice is gaining ground, though somewhat slowly, of setting land unfit for the pasturage of sheep into portions called *Fens*, or lands let upon long leases perhaps of 99 years; a valuable consideration is advanced by the tenant when the engagement commences, and a small annual quit-rent only is exacted during the whole course of the term; a species of occupation so nearly approaching to proprietary gives warm encouragement to industry and exertion, and thereby lays the best foundation of a regular and enlightened system of agriculture; and, in the end, of a long train of commercial advantages, sure to be communicated to every commercial society. The Duke of Buccleugh has distinguished himself on this plan; but other great landlords have portioned out their fields on too large a scale, and a shorter term, p. 40. The lead-miners on Crawford moor have a *circulating library* at the village adjoining, and many of them are said to be intelligent and well-informed; but, it being Sunday when Mr. L. was there, he did not disturb them, p. 44. Mr. L. enlarges with rapture on a half-length portrait of Mary queen of Scots, which he saw at the Great Chartreuse in Dauphiné, p. 52. He was disappointed at the distant view of Glasgow, but not so on a nearer approach. Among the curiosities of the University are the Roman inscriptions from the wall of Antoninus, and many from the grand junction of the Forth and Clyde. A small book of engravings has been made from them, in which the figure of each is represented with its inscription, p. 64. He was shewn a medallion of Dr. Reid, well executed in the style of Roman profiles on ancient medals. On the Doctor's disagreement with Locke on the subject of innate ideas, the reader will recollect Dr. Priestley's *acrimonious* attack upon the Scottish metaphysicians in defending this doctrine of Locke, which, indeed, English philosophers have long

been accustomed to consider as the corner-stone of all just and rational knowledge of ourselves, p. 66. The cathedral of Glasgow used to be the only Gothic church remaining entire in Scotland. It is divided into two churches, crowded with pews, and even the vaults are converted into a third. The ruins of the episcopal palace are applied to build a general hospital. The new town, which is coeval almost with the Union, has in rage of building outrun the increase of inhabitants, which are computed at 60,000, p. 71. Mr. L. conceives a very favourable opinion of the conduct and manners of the Scotch people in general, which, "wherever deviating from regularity, announce much more the national prevalence of passion, and the progress and effects of national prosperity, than a common perversion of religious principle," p. 76. The river Clyde and its navigation have been very much improved of late, and a new bridge of 7 arches, having instead of balustrades 89 holes like pigeon-holes in the parapet walls, was built by subscription, and cost 19,000*l*. The "washery" of Glasgow contains within its enclosure some hundred females, all in the busy act of rubbing, scrubbing, scouring, dipping, and wringing, all sorts of linen clothes, accompanied by a loudness, volubility, and confusion of tongue, which scorned to wait for each other's motions for the trifling convenience of being understood. These ladies, from their continual habits of bodily activity and unrestrained exercise of the understanding in their common conversation, acquire a vigour of body and freedom of spirit which sometimes render them extremely formidable. "They once rescued from the beatles a culprit going to be publicly whipped," p. 84. The inhabitants of Glasgow have so little propensity to pleasure or amusement, that their public walks are unfrequented, and their playhouse and dancing assemblies are not much sets so, p. 85, 86. The coffee-house and building seem to be the principal relief from trade and manufactures. Mr. L. prophesies that a different generation will succeed the present, with different propensities and more relaxed notions, and introduces some epistolical reflections on the revolutions in society, illustrated by the example of France. The market at Glasgow is under a glazed dome, within which are galleries of *matagony* supported by columns, for the barbers



shambles and green-grocers shops, in recesses, all supplied with water through the pillars, p. 93. The aqueduct bridge, 250 feet long, and 70 high, affords a communication with the celebrated canal which joins the Forth and Clyde. Glasgow has the benefit of another canal, which supplies it with coal. Paisley is a populous town with various thriving manufactures; and from the tower of its church is a prospect over a flat country 20 miles round. The chapel, in which the the Earl of Abercorn buries, has a wonderful echo. Greenock, the Clyde, and Dumbarton castle, are briefly described. Port Glasgow, more than 20 miles from Glasgow, is a burgh of barony, and carries on an extensive foreign trade, and herring and whale fishery. Numbers of the poor Highlanders have settled at Greenock for subsistence. Hence our traveller proceeded to Largs, in the vault of whose church Sir Robert Montgomery used, in imitation of the emperor Charles V. to perform certain solemn devotions over his own coffin, on the head of which is still legible the following inscription, written probably by himself: "Ipse mihi piamortuus fui, fato funera præripui, unicus idque Cæsareum exemplar inter tot mortales securus." The farmers of this neighbourhood neglect the improvement of their land, by letting out their houses to the little cottagers among the barren hills above. Hence Mr. L. sailed to the isle of Bute, which has been much improved by the late earl, who patronized the herring fishery and commerce. This is the first station in Scotland where a cotton-mill was projected. Dancing is the amusement of the younger, and newspapers and back-gammon of the older, inhabitants of Rothsay. The extensive woods and plantations of Mount Stewart, reflected by the firth of Clyde, and the simple and elegant mansion\*, are duly noticed. Having the honour of being known to the late earl, Mr. L. paid him a visit, and had every opportunity of examining the island with attention. He describes two druidical temples, and a vitrified fort, and gives a large extract from a MS history of the island by Mr.

Blain, collector of the customs at Rothsay, whose "historical sketch of the island, and brief notice of its literary characters," occupies 13 pages, from 175 to 188. Hence we are conducted to Dunbarton, by the great *blechery* near Boland bay, and a fabrick for printing cottons and linens at Melton. One wonders that a scholar should ever use the word *scite*, as we should be glad to know what it means, p. 202.

The manufacture of crown-glass is thus described, p. 203: "What amused us most was the continual movement of the artificers to and from this copious reservoir to take the melted matter on their long iron tubes, and their action of blowing; by which, from the appearance of a small red-hot coal, it assumes a globular form, and instantly becomes enlarged, hollow, and transparent. This being held a very short time within the mouth of a fiery oven, and blown a second time, becomes a large oblate spheroid, more and more transparent, still continuing red-hot. Put again into the oven, it is soon drawn forth, and blown still larger, into a perfect and magnificent globe; then twirled rapidly round, four or five times, upon the artist's tube, it ends in a flat round plate, from four to five feet in diameter. Having now obtained the most beautiful transparency, it shews the fires of the furnaces, and the brilliant operations already described in motion behind it. These plates, as soon as finished, are borne with great delicacy from the place in the edifice where they were blown, and fastened to the annealing furnace, capable of containing many hundreds of them, where they are set up side by side, and almost touching one another. The fire is then suffered to expire by degrees; and, after a day or two, the glass, having thus acquired its due degree of hardness, is removed, and packed up for exportation."—The print-fields of Leven are reckoned the greatest in North Britain. Near Renton is the pillar surmounted with an urn, and inscribed to the memory of Dr. Smollett, with a Latin inscription, given here, with an English version. In the second line, for *beniquam* read *benignam*. Mr. L. is very particular in his description of Loch Lomond, and the scenery around it. From a view of an adjoining churchyard of Luss, he takes occasion to criticise the absurd and unintelligible poetical effusions with which those in England abound. Without knowing who is the minister of Luss, Mr. L. pretumes

\* Mr. L. says "the breakfast-room is furnished with prints from the celebrated collection at Luton Hop." Does he mean that the paintings there have been engraved, or that the prints were from a collection of prints there?



presumes he enjoys his situation as himself did, and “fancies him, on a fine summer’s morning, *pacing*\* with *enthusiasm* on the banks of the lake” (p. 223). Hence he turned on the left hand, within sight of Tarbut, and came to the noble inn of Arroquhar, formerly the mansion-house of the lairds of Macfarlane. Thence he turned on the left round the head of Loch Lowing, to the inn at Carndrow, and to Loch Fyne, one of the largest æstuaries in North Britain, and to Inverary and its castle. “On our arrival at the town, we were not surprized to find the first house of the conspicuous line of buildings on an uniform plan, to be an inn, because *no country has handsomer or better inns than Scotland*; nor were we surprized that it should possess many well-furnished rooms, and, apparently, all proper accommodations within and without, *except the attendance of servants*,” p. 235. This defect is well painted, and as well atoned for by *female grace and beauty* in the *fascinating* landlady. “From my own experience and that of others,” says Mr. L. “I have the highest commendations to bestow on the civility and attention of Scottish innkeepers, and of their ambition to give the best entertainment in their power, on very moderate terms. Their houses, every where but in the poorer districts of the heights, are equal to our own in England, and the new ones established of late in many of their towns are undoubtedly superior in point both of accommodation and elegance. I must add too, what I have hinted somewhere already, that persons in this way of life are universally more intelligent than those of the same occupation in South Britain; an advantage, to themselves and to their guests, which must be attributed to that better education, which in every corner of Scotland is given to the inferior order of its inhabitants. That this topic may not be repeated, it is thought proper to observe here, that in the remainder of this tour, circuitously made from Inverness to Berwick, we found every reason to confirm that which has already been said in favour of Scottish inns and of those that keep them,” p. 260. The description of the place before the late improvement is intermixed with quotations from Ossian, and the present state

is quoted from the remarks of Mr. Fraser, in the Statistical Account of Scotland\*. “The drying-barns, constructed to obviate the effects of an unfavourable climate, have several tiers of parallel beams crossing both ways, on which are suspended a great number of long poles, filled with pegs, to receive the sheaves of corn, as soon as cut, and help to dry the whole harvest in wet weather. The genius, opulence, and spirit, of the noble race of Argyle, have wrought wonders.” Loch Aw comes next in view. Mr. L. met with a young female Highlander, who gave him a Gaelic air, “melancholy and highly elegant, in the style of the old Scottish music, so universally admired;” but, just as he was going to interrogate her about Ossian, the road divided, and she left him abruptly, and Mr. L. proceeded to the inn at Dalmahe. English schools are gradually supplanting the Gaelic language, which Lord Monboddo believed to be that of Adam and Eve. The Highland dress is now wearing out, and with it all ancient prejudices and superstitions. A conversation with Dr. MacIntyre, the amiable and learned minister of Glenorchie, furnished our traveller with many useful hints respecting the authenticity of Ossian’s poems, on which he promises an essay or dissertation. From Dalmahe he went to Tyendrum, where he describes a Highland cottage, and moralizes on the character of its inhabitants. He proceeded to Fort William; and, in the stable of a little public house at Inverary, received much information about Ossian from an old farmer. Mr. L. thus closes a brief account of the horrors of Glenco: “Although my Glenco companion’s account of this transaction agreed, as well as I can recollect, in all its material circumstances with the historian’s (Smollett’s) relation, I have preferred the latter, as it will be supposed more authentic ground for a remark, which, perhaps, you will think not quite unseasonable at a time when the fanaticism of philosophical liberty suggests, and practises too, with much frequency, skill, and satisfaction, not in the secret recesses of a wilderness, but in one of the most polished capitals in Europe, and in the open face of day, the most cold-blooded and execrable horrors, and all, stranger yet to tell, as the best expedient to establish a *free government*.” p. 312.

\* This is a favourite phrase of our author. So Lord Bute’s piper was seen *pacing* backwards and forwards, with a gait full of *enthusiasm*, p. 169.



After a dangerous passage over Beilichelish ferry, he reached Fort William in Lochabar, on which coast the Chevalier's son landed, July 7, 1745. Thence 30 miles to Fort Augustus, and to Inverness, where the assizes were carrying on, and trial of the ringleaders of an insurrection in Ross-shire, on the destruction of the small farms to give way to sheep-walks. The men who defended their small farms, and rescued their horned cattle, were acquitted, but those who drove away the sheep transported. In the way thither he saw the famous fall of Fyres. Inverness is the winter residence of many of the higher gentry, who resort hither partly for society and amusements, and partly for the education of their children. Several schools of better order for both sexes, an academy for instruction in the sciences, and one for *gymnastic exercises*, have since been opened; and an ode, said to possess considerable merit, celebrating this event, appeared in one of the Magazines," p. 362. The distresses of the inhabitants of Kiltarish parish very near to Inverness in the last century, whose crops failed for three successive years, and left them nothing to subsist; in consequence of which they left their home and dispersed, separating from their nearest relations; were it not well attested in the Statistical account of Scotland, would be hardly credited.

Our travellers next visited Fort George, Campbeltown, and Nairn; and, after passing the bridge at the latter, finished their tour of the Highlands. Forres and its pillar are next described; then Elgin, where we are sorry to hear of ornaments in *stucco* in the old cathedral. By Fochabers and Castle Gordon to Huntly, through the village of Keith, the birth-place of the late James Ferguson; thence to Inverary, and to Aberdeen. In Gordon's school the food for every meal for each day of the week, and that to be repeated every week in the year, is minutely prescribed for the boys. Animal food is seldom permitted. In the divided church of St. Nicholas is an elegant monument, by Bacon, for Mrs. Allardice. The summit of the ancient tower of King's college, adorned with *cross diamonds* (qu. arches, in form of a crown, like that on the top of St. Nicholas's church at Newcastle, one at Edinburgh, and St. Dunstan's in the East, London?) like the upper part of our regal crowns, has a singular appearance, and is meant to denote the royal patronage, under which the college was established. The

boast of New Aberdeen is the harbour at the mouth of the river Dee, which, at high-water, admits trading ships of the greatest burthen, and is defended by a very fine pier of stone, which, reckoning its length with that of the quay, extends nearly a mile. Its trade and manufactures are very flourishing. In the latter part of the summer the whale-fishery carried on hence to Davis's Straits causes a good deal of movement. Mr. L. observes, much to the credit of the people of Scotland, that no profane cursing and swearing is heard amidst all the bustle of the seamen. From New Aberdeen (for he says nothing of the old town) he travelled to Stonehaven, Bervie, Montrose, and Aberbrothie — "On various parts of our route from Aberdeen we saw plantations of wood about farms, villages, and gentlemen's houses," vigorously contradicting Dr. Johnson's assertion, who says there were no trees from Aberdeen to Banff, 50 miles distance. The whole quantity is certainly much less than would be sufficient to denominate this a woody country, much less too than might perhaps be desirable either for beauty or profit, but enough to prove the assertion to have originated in something like a resolute prejudice, had not the Doctor's sight been remarkably bad, or that he might possibly have travelled in the night\*. The greater part had no appearance of having been planted since his tour, only 20 years ago" (p. 428). Aberbrothie has reared itself by a flourishing linen-trade, and has now a good harbour. Dundee has also a flourishing commerce and manufactures, and in the new town-house is a portrait of George Dempster, Esq. representative of the town in parliament, and an especial benefactor to this kingdom in her fisheries. The description of Perth is very flattering, and perhaps not overdrawn. Kinross, Loch Leven, and Douglas castle, the prison of the unfortunate Mary, who was there compelled to resign her crown; Dunsfermline, and its linen manufactory; Culros, and Lord Dundonald's coal-work, the coal of which, producing mineral tar, begins to fail, if it be not nearly exhausted, after an immense expence in the prosecution of this ingenious discovery: Kincairn, Clackmannan, Alloa, Stirling, Bannockburn, Car-

\* The Doctor could never have insulted his reader with observations so ill-founded.



on and its iron-works, Kennaird, the residence of the celebrated Mr. Bruce, to whom our travellers paid a visit, and were received with flattering marks of attention. He shewed them his cabinet of natural and artificial curiosities, Arabic and Abyssinian MSS, some written on parchment of goat-skins, manufactured by the priests of those countries. "Had Horace himself been at our elbow, and *vivâ voce* sounded in our ears, *Nil admirari prope res est una, Numici, &c.* it had been impossible not to have felt a paroxysm of admiration when we beheld two cups, made from the horns of the very bullock who ROARED THROUGH THEM no sounds of welcome to the bloody banquet furnished from his own living flesh to the royal epicures of Gondar; two cups turned by the delicate hand of his Abyssinian majesty's daughter, and presented by herself to Mr. Bruce as a memorial of his interest and reception at that polite court." p. 495. We know not which most to wonder at, Mr. Bruce's story, or Mr. Lettice's relation; while we profess not to comprehend whether the miserable beast roared *through his own horns*, or through the cups made of them, or whether these identical cups were turned by the delicate princess. This is not the only instance in which Mr. L. soars too high for us. Mr. Bruce, finding that thirty languages were spoken in the camp of a caravan, desired a translation of Solomon's Song into all, but could only obtain it in ten, written in Ethiopic characters, and each in a different coloured ink, to prevent a confusion of tongues. Upon Mr. Bruce shewing these MSS to a lady distinguished for the vivacity of her remarks, and informing her that the word *kist*, which occurs in Solomon's Song, is to be met with, expressing the same idea, in some passages of his rainbow of languages, she pleasantly observed to him, "I always told you, Mr. Bruce, that kissing is the same all the world over." If this be rightly stated, the lady had more wit than Mr. B. for, if the word, or rather a synonymous word, occurred in every translation of the song, what marvel? and, if in other subjects of his rainbow, where is the wonder? all languages in the world must express the idea. Mr. Bruce's "figure is above the common size, his limbs athletic but well-proportioned, his complexion sanguine, his countenance manly and good-humoured, and his man-

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ners easy and polite. The whole outward man is such as announces a character well calculated to contend with the many difficulties and trying occasions which so extraordinary a journey was sure to throw in his way. That his internal character, the features of his understanding and his heart, correspond with these outward lineaments, you who have read his work cannot be at a loss to know." p. 499. Mr. L. appears to be more partial to this extraordinary traveller than most of his readers; but, luckily, Mr. B. is out of the reach of detection at present.

From Kinnaird we are conducted by Linlithgow, Hopetoun house, to Edinburgh. In that capital Mr. L. particularly notices the unfinished Register-office for the few remaining records of Scotland, remaining in much confusion, even since their restoration by Charles II. and the extravagant height of the houses, which, that "the ground lying without the protection of the castle, must be as much economised as possible, they seek for space and air by ascending frequently to eleven or twelve stories in height, and sometimes still higher," p. 518. A comparison, from Mr. Creech, of the manners of Edinburgh, 1763, with 1783, and later, concludes the work; which, though not well written, and too frequently interspersed with general observations, contains much useful information. The few Latin passages are incorrectly printed.

64. *Observations on the Cause, Nature, and Treatment of the Epidemic Disorder prevalent in Philadelphia.* By D. Nassy, M.D. Member of the American Philosophical Society.

THE author of this little pamphlet, printed in French and English, being written first in French by the author, and translated by another hand, professes to give an account of the nature of the complaint, and its different symptoms; for, according to him, the physicians differed so widely in their opinions and treatment of it, that the people were alarmed, and began to administer medicines to themselves of the most improper kinds, calculated rather to feed than prevent the distemper. He ascribes the origin of it to the season, the heat of the weather, want of rain, wind, thunder, and lightning, &c.; though others are of opinion the infection was brought in by the free communication with ships from different quarters. In describing the



the symptoms, we have the Doctor's method of treating them, by no regular system, because the symptoms varied so much.

65. *A Short Account of the malignant Fever lately prevalent in Philadelphia; with a Statement of the Proceedings that took place on the Subject in different Parts of the United States.* By Matthew Carey.

THIS is the most circumstantial, and, we presume, authentic, detail of particulars relative to the dreadful malady which lately raged at Philadelphia\*, and of the means taken there, in New York, and other places, to prevent its spreading. It was generally observed, that the mortality was not so great among women as men; but that corpulent, high-fed, drunken men, common prostitutes, and such of the poor as had been debilitated by want of nourishment, and lived in dirty and confined habitations, became an easy prey to it; while those in the fresh air of the suburbs were little affected by it, and the French not at all; but it is not true that the Africans were exempted, though they were more easily recovered. When the disease proved fatal, it was generally between the fifth and eighth days. In some cases, signs of putrescency appeared at the beginning, or before the end, of the third day. If the symptoms did not give way on the third, fourth, or fifth day, they were succeeded by black vomiting, hæmorrhages, hiccup, &c. Purging with calomel and jalap appears to have proved the successful treatment, and repeated bleeding in cases where no symptoms of putridity appeared. An obstinate costiveness took place at the beginning of the disease, and, when this was removed, the patient seldom failed to do well. The burials amounted, in August, to

September	1442
October	1993
November	118
Jews, in gross	3
Baptists, ditto	60
Methodists, ditto	32
Free Quakers	39
German part of St. Mary's congregation	30
Total	4041

66. *A Letter to a Member of Parliament, from a Land-owner, on the proposed Line of Canal from Braunston to Brentford.*

CONTAINS much useful reasoning on navigation canals in general.

\* See in our present month, p. 293. EDIT.

67. *Letters to Edward Gibbon, Esq. Author of the History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire.* By George Travis Archdeacon of Chester. The Third Edition considerably enlarged.

OUR readers may recollect that the substance of these letters first appeared in our Miscellany for 1782 (vol. LII. pp. 65, 278, 330, 522). These were dilated into a quarto volume, 1784, which went through a second edition, 1785. "The present is built generally on the basis of that which immediately preceded it; but many parts of the superstructure are enlarged by the use of new, and (as it seems) valuable materials." An answer was addressed by Mr. Porson, in Letters to Mr. Travis, 1790. Had Mr. P. discovered less of the temper of Dr. Bentley, his learning and polemical talents would have appeared to greater advantage; but, notwithstanding this, his arguments will appear just and satisfactory. Mr. T. passes him by unnoticed in the general mass of antagonists. "It is not to be understood," says he, "that a distinct answer is meant to be given in the following pages to every stricture which has been made on the former editions of these letters. Few of them, which I have seen, can claim the credit of originality. A reply to Simon Emlyn, or Wetstein, gives to this class of writers their own confutation. Still fewer are entitled to the praise of candour and liberality. *Cum talibus neque amicitias habere volo neque inimicitias.* The argument in every such instance may be attended to, but the man will certainly be overlooked. What the Archdeacon, in his second edition, concluded with respect to the MSS. in the king of France's library, supposed by mistake to have been R. Stephens's, are now fully proved not to have been his. See our vol. LXI. p. 1138.

68. *A Sermon preached in the Chapel of Trinity College, Cambridge, on Thursday, Dec. 19, 1793, the Day appointed for the Commemoration of the Benefactors to that Society.*

IN this sermon, to which the preacher is ashamed to set his name, or the name of his publisher, we discover nothing but a tendency to inflame the students of the college against the emigrant clergy, and the Established religion and church.

69. *An Address to the Inhabitants of the College established in New South Wales and Norfolk Island.* By the Rev. Richard Johnson,



son, *A. B. Chaplain to the Colony. Written in the Year 1792.*

A plain serious address to the settlers and convicts in Botany bay, well adapted to their circumstances and capacities, and to impress upon their minds a conviction of the necessity of repentance and reformation. The author has humanely ordered a large number of copies to be sent to New South Wales to be given away.

70. *The Welch Freeholder's farewell Epistles to the Right Rev. Samuel Lord Bishop (lately of St. David's now) of Rochester, in which the Unitarian Dissenters, and the Dissenters in general, are vindicated from the Charges advanced against them in his Lordship's circular Letter on the Case of the emigrant French Clergy; with a Copy of that Letter.*

THE following passage in the Bishop's letter,

"More near and dear to us by far than Rome, who, affecting to be called our Protestant brethren, have no more title to the name of Protestant than a Jew or a Pagan, who not being a Christian is for that reason only not a Papist; persons who profess to receive our Lord as a teacher, as the very Mahometans receive him, call in question, however, what is not called in question by the Mahometans, the infallibility of his doctrine, and, under the mask of an affected zeal for civil and religious liberty, are endeavouring to propagate in this country those very notions of the sovereignty of the people, the rights of man, and an unlimited right of private judgement, in opposition to ecclesiastical discipline those treasonable and atheistic notions which in France have wrought the total subversion of the civil and ecclesiastical constitution, the confusion of all rights, the abolition of all property, the extinction of all religion, and the loss of all liberty to the individual except that of blaspheming God and reviling kings."

This passage is the text of the Welsh Freeholder's discourse, in which he has reproached the prelate a Rowland for his Oliver. How far he has convinced him or used convincing arguments is another point. The composition is unequal; and the great object is to let the world know that the Dissenters will emigrate rather than submit to persecution, which, however, the writer is willing to persuade himself is not so near as some would fain believe. Those, therefore, who emigrate, can do it from no other motive than that they have lost their consequence. Whether they will find it in any other country we think ourselves

warranted, by the experience of some of their friends, to doubt.

When the Welsh Freeholder asks, p. 35. "What was the old government of France? Suffice it to observe, that under it the press was not free, the rights of conscience were not acknowledged, the people were not represented, there existed a *Baillie*, *Lettres de Cachet*, the *Gabelle*, *Corvees*, and saleable justice. He who rejoiced not in its fall must have been the slave of interest, the dupe of prejudice, or the enemy of his species;" is not the answer ready by another question, What is the government of France? Is the press free? Are the rights of conscience acknowledged? Are the people represented? Are there not, in lieu of the *Baillie*, *Lettres de Cachet*, *Corvees*, and saleable justice, the comprehensive *Guillotine*, 7500 prisoners, plunder instead of taxes, and justice administered by armed judges, on the decisive evidence of two witnesses without a shadow of appeal? There can be no slave to interest where there is no property, no prejudice where terror is predominant, no individual enemy of his species where the authority of a partial convention, and sanguinary commissions, cut off a thousand heads at a stroke. Whatever the ecclesiastical constitution of France was, it is succeeded by something which no Briton can wish to substitute to the religious establishment of his country. A civic feast of reason is a banquet of blood beyond all the fires of Smithfield or the dragons of Piedmont. "When the fires of Smithfield were lighted up under our bloody Mary, there were not in the kingdom, perhaps, more than two or three sects, but now how numerous; and among the members of one sect how endless the difference of opinion!" p. 84. The protectorate of Cromwell was the reign and nursery of sectaries, and yet that usurper persecuted poor John Biddle, the first English Socinian, and, though he spared his life, shut him up in prison in Scilly; and the Presbyterians of that day were his greatest enemies after the Restoration. In like manner, an orthodox Calvinist would have as little chance of Christian treatment, unless ridicule and contempt are marks of Christian charity, from the liberal and rational Dissenters of the present day. Thus sectaries will arise whether in storms or sunshine. It is the praise of the present time that they flourish as long



long as they have "any root in themselves;" and, when their soil does not suit them, transplant themselves into a transatlantic one—whither we bid them God speed.

71. *Specimens of the Manner in which Public Worship is conducted in Dissenting Congregations; with a Service for Baptism, the Celebration of the Lord's Supper, and the Burial of the Dead.* By J. H.

THOSE who recollect the form of worship compiled for the use of the congregation assembled in the octagon chapel at Liverpool, and what was the tenor of its application, will see no encouragement for the present specimens, to which the author (Dr. Harrison, one of the tutors of the Dissenting academy in Lancashire) is ashamed to set his name. They are intended as a vindication of the Dissenters, who are represented in the preface as *vipers*, and objects of general odium. They afford no particular specimens of taste or variety, and the prayers are nearly the same with those used by the rational Dissenters in all parts of the kingdom. *May we* is the constant unvarying phrase in all kinds of prayer. The prayer before reading the scriptures and before sermon is perfectly hackneyed, and would justify a supposition that the Dissenters are not so averse to a form as they pretend, provided the form is of their own composing. For us, we cannot help preferring the old established form to these cold, unanimated, and unaffecting ones.

72. *The Three Woe Trumpets; of which the first and second are already past, and the third is now begun, under which the Seven Vials of the Wrath of God are to be poured out upon the World. Being the Substance of two Discourses from Revelations xi. 14—18, delivered at the Chapel in Parliament Court, Artillery Street, Bishopsgate Street.* By E. Winchester.

AFTER the three first trumpets had sounded, an angel flew through heaven, crying, Woe! woe! woe! to the inhabitants of the earth, by reason of the other voices of the angels which are yet to sound! These are what Mr. W. calls the three woe trumpets. By the fifth he understands, with Bishop Newton and others, the introduction of Mahometanism. The sixth loosed four angels representing the four sultanies, or four leaders of the Turks and Ottomans, in the tenth century, who took Constantinople and Crete. By the earthquake,

or political shaking, of the seventh trumpet, whereby a tenth part of the city fell, he understands the revolution in France, which is a tenth part of the great city Rome, in which there has been an entire slaughter of the *names of men* (for so it is in the original), *i. e.* titles of every kind, and so Jurieu and Fleming understood it an hundred years before it happened. *The nations were angry*, and formed a general combination against France. The first vial will fall on France, the Netherlands, and Austria; the second on the Ottoman Porte, and islands and maritime parts of Italy: the fourth on the Pope, and the fifth on Rome itself, the destruction of which will be begun by war, and end by fire, perhaps volcanic; the sixth vial, poured on the Euphrates, will destroy Mahometanism; the three unclean spirits, in form of frogs, are explained to mean Pagan, Mahometan, and Papal powers, united in one great army to swallow up the Jews, but they will be themselves destroyed somewhere near Jerusalem; compare Revelations xvi. 16, with Zechariah xiv. 3, 4. The seventh vial is to be poured out into the air, emphatically the kingdom of Satan. Under the seventh trumpet our glorious Saviour will personally appear; the first resurrection, or the resurrection of the just, will take place, and introduce the Millenium, or reign of Christ on earth, which the writer dwells on with pleasure, and on the plenty which, among other blessings, is to take place under it. Though it may be said these are speculations, they are speculations of good intent, and such as pious minds will always pursue as guides to trace the dispensations of Providence.

73. *The Day of Judgement; a Sermon preached at the Scotch Chapel, London-wall, Dec. 5, 1793, recommending a Collection towards the Relief of the Weavers in Spittal-fields, reduced to Distress for want of Employment.* By Henry Hunter, D. D.

FROM Matthew xxx. 35—40, the Doctor takes occasion to enforce the duty of Charity, from the public reward that will be conferred on it at the general judgement; an application more easy than would be, at the first sight of the title, apprehended.

74. *Remarks on Dr. Kipling's Preface to Beza, Part the First.* By Thomas Edwards, LL.D.

Dr. Edwards attacks Dr. Kipling in his public character as promoter of the late



trial of Mr. Frend, and as deputy professor of divinity, and editor of the MS. of the New Testament given to the university by Beza. Errors will always be found in the most accurate compositions; and, while the thanks of the learned world are due to the University of Cambridge for this edition of the MS. candid men and scholars not influenced by party attachments will overlook a few grammatical ones in the prolegomena to it. Else might we reproach Dr. E. himself with a grievous error at the very outset of his attack, and say that Dr. K. was not the editor of *Beza*, which may mean his *works*, his life, his New Testament, or his *portrait* or his posthumous works, but of the particular MS. of the New Testament which he presented to the university.

75. *A Sermon preached in the Parish Church of St. Laurence Jewry, before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, and the Common Council, of the City of London, on Sunday, January 12, 1794, being the Day appointed for the Administration of the Holy Communion to the Members of the Corporation.* By George Stepney Townley, M. A. Chaplain to his Lordship.

FROM 1 Cor. xi. 28, the preacher takes occasion to obviate the objections to receiving the communion in the established mode of administering it, and to the making it a civil test. We think, in the short compass of a sermon he has done this satisfactorily.

76. *The History of the Puritans, or Protestant Nonconformists, from the Reformation to the Death of Queen Elizabeth, with an Account of their Principles, their Attempts for a farther Reformation of the Church, their Sufferings, and the Lives and Characters of their most eminent Divines.* By Daniel Neal, M. A. A new Edition, revised, corrected, and enlarged, by Joshua Toulmin, A. M. To which are prefixed, some *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the Author.*

THIS history was first published in 1731-2, and is now become scarce. The editor of the present edition has taken no other liberty with the original text than to cast into notes some papers and lists of names, which, he thought, interrupted the narrative. He has reviewed the animadversions of Bishops Madox and Warburton, and Dr. Grey, and given the result of his scrutiny in notes, by which the credit of the author is eventually established. He

has not suppressed strictures of his own where he conceived there was occasion for them. He proposes to continue the history to the present time, and requests materials and assistance. Mr. Neal was born in London, Dec. 14, 1678, and left young by his parents to the care of a maternal uncle, who put him to Merchant-tailors' school, whence he removed about 1696 for three years, to a Dissenting academy kept by Mr. Rowe. He spent two years more in Holland, and, soon after his return, in 1703, appeared in the pulpit; was chosen assistant in an Independent congregation in Aldersgate-street; and, on Dr. Singleton's death, 1706, pastor of it; with whom he continued, after their removal to a larger meeting in Jewin-street, till his death. He first published the *History of New England*, 2 vols. 8vo. 1720. A letter to Dr. Hare, dean of Worcester, on his reflections on the Dissenters in his visitation-sermon and postscript. A sermon preached at Mr. Jennings's meeting at Wapping, on occasion of the plague at Marseilles. In 1722 a narrative of the method and success of inoculating the small-pox in New England; and two sermons. In 1726, a funeral sermon for the Rev. M. Clarke; another for Mrs. Anne Phillibrowne; and afterwards others. He bore his part in the sermons preached on the principal heads of the Christian Religion, at the request and encouragement of William Coward, Esq. of Walthamstow, in 1732 or 3, and in a course of lectures against Popery, 1734; all which were printed in two volumes octavo each. The third volume of the *History of the Puritans* came out in 1736; the fourth, 1738; and he died April 4, 1743, having resigned his pastoral office in November, 1742. "His doctrinal sentiments were supposed to come nearest those of Calvin, which he looked on as most agreeable to the Scriptures, and most adapted to the great ends of religion." He married the only daughter of Mr. Richard Lardner, many years pastor of a congregation at Deal, and sister to Dr. L. who survived her husband till 1748. They left a son, an attorney, and secretary to the Million bank, a daughter, married to Mr. Jennings, eldest son of Dr. J. and another to Mr. Lister, minister of the Dissenting congregation at Ware, to whose son, Daniel L. Esq. this edition is dedicated.



77. *Payne's Epitome of History; concluded from*  
p. 255.

WE proceed, agreeably to promise, to enable the reader to judge for himself of the style and manner of a work, from which we have received both information and pleasure.

"The king of Denmark is an absolute prince, and, consequently, his prerogative is unbounded. He is pleased, however, to act by the laws framed by his ancestors, or by himself and council, though he has the power of altering or repealing them as he thinks fit. He is the guardian of all the noble orphans, and none can sell or alienate their lands without leave of the crown, the king being entitled to a third part of the purchase-money upon every sale. He has, however, few ensigns of majesty except such as are military; as horse and foot guards, yeomen, and the sound of drums and trumpets; for, the badges of peace, as heralds, maces, the chancellor's purse, and the sword of state, are here unknown. The officers of the household are the marshal, who regulates the affairs of the family, and gives notice when dinner or supper is ready to be served; the comptroller of the kitchen, who places the dishes of meat on the table; and the master of the horse, who looks after the king's stables and studs of mares. The king sits down to dinner with his queen, children, relations, and general officers of the army, till the round table be filled; the court marshal inviting sometimes one, and sometimes another to eat with his majesty, till all have taken their turns in that honour. A page in livery says grace before and after meat; for, no chaplain appears here but in the pulpit. The attendants are one or two gentlemen, and the rest livery-servants. The kettle-drums and trumpets, which are ranged before the palace\*, proclaim aloud the very minute when his majesty sits down to table; but the ceremony of the knee is not used to the king. Every winter, the snow is no sooner firm enough to bear than the Danes take great delight in going in sledges, the king and court giving the example, and making several tours about the capital in great pomp, attended by kettle-drums and trumpets; their sledges are drawn by horses adorned with rich trappings, and the harness full of small bells. After the court has thus opened the way, the burghers and others ride about the streets all night, wrapped in their fur gowns, with each his female in the sledge with him. His Danish majesty's titles, at full length, are, "Christian VII. by the grace of God, king of Denmark and Norway, and of the Goths and Vandals;

duke of Sleswic, Holstein, Storman, and Ditmarsch."

An interesting account is given by Mr. Payne of Leopold II. the late emperor of Germany; of whom one particular shall here be given, as it is honourable to Literature.

"He was grand duke of Tuscany twenty-five years, and resided constantly in his dukedom. Mr. Sharp, who was at his court soon after his accession and marriage with the princess Maria Louisa of Spain, described him as 'fond of science, much devoted to experimental philosophy, and no less attached to chemistry\*.' By his liberality, and under his patronage, an edition of the French *Encyclopédie* was printed at Florence, the whole expence for engraving the copper-plates to that elaborate work being defrayed by the grand-duke."

What follows will, perhaps, at the present crisis, be considered as curious and interesting.

"The reign of Louis XIV. has been celebrated as the æra which produced every thing great and noble in France. He has been held up to the world as the munificent patron of the arts, and a prince whose conceptions and plans were always dignified and grand. The true character of kings can only be justly determined by posterity, and the reputation of this celebrated monarch has not been strengthened by time. After every proper tribute of applause is rendered him, it may be asserted, that, in general, he rather displayed a preposterous vanity than true greatness of character, which has been productive of such baneful effects, that the decline of the French monarchy may be said to have originated from the conduct of that prince. The immense sums which he expended in raising buildings, where Art was made to triumph in despite of Nature; his boundless ambition, which caused all Europe to combine against him; these vain glorious and profuse pursuits exhausted the revenues and strength of the nation; whilst his bigoted policy led him to drive his Protestant subjects out of his dominions, to the loss of many useful arts and manufactures, which served to strengthen and enrich other states. During the long reign of his grandson, the administration of affairs became systematically feeble and destructive; the body of the people were more oppressed, and the finances more deranged, whilst an increasing brood of rapacious harpies glutted themselves on the public spoils. The people, strongly attached to their sovereign, bore their oppressions with a submissive spirit,

\* Thus far at least did Shakspeare copy accurately from Nature. REVIEWER.

\* Letters from Italy, p. 247.



secretly execrating the ministers, but pitying their abused sovereign.

"The writings of a Montesquieu first taught an enslaved people to reason upon the principles of government and natural rights. Those writings alike exposed the tyranny of churchmen over the consciences, and of kings or their minions over the lives and fortunes of mankind. Voltaire and Rousseau afterwards directed the force of their eloquent pens on the same objects; to them lately succeeded Raynal, though the last yet perhaps not the least efficacious in this ennobling cause. All that speculative reasoning could effect against power and habits was effected by these elevated minds; notwithstanding which, it remained for a young, a weak, and a deluded prince, to perpetrate the act of political self-slaughter.

"A great statesman is known by the comprehensive and extended views on which his conduct is formed; where there is no true energy of mind present advantages will be seized, regardless of future consequences. The history of the world furnishes innumerable instances of the latter class of politicians, whilst the former are rare indeed!

"France, stimulated by revenge against a rival nation, whose superiority had been fatally felt in a wasteful war, and hoping to procure an extensive and lucrative commerce to be wrested from that very rival, took a decided part in the dispute between Great Britain and her American colonies, very soon after the accession of Louis XVI. All the mass of mischief impending on a despotic government, by such a course of conduct, was rendered invisible by the flattering objects which were held out to view; these received every advantage from the artful representations, the unremitting assiduities, the cool circumspective head, and penetrating understanding, of the Plenipotentiary from the new States of America, who rendered subservient to his purposes that cabinet which had long been distinguished for overreaching every power in Europe in the subtleties of negotiation. When, in the paroxysm of their admiration of this hoary-headed statesman, the Parisians struck a medal to commemorate their alliance with America, they inscribed it with a motto, the full and appropriated sense of which they then knew not in the most distant idea: *Eripuit cælo fulmen, tyrannoque sceptrum.*

"In consequence of this alliance, it became fashionable in France (where every thing was governed by fashion) to admire that spirit of liberty which had led the British colonies to emancipate themselves from the shackles of the mother country; whilst the French troops, who were sent to that continent as allies of these free Protestant States, were every where witness of the be-

nefits resulting from a constitution founded in freedom. The contest at an end, and the military returned home, the misunderstandings and contentions which, for several years, had subsisted between the king and his parliaments, were not likely to abate by the sentiments which had now spread through the nation. The distressed state of the finances made it necessary for the king to assemble the *Notables*, consisting of a selection from the three estates of the kingdom, the nobility, the clergy, and the commonalty; a measure which had very rarely been adopted by the kings of France, and never proved conducive to their designs. This meeting produced strong remonstrances against grievances, without any effectual offers of relieving the exigencies of government. Soon after the breaking up of this assembly, the nation in general became clamorous for the establishment of a *tiers-état*, or third estate, delegates from each district throughout the kingdom.

We have already seen that such an assembly had been called by Philip IV. and a few instances more occur of the kings of France resorting to that expedient; the last instance of which was in the year 1614, two years before cardinal Richelieu came into the ministry, whose great but destructive talents extinguished every remaining spark of liberty in the French government. On that occasion, the spiritual house, or chamber, consisted of 140 members, among whom were 5 cardinals, 7 archbishops, and 47 bishops; the chamber of the nobility consisted of 132 persons, and that of the third estate of 182 deputies, all of whom were either officers of justice or concerned in the revenue. It is evident that the true interests of the people at large were not likely to be promoted in an assembly so composed. The cry of the nation, therefore, was not for a repetition of such a mockery of representation, but for a general deputation from the provinces and principal towns in the kingdom, which should give to the people at large a substantial weight in the constitution, by rendering their concurrence necessary to the framing of laws, and their authority dreadful to corrupt and profligate ministers. Great had been the sufferings, and, hitherto, submissive the behaviour, of the nation, oppressed by a weight of taxes levied in the most rigorous manner, and so scandalously misapplied that they were very far from rendering the public revenue adequate to the expenditure; bowing down the neck to a haughty nobility, who were themselves exempt from those contributions. At length the feelings of men prevailed over the habits of patient acquiescence.

"The king of France, rendered unpopular rather through the misconduct of the queen consort, and her favourites than by any overt act of his own (on whom was entailed



entailed all the accumulating mischief which had originated in the misrule of the two last reigns), in vain attempted to suppress this rising spirit by a military force; the troops in general refused to act. The most ardent and active spirit of liberty was every where spread. Neither the bulwarks of kingly authority, nor the moulds of the nobility and clergy, were able to repel the mighty torrent; it bore down all before it with an impetuosity irresistible. At length, the Grand Monarque, as Frenchmen had been fond of styling their king, after having retired to Versailles, and there entrenched himself with a few adherents, deprived of power, and trembling for his life, as the best means to secure the latter, determined to make a surrender of the former; he therefore quitted his retreat, and repaired to the National Assembly (the three orders of the states having now adopted that denomination), imploring their protection, and submitting implicitly to their regulations.

"Here we must conclude our sketch.—The events which have happened in France during the last five years have astonished mankind; they have baffled the speculations of the wisest, frustrated the glowing expectations of rational patriotism, shocked the feelings of humanity; spread confusion over that delightful country; introduced uproar and savage ferocity of manners into the legislative assembly of the people, where calm reasoning, sage and deliberate counsels, practical knowledge, and practical principles of politics, have all been overthrown by the furious and unbounded turbulence of the capricious and enthusiastic multitude; led on to these excesses by a junto of men who act under the influence of passions which rage to madness, and who never cease exclaiming "be sure shed blood enough." Not a few of these, under the mask of furious zeal, conceal the most ambitious and rapacious designs. At such scenes the Historian's powers become benumbed; for, who can paint or describe a chaos? Humanity turns pale, and the detester of tyranny pines in the deepest anguish of spirit."

78. *A Description of Buxton, and the adjacent Country: or the New Guide, for Ladies and Gentlemen, resorting to that Place of Health and Amusement; where, for the Convenience of the Public, his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, has magnificently provided such very handsome and ample Accommodations.*

THIS is another of those little publications which to the occasional visitor is always found acceptable. Buxton and Matlock are now such favourite places of resort, that a description of them was absolutely necessary; and a tolerable one is here given, with some account of the

surrounding country; of Dovedale particularly (which we have already noticed, p. 297), and of Kedleston and Chatsworth. The dreadful catastrophe of the Dean of Clogher and Miss La Roche, who perished in an attempt to ascend a dreadful precipice forms a melancholy and affecting episode; and several articles of entertainment are interspersed.

#### INDEX INDICATORIUS.

The First letter of EBOR. was printed long before the Second was received. It is only in particular cases that we notice the receipt of communications INTENDED FOR INSERTION. Of a miscarriage through the POST-OFFICE, there never needs be a doubt; but it often happens that we are under the necessity of returning such UNPAID letters as are wholly unfit for publication.

M. S. is certainly right; and we wish that the writers on controversial subjects would check that "spirit of rancour" which unfortunately is too often predominant, and "conduct their literary disputes with liberality and politeness. The cause of Truth cannot thereby be injured, but may be improved. This Miscellany being intended for the perusal of Gentlemen, its correspondents should studiously avoid in their communications whatever may give rise to disgust."

In answer to the appeal of a respectable Correspondent against an article in "The British Critic" of November last, we can assure him that Mr. Wilcocks was not the author of "Hymns to the Supreme Being;" but, as that work was sent to the press by the very pious and ingenious author with the strictest injunctions of secrecy, we hold it indecent to say any thing farther.

A Constant Correspondent who, vol. LXII. p. 1131, enquired after "Mr. Lowe's MS Account of Orkney," which Mr. Pennant engaged to publish as a completion of his own travels over Great Britain, seeing a second challenge to him by the Editor, in the Review of his "Literary Life," vol. LXIII. p. 553, desires us to knock a little harder at the door of that gentleman's recollection, lest, "peradventure, he sleepeth, and must be awaked." Justice to Mr. L. demands an apology for this concealment of his MS.

JUVENIS asks in what way a young man can best employ himself, whose sole desire is to be of real use to his country?

The excellent Letter of Dr. DODDRIDGE to Dr. HILDESLEY shall certainly have place in our next; with the account of the Duke of PORTLAND's Installation; the suggestions of E. E. A. on COMMON SENSE; CLERICUS on Delft; &c. &c.



S T A N Z A S.

— Propter amorem  
Quid Te imitari aueo. —

THE Subject of the first part of the following Stanzas is taken from an unfinished Latin Poem, "De Principiis Cogitandi."—The Fragments of this beautiful composition are preserved in the "Memoirs of the Life" and Writings of Mr. Gray.

PART THE FIRST.

SAGE Locke! thy spirit I invoke,  
Great searcher of the human mind;  
The last best oracle that spoke  
Reason and truth to all mankind.

Teach me to understand the laws  
Which form, and keep, in just controul,  
(Directed by the first Great Cause,)  
The Body's union with the Soul.

Through Nature's complicated frame,  
Tell, how the thrilling nerves convey  
Perception's animating flame,  
To light the tenement of clay\*:

How the five ministers of sense,  
With pow'r distinct, and separate train,  
Approach the mind's high residence  
Within the fortress of the brain:

Now, when the least alarm they feel,  
They give quick notice to the throne,  
And to the Judgement-seat appeal †,  
Each by an influence of his own:

The touch that, tremblingly awake,  
Pervades and agitates the whole;  
The ear sends eloquence to shake,  
And harmony to sooth, the soul.

Vision, great commanding power,  
Beauty presents, and grace displays;  
Smell incense draws from ev'ry flower;  
Taste its delicious homage pays.

As from far-distant mountains' sides  
Rivers descend, and, thro' the plain  
Winding their way, with different tides  
All rush into the mighty main:

Old Thames, deriv'd from purest spring,  
To rule the commerce of the sea,  
Views, as he flows, a Patriot King,  
A happy Realm, a People free.

The once obsequious, courtly Seine,  
Mournful and sullen, passes by  
The walls, where wildest factions reign,  
And hold their pow'r by anarchy:

The Vistula indignant runs,  
Her foaming cataracts, as they fall,  
Deplore the fate of Poland's sons,  
And loud on Heav'n for justice call:

\* — O'er-inform'd the tenement of clay.  
DRYDEN.

† The senses improvable by the judgement.  
GENT. MAG. April, 1794.

From regions near the rising day,  
GANGES, no longer Indian †, rolls;  
Proud of CORNWALLIS, and the sway  
Of British laws, of British souls:

The Sov'reign, who the trident bears,  
Receives them all with gracious mien;  
Each tribute takes, each murmur hears,  
Reclin'd in Majesty serene;

So the ideas, from their source,  
By different ways and channels, find  
The destin'd object of their course,  
The great sensorium of the mind.

PART THE SECOND.

ONCE more, great Priest of Truth divine,  
I come, with reverential awe,  
To view, unfolded at thy shrine,  
The mysteries of Nature's law:

The mind's recesses to explore,  
The secrets of the heart to scan,  
And, led by metaphysic lore,  
Survey the inward state of Man:

To learn how, when the body sleeps,  
And motionless each fibre seems,  
Fancy within her revels keeps,  
And the dark chamber paints with dreams:

When Reason nods upon her throne,  
And Conscience ev'n retires to rest;  
Where ev'ry sense has lost its tone,  
And all discerning pow'r's suppress'd;

Save that, by fits, the watchful Nerves  
Start at the visions as they pass,  
And Memory some faint form preserves,  
Group'd in disorder on her glass.

Thus, when from heaven the sun declines,  
And twilight ling'ringly expires,  
The glow-worm in the valley shines,  
And shews its ineffectual fires.

Close in her prison-house immur'd,  
Does then the soul in sleep repose;  
And, her ethereal light obscur'd,  
The energy of thinking lose?

Yet pause—and, checking her career,  
Let Science stop, where Reason ends,  
To all beyond that nice barrier,  
The higher power of Faith extends.

Enough to know, that, through this life,  
The Spirit, doom'd her load to bear,  
Must, after all their mutual strife,  
The fate of her associate share.

If with fair Temperance she dwell  
Where Virtue purifies the blood,  
Where no bold passions dare rebel,  
Nor guilt invade the calm abode;

† Where Tiber, now no longer Roman, rolls,  
Vain of Italian arts, Italian souls.



Then the bright effence of the mind,  
Through every limb divinely wrought,  
And all the outward form refin'd;  
The body seems inspired with thought :

But, to the gross material frame  
Should Vice her influence impart ;  
Should sensual lusts extinguish shame,  
And habit blunt the conscious heart ;

Th' immortal part infected grows,  
The Soul *imbodies and imbrutes\**,  
Till the degraded Being lose  
All her celestial attributes.

Yet, when life's hard probation's o'er,  
And Nature has her trial flood,  
When minds and bodies change no more,  
The pure in heart shall see their God.

And you proud impious band, combin'd  
From Heav'n the thunderbolt to wrest,  
May, when their crimes are finish'd, find,  
That death is not eternal rest †.

#### THE SPINNING WHEEL.

**I**N this dread season, when the rage of War  
And din of Anarchy confound the world,  
When madding Nations scorn the scepter'd  
sway

Of ancient Rulers, mock the sacred form  
Of Justice, and imbrue their hands in blood ;  
Mid this wild uproar, can a single voice  
Be heard, that neither sounds the martial  
trump, [strife,

Nor swells the frantic mob's tumultuous  
Nor mournsthy fate, poor Louis ! but descends  
From Europe's dangers to the Spinning-  
wheel ?

Smile not, ye lofty Patriots, nor despise  
My humble office, and yet humbler Muse :  
What ! know ye not that great effects have  
sprung

From slender causes ? and of import high  
I deem the subject to the general weal ;  
To Britain's boasted happiness and peace.  
The flocks, that whiten-o'er her verdant  
hills,

The sturdy swains, that till her peopled vales,  
Her ships, that bear the labours of the loom  
To foreign marts, may flourish or decay,  
E'en with the little instrument I sing.

And much I fear the wheel has run its round,  
The thread that fitted through the Spinster's  
hand

Is broken, and her useful work is done.  
For, Trade, gigantic Trade, has spurn'd the  
toil [wants,

Of her poor servants, has disclaim'd their  
And, like a greedy Mother, has destroy'd  
Her craving offspring : th' unnatural act  
May prosper for a season, and enrich  
A private treasure ; but the public stock  
Is doom'd to suffer penury and woe.

\* From Milton's Comus.

† The Jacobins proposed a decree, that  
death is only eternal sleep.

The plenteous stream, that spread its fruit-  
ful course,

In many a channel, through the spacious vale,  
Fresh'ning the tender herbage as it sprung,  
And faded flowers that hung the languid head,  
Is stopp'd,—and its collected force applied  
To move one vast machine ; but the swollen  
flood

Will burst its feeble barriers, or become  
A stagnant pool. The wealth can never thrive  
That makes a Nation poor : and poor indeed,  
Ye hapless Villagers and rural Maids,  
Natives of my dear Country, poor indeed  
Are ye become, despairing of relief,  
Of food and raiment destitute. The old  
And feeble Matron, whose exhausted strength  
Earn'd a scant pittance with assiduous toil,  
Laments her burthenfome and useless life,  
The chiding Mother strives in vain to rear  
Her idle race in virtuous industry ;  
They, prone to mischief, and perchance com-  
pell'd

By hard necessity, in early youth  
Begin a lawless course, and tread the path  
That leads to Guilt, and Misery, and Death.  
Such direful ills attend the wretched state,  
Where Indolence corrupts the vacant mind  
Of rude, unletter'd Man ; the fruitful nurse  
Of sinful thoughts, and source of cursed deeds.  
Witness the languid and degenerate race  
Of once-fam'd Italy, the seat of arms,  
The seat of wealth and empire ; but, how  
fall'n

From her high dignity, how lost to fame,  
Since Sloth has poison'd her polluted Sons !  
Thank Heav'n, the fatal bane is yet unknown  
To British hearts, the love of labour reigns  
In every breast, the well-strung sinew holds  
Its active energy, and loss of toil  
Is felt by all like loss of happiness.

Oft have I seen a troop of Village-maids,  
With looks disconsolate, and lagging pace,  
Returning homewards from the place, where  
erst

The Clothier's cart convey'd the fleecy store.  
Now, by his grasping avarice, bereft  
Of all their hopes and succours, they depart  
With heavy hearts, and sullen murmurings.  
How chang'd from those gay damsels, who,  
so blithe,

Tripp'd with light step along the verdant mead  
(Their woollen fardels dancing on their heads)  
And little wreck'd the various ills of life  
While daily labour yielded daily bread !

The Country-shop was then a busy mart ;  
The Baker's horse was welcom'd at the door,  
And shook his withers, glad to be releas'd  
From his oppressive load ; the Wife prepar'd  
Her weary'd Husband's evening meal, and  
hung [hearth.

The simm'ring cauldron o'er the blazing  
The Cottage children then perform'd a part  
On this great stage ; 'tis true, an humble part,  
But yet their little hands were fully bent  
To gain a small subsistence, and relieve  
Their parents ; drooping with the weight of  
years.



Nor irksome was the task, the jocund voice  
Beguil'd the tedious hours, they spun, and  
trill'd

Their fav'rite carrol to the whining wheel,  
Chearing the Traveller as he pass'd along,  
Who wonder'd so much happiness could dwell  
Beneath the huts of sordid poverty; [being,  
But that kind Providence which gave them  
And chain'd their actions to so small a sphere,  
Confin'd their wishes too: the straw-built  
shed,

A garb to fence them from the wintry wind,  
And homely fare, enough to satisfy  
The rage of appetite, is all they ask;  
And sure 'tis hard, 'tis cruel, to deny [laws  
Their meek petition; England's gen'rous  
Forbid the barbarous act; and Englishmen  
Stretch forth their liberal hands to all that  
want.

O Charity! thou friend of God and man,  
The noblest and the best, what glorious deeds  
Dost thou excite at this portentous hour!  
From Gallia's blood-stain'd Region hast thou  
fled,

Scar'd at the sight of human misery,  
And deadliest enmity 'twixt man and man,  
To this fair Island, thy most favour'd seat!  
And here what soft emotions hast thou rais'd  
In every feeling heart! All, all, unite  
To mitigate the sufferings of the poor.  
The dying Mariner no more reflects  
With heartfelt anguish on his helpless race:  
He knows his countrymen will shield their  
heads,

And spread a table for the fatherless.  
Ev'n those afflicted strangers, that are driv'n  
By savage Russians from their native home,  
Who thirsted for their riches and their blood;  
Ev'n those, who were our enemies, have found  
A safe asylum on this peaceful shore,  
In their adversity are hail'd as friends,  
Embrac'd as brethren, with a kind concern  
To soothe their Sorrows, and relieve their  
wants.

These are thy glories, Britain; this thy pride,  
To cheer the fainting heart, to feed the poor,  
And clothe the naked, to assert the cause  
Of injur'd Innocence, to raise the fall'n,  
And lay the proud Usurper in the dust!  
O! while these acts of mercy to mankind  
Rouse all thy efforts, may some patriot hand  
Extend a blessing to those patient souls  
Whose cares and sufferings I have feebly sung.  
Plac'd in a station lowly and retir'd,  
Amidst the dwellings of the lab'ring poor,  
Oft have I visited their cheerless doors,  
As oft have seen and pity'd their distress:  
And Pity bids me raise my slender voice  
To pour their sorrows in the public ear,  
And plead *their cause* who cannot plead their  
own.

Attend, ye great ones, to their just complaint,  
Ere cold despondence freeze their torpid  
minds,

Or urgent want provoke them to revolt,  
And shake the solid basis of the State.

Restrain th' insatiate hunger that devours  
The food of thousands, check the baneful art  
That robs a people of the means of life.  
Nor quell that honest and ingenuous shame  
That scorns a mean dependence, proud to reap  
The fruits of industry: were that extinct—  
Then farewell, England, thy unrival'd wealth,  
Farewell thy vast dominion of the sea,  
Thy boast of Liberty, and pomp of power:  
Thy laurel'd trophies and triumphal crowns,  
Would fade away; for, Industry's the spur  
That wakens all the faculties of man,  
And public treasure is the people's toil.

TO S. GOSSE,

ON HER LEAVING RINGWOOD.

WHILE Spring her verdant robe re-  
sumes,

While yet her soft-eyed primrose blooms,  
And violet fragrance loads the gale,  
My Delia seeks a distant vale;  
The spot that nurs'd her infant hours  
Forbakes—her family of flowers,  
Resigns—where oft at early day,  
With curious eye, she lov'd to stray;  
Twin'd round the tufted jasmine bow'r,  
The vagrant woodbines honey'd flow'r,  
Breath'd the vale lily's soft perfume,  
And nurs'd her fragrant myrtle's bloom.  
Ah! pleasing shade, ah! sweet retreat,  
By friendship render'd far more sweet!  
There, oft retir'd at close of day,  
The peaceful moments stole away;  
While flow'd our converse, unconfin'd,  
In simple truth, from mind to mind.

But Delia bids these scenes adieu  
A nobler science to pursue.  
To dress with care a nobler soil,  
And, oh! may peace reward the toil!  
"Delightful task," cares how refin'd,  
The culture of the infant mind.  
"T' explore the tender breast" with care,  
And "plant the gen'rous purpose" there.  
Enraptur'd, may my friend behold  
The budding Virtues all unfold.  
With voice persuasive lead the youth,  
Fair vot'ries, to the shrine of truth.  
And, O! ye little sportive train,  
Let not the Muse preface in vain;  
Still nurse the flow'rs her genius rears,  
Meet ornaments for future years.  
But chief the pious precept love,  
And Delia shall the choice approve:  
Instruction with delight shall blend,  
The gentle monitress and friend.  
Accept, dear Maid, the humble lay  
That fain wou'd strew thy arduous way,  
With fairest flow'rs of choicest kind,  
Flow'rs suited to a taste refin'd.—  
Friendship for this attun'd the lyre,  
And thus her artless strains aspire.

Sweet Health, let not thy roses fade;  
Sweet Peace, extend thy olive shade;  
Hope, shed around thy cheerful rays,  
And Heav'n protect my Delia's ways;

L. MILLER, afterwards WARING.

ABSENCE,



## ABSENCE, AN ELEGY.

Written by Sir JOSEPH MAWBEY, Bart.  
and now first printed.

**A**H! painful thought! and must you go?  
Must from her Swain my Fair remove?

Yes, Absence shall increase my woe,  
And part me from the maid I love!

The hours, which late with joy were pass'd,  
Enliven'd by your mirth and song,  
No more with silent tread shall haste,  
But mournfully shall creep along!

When you, *Belinda*, young and gay,  
Some more accomplish'd youth shall see,  
And twice an hundred miles away,  
Can you bestow one thought on me?

Will not the Love, dear, charming, maid,  
You said you bore to me alone,  
Through Absence soon decay and fade,  
Soon from your tender heart be gone?

Methinks I see you, light as air,  
Give Love's sweet passion to the wind,  
Unconscious of the pangs I bear,  
Forgetting him you left behind!

Whilst I, in vain, implore relief,  
Nor pleasure nor remorse can find,  
In lonely groves indulge my grief,  
And with your image feast my mind!

But, go, my lovely Charmer, go,  
Since Fate, unkind, will have it so,  
May each propitious pow'r befriend,  
And pleasure all your steps attend!  
And, when our happier Fates decree,  
Your blest return to Love and me,  
O! may your faithful *Strepson* prove,  
His fair-one still as true to Love!

## TRANSLATIONS, EPITAPHS, &amp;c.

By W. HAMILTON REID.

*Epitafio sobre huma valente Portu. e. lex.*

Aqui yaze, Simon Antom,  
Que matò muyto Castelaõ,  
E debaxo de sa covom,  
Defasia a quantos são.

*Epitaph upon a valiant Portuguese.*

Scourge of Castile, here Simon Antom lies,  
Who, while alive, did thousands sacrifice;  
And, even dead, his ashes seem to say,  
"Come on, come on, as many as there may."

*Sur une Femme très âgée.*

La mere dit à sa fille, "Ma fille,  
Dis à ta fille qu'elle avertisse sa fille,  
Que sa fille pleure!"

*Upon a very aged woman.*

The mother said to her daughter,—"Child,  
tell your daughter to inform her daughter,  
that her daughter's daughter is crying."

*Grabschrift der berühmte Nerin.*

Nerin sucht einen namen zu erlangen,  
Dey tugend bleibt er unbekannt;

Zulest wird er ein dieb, und aufgeh-angen,  
Nun spricht von ihm das ganze land.

*Epitaph upon the noted Nerin.*

Nerin, who only sought a well-known name,  
In Virtue's paths, could never rise to fame:—  
At last, turn'd thief!—hence to a gibbet  
bound,

His name was common, all the country round.

*Epitafio di Senocrate.*

Grace nas costo in questo marmo antico  
Senocrate pudico,  
Io non dirò ch'estinto sia; che vivo  
Fu ancor di senso privo.

*Epitaph upon Xenocrates.*

Beneath this stone a modest Sage is laid,  
I will not say that he is really dead;  
Or loss of sense or sentiment, deplore,  
As active now as e'er they were before!

*A Hollander upon the French character.*

Virtrouwt den Fransmann niet, all is he  
schoo'n van stempel,  
Het woont een koopren gott indeesen gouden  
tempel:

Vertrouwt den Fransmann niet, all is he  
schoon van schyn,  
Van buiten ist Louys, van binnen Mazaryn.

A Frenchman trust not, altho' candour's his  
mould;

A copper God dwells in that temple of gold;  
A Frenchman trust not, tho' the fairest his  
mien,

A Louis without—and within—Mazarin.

*In Avarum.*

Claudit Avarus opes, & opes sunt carcer  
Avari;

Has hæres illum carcere Mors redimit.

The gold Avarus loves so well,  
He keeps in prison like a hell,  
While but for pelf his wishes burn  
Himself a prisoner in his turn!  
Yet he may be redeem'd by death,  
When Fate thinks fit to stop his breath.  
Then may his heirs receive that charge,  
And gladly set the gold at large.

*Sobre un Cavallo animoso, matò en un fista de toros.*

Pues matò vuestræ cavallo,  
Hipervole es rezelallo;  
Vuestro Elegante Espanol;  
Que a los cavallos del Sol  
Matarà el toro del cielo.

*Upon a high-mettled Horse, killed at a Spanish Bull-running.*

Since kill'd the horse, so justly priz'd,  
An ancient fable's realiz'd;  
For, he remains not with the dead,  
But to his kindred skies hath fled,  
Where, with the coursers of the Sun,  
He'll at the Bull celestial run.



THE BEGGAR BOY.

WHEN the wind whistles loud, with  
a bleak cutting blast,  
And the fleet drizzling cloud is to icicles cast;  
When the rattling of coaches each way up  
and down, [town;  
Denote that the idle are once more come to  
When the clink of the pattens sound shrill  
on the ear, [here:—  
And the hoarse call of Oysters tells Winter is  
Then at the street-corner, cold and ragged is  
seen, [sweeps clean.  
The poor little Beggar-boy, who the crossing  
He no father has known, and his mother  
forgot,  
In his earliest of years, all the ties of her lot;  
She dropp'd him a foundling at a wealthy  
man's door, [poor:  
Who, *feeling*, consign'd him to the parish, as  
There half-starv'd and ill-treated eight sum-  
mers forlorn, [born.  
Till his soul felt the freedom to which he was  
He fled from the work-house, and now pen-  
sive is seen [sweeps clean.  
The poor little Beggar-boy, who the crossing  
To the world, with true pathos, his tale he  
oft told, [was cold,  
Where the one had not means, and another  
Whilst the throng pass unheeding, his case  
none attend, [a Friend:  
The child of misfortune wants the blessing—  
Yet scornful to pilfer, sense innate of what's  
right,  
He in some market-shambles abideth the night,  
And with old birchen stomp all the day still  
is seen [sweeps clean.  
The poor little Beggar-boy, who the crossing  
Then ye who're in affluence, take heed on  
the Boy,  
A small pittance from you unto him is a joy.  
He had not been so poor, but the chance of  
his fate, [state  
And, perhaps, when the troubles attending this  
shall at last cease with breath, then the earth  
may afford,  
A repose unto him, by the man call'd a Lord.  
Spare the mite then of pity, where attentive  
is seen [sweeps clean.  
The poor little Beggar-boy, who the crossing  
*Conduit-street.* J.H.

THE CURATE'S CAUTION.

HAPPY the man! whose well-stor'd  
shelf contains,  
In various piles, for the whole year compos'd,  
A set of goodly sermons. He nor fears  
Returning Saturday, or next day's toil:  
But to his closet, when the week comes round,  
Gaily repairs; and, as the Seasons change,  
To Christmas, Lent, or Easter, from the heap  
Takes his discourse prepar'd, and, in the case  
With cleanly hand, laid cheek by jowl, secure,  
They sleep till chiming bells the Curate call.

Whilst I, but late in orders, and immers'd  
In various cares, or bus'nesthrough the week,  
Am forc'd some ancient manuscript to patch,  
Or copy fair, 'gainst Sunday's coming tide.  
Delay'd till late, the wearying task demands  
Double dispatch: but, lo! ere half 'tis done,  
All unsuspected, in my careless haste, [In vain  
A dreadful chasm in the leaves appears!—  
The scrutinizing eye the remnant seeks,  
Lost, and abandon'd in the chaos rude  
Of dust-hole, when the study last was swept:  
Perhaps by adverse winds, impetuous, driven  
From great-coat pocket, as he cross'd the  
downs,

The rosy Vicar of the neighb'ring church:  
Or doom'd perhaps his fragrant pipe to light,  
Careless when once 't had serv'd his Sunday's  
turn:

Alas! its fate how useless now to mourn!  
Better the hideous gap with matter fill  
New and original, that all run smooth,  
Nor patch'd appear, as red on garments blue.  
So, to the mutilated form  
Of some fair statue, of the antient school  
Of Phidias, lost for ages, is restor'd  
Its pristine beauty by the novel art  
Of modern sculptor.—

Then, to compare, correct, and interline,  
What painful labour, when the time is short!  
What to adopt, and what reject, with care,  
Puzzles the will: nor more confus'd, I ween,  
Nor more distracted was his choice, when  
stood

The simple Afs between two loads of hay.

At length 'tis done, but smear'd with many  
a blot,

And ill-transcrib'd on sundry wretched scraps  
Of letters, on the remnant billets-doux,  
Like Joseph's coat, of divers hues compos'd,  
It looks, or pantomimic Harlequin's.—

Nor ends my trouble here, and dire mishap  
Attends me still; for, when the pray'rs are  
done,

And, drest in sable stole, I cautious range  
My numerous papers, on the ample space  
Of velvet cushion, by dame Margery giv'n,  
Or some industrious spinster of renown:  
While chaunt the anthem through the echo-  
ing choir

The rustic hinds, in simplest harmony;  
Lo! envious Zephyr, through the opening  
door,

Darts his destructive breath: around, above,  
In eddying whirlpools tost, my papers fly,  
Gone, irrecoverably gone! and nought re-  
mains

But shame and laughter at th' astonish'd priest.

Beware, ye Curates; of such ills beware!  
And learn from sad example to transcribe  
In well-sew'd book, and fairest characters,  
Your own or other's sermons;—then the eye  
Shall run delighted o'er the page, nor fear  
To stumble at the ill-corrected line,  
Or stop, bewilder'd, in midway. The tongue  
Shall swell each sentence in melodious strain:

The



The list'ning audience give the tribute due  
Of well-earn'd praise;—perhaps a higher  
meed

Waits your deserts, a dinner at the Squire's,  
The proud descendant of those valorous  
Knights,

Whose armshigh hang upon the trophied wall,  
While sleep their ashes in the peaceful grave.

Then at the hospitable Dame's right hand,  
And help'd to choicest morsels, all elate  
You sit enraptur'd, and the London news  
Hear aboriginal, and, ceaseless, ply  
The jovial bumper, till the tinkling bell  
Summons to pray'rs, and, then, disconsolate,  
You trudge to pray, to bury, and baptize.

EPITAPH ON A YOUNG GENTLEMAN,  
WHO WAS DROWNED.

**S**NATCH'D by untimely fate, dear youth,  
we trust

To this sad shrine thy consecrated dust :  
Ah! what avail'd that in thy spotless breast  
The maiden charms of Virtue stood confest ?  
Not Virtue's self nor sacred Truth could save  
Their infant vot'ry from the ruthless wave,  
When Night's encircling gloom around thee  
spread,

And closing waters wrapt thy languid head !  
Yet shall returning springs adorn thy tomb,  
And every rising morn lament thy doom.  
O'er this cold clay, a silent, speechless, band,  
The weeping Graces, shall for ever stand ;  
Oh ! let me mix with their's one pious tear,  
And may a friend's, a father's, sighs be dear !

ANOTHER ON A PARISH SCHOOL-  
MASTER.

**R**EADER ! mark well thy accents, for  
thereby

Thou may'st the better note man's destiny ;  
Upon his birth we'll put an *asper*, then  
On his most tender years we'll put a *lene* :  
His youth and manhood an *acute* shall have,  
Old age a *circumflex*, and death a *grave*.

ANOTHER

ON AN INN-KEEPER, IN BARNWELL  
CHURCH-YARD, NEAR CAMBRIDGE.

**M**AN's life is like a Winter's day ;  
Some only breakfast, and away :  
Others to dinner stay, and are full fed :  
The oldest man but sups, and goes to bed.  
*Long is his life who lingers out the day !*

Who goes the soonest has the least to pay.  
Death is the waiter ; some few run on tick,  
And some, alas ! must pay the bill to Nick !  
Though I ow'd much, I hope long trust is  
giv'n,

And truly mean to pay all debts in Heav'n.

ANOTHER, IN ELY CHURCH-YARD.

**R**EADER ! let other tombstones, o'er  
this plain,

To please thy *taste*, poetic lines impart :  
This humble monument shall seek to gain,  
Shall hope to meliorate, thy feeling heart.

Would'st thou enjoy eternity ? Be wise ;  
Endure, with steady faith, the ills of fate.  
Thus at the close of life thy soul shall rise  
To endless pleasures in a future state.

Hope not that rash and never-ceasing tears,  
For expectation cross'd, thy God shall move ;  
But know, for patient Christians he prepares  
A crown of glory in the realms above.

Whilst all beneath these solemn yew-tree  
shades end !

Enforce the sentence, " Life must shortly  
Oh ! strive to gain the life which never fades,  
And heed the whispers of thy clay-cold  
friend !

PARODY OF JACQUES'S SPEECH, IN  
" AS YOU LIKE IT."

— Sir Plume,

Religion's all a farce ;  
And Parsons are but men, like you or me.  
They have their foibles, and their fopperies :  
And we amongst them see strange characters.  
To mention only seven.—At first, the Curate,  
Humming and hawing to his drowsy herd.  
And then the Pedagogue, with formal wig,  
His night-gown, and his cane ; ruling, like  
Turk, Priest,  
All in his dusky school. Then the smart  
Writing extempore, forsooth, a sonnet  
Quaint, to his mistress' shoe-string. Then  
the Vicar,  
Full of fees custom'ry, with burying-gloves ;  
Jealous of all his rights, and apt to quarrel ;  
Claiming his paltry penny-farthing tithes,  
E'en at the Lawyer's hands. And then the  
Rector,

With good tithe-pig in sleek surcingle stuff'd ;  
With eyes fat-swoln, and shining double chin ;  
Full of wise nods and orthodox distinctions :  
And so he gains respect. Proceed we next  
Unto the old Incumbent at his gate,  
With silken skull-cap tied beneath his chin,  
A large, capacious, banyan, wrapping round  
His vasty paunch ; and his once thundering  
voice [snore

Now whistling thro' his gums ; his audience  
Responsive to the sound. Best scene of all,  
With which I close my reverend description,  
Is your Welsh Parson, with *bur noble living*,  
*Sans shoes, sans shirt, sans hose, sans every*  
thing. CANTAB.

LINES on the Requiem of the QUEEN OF  
FRANCE, by MISS KNIGHT, author of  
" Dinarbas & Marcus Flaminius."

**B**EHOLD the block, where free from  
fervile dread  
The beauteous victim stoops her injur'd head,  
Oh, lasting monument of Gallia's shame !  
Immortal triumph of the royal name !  
While native majesty adorns her brow,  
Insulting dastards strike the fatal blow,  
In vain they seek to vilify the throne,  
Her's is the glory, the disgrace their own.



MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF FRANCE, *continued from p. 264.*

*October,* **L**OUIS Portiez, in the name of 19. the Committee for the examination of accounts, presented the following plan of a Decree :

I. That a Commission should be formed, composed of three Members, for the purpose of examining, under the direction of the Minister of the Interior, the accounts of the provisions furnished by the Government in 1789, 1790, and the following years, and to discover what remains.

II. The Members shall be appointed by the Executive Council, who shall present a list of persons competent, within 24 hours, with an account of their professions and their conduct during the Revolution.

III. An indemnification of 6000 livres yearly shall be allowed to each of the Commissioners.

IV. A monthly account shall be delivered by the Minister of the Interior.

V. The Convention shall on all occasions pronounce a decisive opinion on the conduct of this Commission. *Decreed.*

*Oct. 20.* Six Members of the Popular Society of Nevers presented to the Convention three trunks filled with gold and silver.

André Dumont, in a letter dated from Abbeville, informed the Convention, that 500 English prisoners had arrived. He also informed the Convention that he had found, in a garden belonging to the *ci-devant* Marquis d'Ervigny, seven caskets, six of which were filled with title-deeds, and the seventh with money. He had also found in another part 22,000 livres in gold and silver. The whole was on the road to Paris.

Seven thousand two hundred men, completely armed, composing the Revolutionary army of Paris, filed off before the Convention. They were headed by General Roufin, and they took an oath to conquer or die.

*Oct. 21.* The Representatives of the People at Marli write, that the sale of the Royal effects proceeds with activity, and the articles fetch their full value. Immense quantities of iron, lead, and tin, were found, as much as some millions of pounds weight, not including the iron railing of the parks, gardens, and parts round the palace. Many effects of brocade and gold and silver lace, found in the apartments of Capet and his brothers, have been sent to Paris; for, they would not have sold for their worth at Marli. A part of these will necessarily be burned.

The Administrators of the district of Saumur write, that the Municipality and the clerk of the Justice of Peace for the canton of Breze have brought them 67,732 livres 16 sols in specie; of which 38,568 livres were in gold, and 29,164 livres 16 sols in silver, 500 marks of silver and 2 marks of gold trinkets, found in a hole in the wall of

a house at Bifai, belonging to a man named Buffy, included in the list of emigrants, for having absented himself after the taking of Saumur.

The Procureur Syndic of the district of Tonnerre writes, that several communes of this district have resolved that they will hereafter have neither masses, vespers, nor other prayers; and that they abolish Sundays. The substituted day of rest is to be the tenth day of each decade.—The commune of Tonnerre has farther unanimously appointed a civic festival to be held on the last day of the current decade.

Bezard presented a decree, consisting of 19 articles respecting priests. This decree is extremely rigorous against the priests, and orders all those who are found in the territories of the Republic with passports from any of the French emigrant Princes, to be punished with death.

*Oct. 22.* A Member demanded the proscription and prohibition of the Kings of Hearts, Diamonds, Clubs, and Spades, of their Queens, and their whole pack; requesting that there might be substituted for them, figures emblematical of the reign of Liberty.

Chabot—"You will never succeed in correcting the immorality of gamesters. I demand that the above request be referred to the Committee of Public Safety, which, after a mature examination, will advise you to pass to the Order of the Day."

Leonard Bourdon—"The decree, which proscribed all Feudal and Royal Signs, has necessarily proscribed cards, which represent Kings and Queens. The Municipalities ought to enforce this law. I move for the Order of the Day, on account of the pre-existing Decree."—*Adopted.*

*Oct. 23.* Commissioners from the Department of l'Allier announced that this Department was completely regenerated; that to religious feasts has succeeded civic feasts, terminated by banquets; that the bishop of Moulins, instead of his cross and mitre, makes use of a pike and a red cap, in the exercise of his pastoral functions; that over the gates of the burial-grounds is the following inscription—"Death is an eternal sleep." The people say, that if the fall of Kings found Republics, that of priests can alone secure liberty: that a revolutionary army exacts money from the rich to support the families of the defenders of their country. These Commissioners deposited, upon the desk, a golden cross, weighing ten marks set with diamonds, and 46 marks of silver. They were admitted to the honours of the sitting.

*Oct. 24.* A Deputation from the 43 Sections of Paris, accompanied by the Municipality,



pality, appeared at the bar, and demanded, 1st, the establishment of a Special Jury, for the trial of monopolists. 2d, That the members of this jury should be selected from the bankers, merchants, and other rich persons. 3d, And that the deliberations of this jury should be public.

The petitioners were admitted to the honours of the Sitting, and their request sent to the Committee of Legislation.

The following decree was passed, relative to the Primary Schools. "Primary Schools shall be established in all parts of the Republic; according to the population of the different parts.—Children shall receive, in these schools, such an education as shall tend to infuse into their minds sentiments of Republicanism, a love of liberty, and a desire of labour. They shall be informed of all those heroic actions which have distinguished the French Revolution, and which may tend to attach them to *liberty and equality*. They shall be taught the rights and duties of men. There shall be one school in every *Commune*, whose population shall be above 400, and not more than 1500, &c.

The Committee of Public Instruction shall adopt the necessary measures to print such books as may be requisite for the primary schools.

Oct. 27. A Quaker, settled at Dunkirk, claimed the justice of the National Convention in favour of English women, married to Americans and inhabitants of Nantucket, settled in France.—"It is a general principle, agreed on by all nations," said the Quaker, "that a wife should follow the lot or fate of her husband; and if ye do not respect this principle, ye will afflict your best friends, your most faithful allies, who only came to settle among you, because you called them to increase your National industry by pursuing the whale fishery."

On the motion of Bazire, the Convention decreed, "That the wives of Americans and Colonists of Nantucket, settled in France, were not comprehended in that law which orders the seizure of all foreigners born subjects of the countries with which the Republic is at war."

Oct. 28. Chenier fixed the attention of the Assembly upon the sad situation of the town of Versailles, which has sustained greater losses than any other city of the Republic, since it has ceased to be the residence of the Court. He proposed, and the Convention decreed, that in order to indemnify it, the Tennis Court, where the Constituent Assembly, in the vigour of its youth, pronounced the oath which gave liberty to the French people, be converted into an establishment for public instruction; and that these words be written on the walls of this edifice; *The City of Versailles has deserved well of the Country.*

Sergent denounced a false interpretation of the decree upon the *maximum* of commo-

dities, which hurts the provisioning of Paris. He proposed, and the Assembly decreed, that the Minister of the Interior shall have an account given him of the execution of the law.

The Convention decreed, that nobles and priests are not eligible to places of public institutions.

Oct. 29. A deputation of women, calling themselves Jacobins, desired to present a petition.

Louis observed, that these women yesterday wanted to force others to wear the *bonnet rouge*; and that a mob in consequence assembled in the Church of St. Eustache. Moutaut said, that the *bonnet rouge* had not yet been seen at the Jacobins on the heads of women; that that society did not busy itself in such frivolous matters; that it employed itself in saving the country, in fixing the public attention upon the judgement of the conspirators, whose trials go a great length.

The President announced to the petitioning female citizens, that the Convention was going to take their demand into deep consideration, and invited them to the honours of the sitting.

Fabre d'Eglantine spoke. "Already," said he, "has it been demanded of you to make women wear the cockade: you have ordered it. A demand is now made of the *bonnet rouge*: a girdle and a brace of pistols will soon be requested of you. Remark, that these decrees coincide with the manœuvres put in practice for bread. When equipped thus, they will go for bread as to entrenchments. It is very dextrous in our enemies to excite tumults by attacking the dearest passions of women, their dress—as arms will be put into hands that cannot make use of them—but of which the ill-disposed part will avail itself. Assemblages will be formed of women, not mothers of families, not virtuous girls, who wish to take care of their brothers and sisters: they are a kind of knights errant, emancipated girls, who interfere every where—who spread discontent every where—and even whom the Committee of General Safety must watch. I demand a decree, that it be forbidden for one person to oblige another to dress differently from his inclination.

The decree was adopted as follows:

ART. I.—"No person of either sex can compel another to clothe himself in a particular manner, each being free to wear such clothing as he or she may choose, under pain of being considered and treated as suspected, and punished as a disturber of the public repose.

II.—"The National Convention does not intend to derogate in the least from former decrees passed relative to the national cockade, the costume of priests, and disguises.

De-



III.—“The present decree shall be inserted in the bulletin of 9 *Brumaire*.”

Deputies from the Jacobin Society were admitted to the bar, and stated, that, being filled with indignation at the delays in trying criminals by the Revolutionary Tribunal, they requested that the Convention would lay aside forms which were slow and not revolutionary. This proposal was received with loud applauses; and the Convention decreed, that every discussion on a criminal affair before the Revolutionary Tribunal should cease the moment the jury declared that they were satisfied.

The Minister of Justice was ordered to signify, in the course of the day, this decree to the President of the Extraordinary Tribunals of the Republic.

The Convention referred to the Committee of Legislation the remainder of the petition of the Society of the Friends of Liberty and Equality at Paris; the object of which was, that the Tribunal of Paris should lay aside those forms which embarrass it.

On a proposal by Billaud Varennes, the Convention decreed, that the Extraordinary Tribunal of Paris should hereafter be called the Revolutionary Tribunal.

Barrere observed, that the Deputies in the Departments were too numerous; that there were at present 140; that the envoys of the Primary Assemblies had, in several departments, assumed powers more extensive than those of the Representatives of the People; that the Representatives themselves, when recalled by a decree, did not repair to the Convention; and that all these abuses checked the proceedings of Government, and injured the public cause.

From these considerations the Convention decreed, that every Deputy recalled to his duty, who shall not appear in the Convention within 20 days, shall be considered as having resigned, and be replaced by his proxy.

Another decree was passed, by which the envoys of the Primary Assemblies are deprived of all powers. (*To be continued.*)

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

*Poland.* Our advices from this ill-fated country are extremely interesting. It appears, that, the Russian troops having evacuated the town of Cracow on the 23d of last month, General Rosciuszko immediately availed himself of that circumstance, and entered the place at the head of his regiment in the night of the 24th. Next morning he ordered the gates to be shut, declared himself Commander in Chief of all the Polish forces, imposed an oath of fidelity on all the military in the town, secured the public treasures, took a register of the plate of the churches and of the King's Palace, and, in short, proceeded to measures of a military sequestra-

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tion. The General exhorted the inhabitants to arm themselves in support of the late Constitution. A Revolutionary Tribunal was established on the 26th, composed of 14 Members; and a resolution was entered into, that, throughout the Republic, in the towns as well as in the country, every five houses or fire-places should be obliged to furnish one man armed and equipped, at their own expence, for the defence of the Constitution against the usurping powers. On the same day, and the day following, an extraordinary Assembly of the Magistrates and Council of this town was held. The different corporations assembled under their respective banners before the Town-house, whence the Magistrates led them on in a procession to the church of the Holy Virgin, where the Constitution of May 3, 1791, was publicly read with great solemnity, accepted, and an oath taken to defend it. This example is expected to be followed in other places, especially as the disbanded soldiers in Lithuania and Podlachia were in a state of insurrection. A body of Prussians were within five miles of Warsaw on the 2d, inst. and, as another body of 15,000 Prussians, besides the Russians, were on their march to attack the insurgents in Cracow, it was thought the latter would be cut off, as they were very badly provided with cannon, &c. The Russian detachment, which evacuated Cracow, was soon after attacked by a party of Poles, under Vice Brigadier Maguet, and defeated; but the Russian General Rackmanow, advancing immediately with several squadrons of cavalry, repulsed the insurgents. A Proclamation has been issued by the General of the insurgents, to prevent any violence being committed on the Austrian posts, and offering an indemnification for any injury they may have already sustained. The Revolutionary Tribunal, established at Cracow, is said to have tried and condemned the Chancellor Rimissewiski, who had in consequence been hanged in the Market-place. His crime was denominated *treason against the Nation*.

*Paris, April 16.* The general order, issued for the security of this capital, enjoins a strict watch to be kept on the men clad in a white uniform, with their distinctive marks of ranks, and button-holes of the old regiment; and points out the expediency of frequent patrols round the palace of justice. It announces, that malevolent men are stationed in the great roads, to seize on the eggs, butter, and vegetables, which they bury in the earth, there to become putrefied.

The Revolutionary Tribunal has condemned to death Casparin Chaumette, National Agent of the Commune of Paris; J. B. Gabet, Constitutional Bishop of Paris; Arthur Dillon, General of a Division of the army of Ardennes; the widow of Camille Desmoulins; Simon, National Deputy, and Episcopal



Episcopal Rector of Strasbourg; Grammont, a player, the son of the latter; La Combe; Lambert, gaoler of Luxembourg; Duret; La Pallue, Judge of the Revolutionary Committee of Eure; Le Brafse, Serjeant Major of the Artillery for the sea-service; Barras, a Lawyer, and Municipal officer of Thou-louse; La Croix, Commissioner of the Executive Council; Chénanx, Procurator to the Chatelet, and a member of the Commune of Paris; Beyster, General of brigade of the Western army; and La Selle, second Captain of a merchant-ship.

The above 18 individuals were executed on the 13th. The wife of Camille Desmoulins was handsomely dressed for the occasion, and was the first executed. Gobet preserved

the air of ferocity he had carried during his whole life. Grammont, in ascending the scaffold, exclaimed aloud—"Great God, I die innocent, receive my soul!" The mob enquired of Chaumette, how his situation in the cart agreed with him; "Quite bad enough," was the reply. He was the last executed, and his head was displayed to the people amidst the clapping of hands, and the shouts of *Vive la Republique*.

The total number of prisoners is 7350. Among these are General Hoche; Gauthier Vinfre, Ex-Canon of St. Louis de Louvre aged 78 years; Fion, General of Brigade the Duke of Bethune Charost; and M. de Beaufret, Bishop of Alois.

## INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

*Whitehall, April 16.* Extract of a letter this day received by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, from Gen. Sir Charles Grey, K. B. dated Camp before Fort Bourbon, Island of Martinico, March 16, 1794.

"In my dispatches of the 2d ult. I had the honour to acquaint you, that the force destined for the expedition was then embarked, in Carlisle Bay, at Barbadoes; and, having sailed very early in the morning of the 3d, I have now the satisfaction to add, that we are now in possession of the whole island of Martinico, excepting Forts Bourbon and Royal, which I hold completely and closely besieged; the latter being, however, entirely in our power to destroy at pleasure.

Having made dispositions for three separate landings, distant from each other, not only for the purpose of dividing the enemy's force and attention, but to alarm him in every quarter at the same time, I have the pleasure to say they all succeeded, viz. at La Trinité, by a division under Major Gen. Dundas and Commodore Thompson, on the 5th and 6th of February; at Caise de Navire, to leeward, by another, under Col. Sir Charles Gordon, assisted by Col. Myers, and Capt. Rogers of the navy, on the 8th following; and near Trois Rivières, St. Luce, Cul de Sac Marin, where Lieut. Gen. Prescott and I were. All these services were executed with great spirit and ability by the officers who severally commanded, and were well supported by the troops.

As Fort Bourbon, where Rochambeau commands, could not be closely invested without the possession of the Heights of Sourriere, and this post was still occupied by Bellegarde, with a considerable number of Mulattoes and Blacks, I had fixed one o'clock in the morning of the 19th of February to force him with the bayonet from my camp at Bruneau; but at noon, the preceding day (Feb. 18), a most fortunate event anticipated my wishes, and his ruin. Belle-

garde, attacked my left, towards the landing-place, in a very daring and spirited manner; to which part Lieut. Gen. Prescott led a reinforcement with great judgement and in good time, checking and charging the enemy. Availing myself of this favourable moment, when Bellegarde's camp was weakened, I ordered from my right the 3d Battalion of Grenadiers, commanded by Lieut. Col. Buckeridge, and supported by the 1st and 2d Battalions of Light Infantry, under Lieut. Cols. Coote and Blundell, who attacked his camp upon the left, in such superior style of spirit and impetuosity as to prove irresistible; and I got possession of it and his cannon, with inconsiderable loss, which might have proved very different if my attack had not taken place till one o'clock the next morning, as was previously concerted, and if it had been properly defended by him, being there in such force with cannon and numbers, and the situation so eminently strong and difficult. My admiration of the gallantry of those corps who performed this service, and the officers who commanded them, is inexpressible, and their conduct is above praise; nor did I ever feel more highly satisfied with the success of any enterprize in which I had been concerned.

Immediately after forcing Bellegarde, and getting possession of this post of Sourriere, on the 18th of February, I held Fort Bourbon besieged; but making a new road, getting up cannon, mortars, &c. and making batteries, took up the time till the 7th instant when the batteries of my first parallel opened.

On the night of the 28th ult. Bellegarde the great and popular leader of the Mulattoes and Blacks, with his second, Pelocque and 300 of their followers, finding their situation too perilous outside of their forts, and exposed to our attacks, surrendered the two former being sent to Boston, on condition of never carrying arms against His Majesty's forces; and their followers, as prisoners.



prisoners of war, are sent on-board His Majesty's ships.

Major Gen. Prince Edward, joined this army the 4th inst. and commands at Camp La Cotte, with great spirit and activity.

I have erected the batteries of my second parallel, at the distance of four and five hundred yards, which I expect will be completed and ready to open on the 20th inst. although the late rains retard our progress, and are unusual at this time of the year.

It is just five weeks since the last division of this army landed, under Col. Sir Charles Gordon; and I hope it will appear to His Majesty there is no reason to be dissatisfied with the progress we have made, in that short space of time, with inconsiderable loss.

The spirit, unanimity, and perseverance, of the navy and army never were more conspicuous, nor has more cordial co-operation ever been manifested between His Majesty's naval and land forces. In a word, the General and all the field-officers, as well as the commanding officers of corps, have set such an example of zeal, activity, and animation, on this service, which has been so laudably imitated by all the officers and soldiers of this little army, that they merit the greatest praise.

Admiral Sir John Jervis's professional knowledge never shone with more lustre, or ever was exceeded; nor can I sufficiently extol the promptness with which he has aided the land forces on every occasion, and his unremitting exertions to promote the honour of his Majesty's arms, and the interest of his country; in which he has been so eminently supported by the abilities and exertions of all the officers and seamen under his command; to whose services I am indebted for having the siege in such forwardness, having brought the cannon and mortars, &c. for several miles, to these heights, although it appeared almost impossible.

The arrival of the Roebuck hospital ship, with medicines, &c. for the sick, is a seasonable supply; a number of whom are comfortably accommodated at St. Pierre's, in an excellent hospital.

The Peggy transport being also arrived from Lisbon, with the light companies of the 44th and 55th regiments, without any sick, and in the highest order, is a fortunate reinforcement, although a small one, and the sick left at Barbadoes are recovering.

The troops are in high spirits, and generally in good health.

(Signed) CHARLES GREY."

[Then follows a general return of officers, non-commissioned officers, drummers, and privates, killed, wounded, and missing: also a general return of ordnance and stores taken between the 5th and 16th of March.]

*Whitehall, April 16.* Extract of a letter this day received from Major Gen. William-

son by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, dated *King's House, Jamaica, March 2, 1794.*

"It being judged that the Post of L'Acul, about six miles from Leogane, at the extremity of the Plain of Leogane, should be taken, Lieut. Col. Whitelocke made a very proper disposition of his troops, and on the night of the 18th ult. detached 200 Colonial troops, with one field-piece and some of the British artillery; they were embarked on-board two transports, and were to land at five o'clock the next morning. Lieut. Col. Whitelocke marched, at four o'clock the next morning of the 19th, with the flank-companies, artillery, two Howitzers, two field-pieces, and about fifty of the Colonial troops, of all colours. Capt. Vincent, with the flank company of the 49th, and 120 Colonial troops, took a mountain road, which led to the opposite flank, upon which the detachment of Colonial troops was to commence the attack. Lieut. Col. Whitelocke advanced with the main body just within cannon shot of the fort, to co-operate with the detachment; but from the mismanagement of one of the transports, and an unfavourable wind, the troops could not land. Lieut. Col. Whitelocke drew his artillery back a little, which the enemy perceiving, a heavy fire of musquetry commenced from a wood on their right, which was instantly silenced by a corps commanded by Major Spencer. All this time four guns fired incessantly from the Fort, but fortunately did little execution. Lieut. Col. Whitelocke, finding that he could not have any assistance from the troops that were embarked, determined at once to storm the post: he ordered some refreshment for the men, and sent away the Howitzers. About half past four P. M. Major Spencer was ordered, with two flank companies, to join Capt. Vincent, to advance and fire on the Fort, which he did according to a signal given; and Lieut. Col. Whitelocke advanced in front under the fire of two guns loaded with grape, and a heavy fire of musquetry. They ascended the hill, which was rendered as difficult as possible by trees placed in all directions, gallantly pushed on with fixed bayonets, and drove the enemy from their works. Many of the enemy were killed; and, had the Colonial corps been landed, not a man would have escaped. The garrison was supposed to consist of about 600 men, commanded by a white man, of the name of De Lisle, who had served in the late King's time, and is said to have murdered, or caused to be murdered, near 200 white persons. Lieut. Col. Whitelocke speaks in the highest terms of both officers and men, and particularly of Major Spencer, Captain Smith of the Royal Artillery, and Lieutenant M'Kerras of the Engineers. I have the honour to send herewith returns of stores, and of the killed and wounded; and have to lament the death of Captain Morshead, who gallantly entered the works, and



and was blown up by a quantity of combustible matter, which was set fire to by one of the Brigands, who also perished in the explosion. Captain Morshead had received a wound in the body before, but that did not prevent his going on. The attack was so spirited, that the garrison had not time to carry off any thing.

The greatest part of the small stores, such as side-arms for the guns, &c. &c. were blown up by the explosion of one of the enemy's magazines, upon the British entering the Fort."

*Whitball, April 21.* Major Grey arrived this morning at the office of the Rt. Hon. Henry Dundas, with dispatches from Sir Charles Grey, K. B. of which the following are extracts.

"SIR, *Fort Royal, Martinico, March 25.*

I have the happiness to acquaint you of the complete conquest of this valuable island; the last and most important fortress of Fort Bourbon having surrendered to his Majesty's arms at four o'clock in the afternoon of the 23d inst. at which time his Royal Highness, Prince Edward, Major-General of his Majesty's forces, took possession of both gates, with the first and third battalions of grenadiers, and the first and third light infantry: and I have the honour to transmit to you the articles of capitulation, together with a list of the killed and wounded, and a return of the ordnance, &c. taken since my dispatch of the 16th inst. in which I communicated the transactions and progress of this army to that period. The return of ordnance taken in Fort Royal is signed by the commanding officer of British artillery; but that of Fort Bourbon is the French account of it, as there is not time to make an exact return at present, which shall be sent by the next opportunity.

Having concerted measures with the Admiral for a combined attack by the naval and land forces upon the fort and town of Fort Royal, and the batteries of my second parallel being ready, those on Morne Tortenson and Carriere kept up an incessant fire upon Fort Royal, and all the other batteries on Fort Bourbon, during the day and night of the 19th inst. and on the morning of the 20th following, till the ships destined for this service had taken their stations. The *Asia* of 64 guns, Capt. Brown, and the *Zebra* sloop of 16 guns, Capt. Falknor, with Capt. Rogers, and a body of seamen in flat boats, the whole under Com. Thompson, composed the naval force; and the land force consisted of the first battalion of grenadiers, under Lieut. Col. Stewart, and the third light infantry, under Lieut. Col. Close, from Prince Edward's camp, at La Coste; with the third grenadiers, under Lieut. Col. Buckeridge, and the first light infantry,

under Lieut. Col. Coote, from Lieut. Gen. Prescott's camp at Soururie.

The navy acquitted themselves with their usual gallantry, (particularly Capt. Falknor, whose conduct justly gained him the admiration of the whole army,) carrying the fort by escalade about 12 o'clock of the 20th inst. under the able command of Com. Thompson, whose judicious disposition of the gun and flat boats, assisted by that spirited and active officer Capt. Rogers, contributed materially to our success; at the same time that the land forces, commanded by that excellent officer Col. Syme, critically advancing with equal ardour, forced and entered the town triumphantly, hoisted the British colours, and changed the name to Fort Edward.

Immediately after this, General Rochambeau, who commanded in Fort Bourbon, sent his Aid du Camp with a flag, offering to surrender on capitulation; and the terms were finally adjusted and agreed to on the 22d instant, by three commissioners on each side, the ratifications thereof being signed by the Commander in Chief on the 23d following, and the garrison, amounting to 900 men, marched out this morning prisoners of war, laying down their arms on the parade of Fort Royal, and were embarked for France immediately. His Majesty's troops, having marched in, struck the French and hoisted the British colours, and changed the name from Bourbon to that of Fort George.

I consider myself under great obligations to Lieut. Gen. Prescott, for the zeal and ability with which he has assisted me through out this arduous service, now brought to so fortunate a conclusion, and to all the generals and other officers. Col. Durnford, with 2 corps of engineers, and Lieuts. Cols. Paterfon and Sowerby, and Maj. Manley, with the Royal Artillery, have also a claim on my warmest approbation, for their exertions in placing and constructing of the batteries, and the well-directed fire of the artillery. The bravery, regularity, and good behaviour, of the troops, on every occasion, has been most meritorious and exemplary.

Forts Bourbon and Royal have suffered greatly from our fire during the siege, and we are diligently employed to put them in a proper state of defence, effectually to secure this important acquisition of territory to the Crown of Great Britain. I am restoring order as fast as possible, from the confusion naturally occasioned by a siege; and have the pleasure to observe, that every thing in the forts is as tranquil and well regulated as could be expected in the time.

I shall not lose a moment in embarking ordnance and ordnance stores, with troops, &c. to prosecute with vigour the execution of such other objects and services as his Majesty has been pleased to entrust to me; and

hope



hope to be enabled to proceed before much time can elapse, after regulating the garrisons of these forts, and all such other matters as require immediate attention. Maj. Grey, Dep. Quart. Mast. Gen. will have the honour to deliver this dispatch, and can communicate any other particulars or information you may wish to have.

I have the honour, &c. C. GREY.

P. S. At the commencement of the siege, the garrison of Fort Bourbon consisted of about 1201 men. I send five stand of colours, laid down by the garrison, together with the two colours of Fort Bourbon, to be presented to his Majesty. The gallant defence made by General Rochambeau and his garrison was strongly manifested on entering Fort Bourbon, as there was scarce an inch of ground untouched by our shot and shells; and it is but justice to say that it does them the highest honour."

*Articles of Capitulation of Fort Bourbon.*

Art. I. The garrison, composed of the troops of the line, artillery, gunners of the marine, and national guard, shall march out with colours flying, 30 rounds a man, and two field-pieces with 12 rounds.—Answer. The colony of Martinique, already reduced by the arms of his Britannic Majesty, and the forts and towns of St. Pierre and Fort Royal taken with sword in hand, General Rochambeau can only capitulate for Fort Bourbon, and what it contains.—Granted. But they are to lay down their arms at a place appointed, and not to serve against his Britannic Majesty, or his allies, during the present war.

II. Three months pay to be allowed to the troops of the line.—Answer. No pay will be given. All their effects will be allowed them: and they will be provided with whatever may be necessary for their voyage to France.

III. The 37th regiment, formerly Marshal Turenne's, shall keep their colours and arms.—Answer. Refused, being contrary to all customs of war. The officers may keep their swords.

IV. They shall be furnished with ships to carry them to France.—Answer. Granted.

V. The emigrants, who have returned to Martinique, shall not be present where the garrison lay down their arms or embark.—Answer. Granted.

VI. Such persons of the National Guard, who can give proofs of their property, shall be permitted to remain in the island, giving that property as a security for their conduct.—Answer. Those of the National Guard in Fort Bourbon, who have affairs to settle, and whose sojourn may not be deemed dangerous to the colony, may remain according to the declaration of the General, dated January 4, 1794.

Such as wish to go to France shall be allowed, leaving their agents here.—Answer. Granted.

VII. Persons not included in the above article, who are compelled to return to France, shall be allowed a certain time to settle their affairs. Answer.—A proper time will be allowed: fifteen days at least.

VIII. Persons belonging to the garrison of Fort Convention, possessing no landed property, but who exercised some profession or trade previous to the present capitulation, shall be allowed to continue their trade or calling, nor be sent to France, provided their future conduct should not make such a measure necessary.—Answer. They are regarded in the same predicament with those in Article VI.

IX. The legal regulations of the constituted authorities shall be confirmed.—Answer. Refused.

X. The Code of Civil Judicature in force through the island shall be continued for the space of two years.—Answer. Granted, till his Britannic Majesty's pleasure be known.

XI. The property of owners and captains of ships shall be secured to them on-board and on-shore.—Answer. Granted, as to their property in Fort Bourbon.

XII. The inhabitants of St. Pierre, embarked on English ships, shall be set at liberty, and their property, under seal, secured to them.—Answer. This article cannot come within the present capitulation. The claimants may apply to the commanders of the fleet and army.

XIII. The Ordonateur, and Officers of Administration, shall have permission and time to regulate their accounts, and to take with them the papers relative to that end.—Answer. Granted.

XIV. There shall be an entire and absolute oblivion of the past, and an end to all animosities.—Answer. Granted, according to the proclamations.

XV. The rights of the Free Citizens enrolled in the National Guard shall be preserved.—Answer. Refused.

XVI. The liberty of individuals composing the Companies of P'Enclume, d'Octavius, de la Croire, and de Pontonur, shall be confirmed.—Answer. Refused. The slaves must be restored to their owners.

XVII. A period shall be fixed for the taking possession of the fort, and the necessary time allowed for the garrison to take out their effects.—Answer. The two gates of Fort Bourbon to be delivered up to the troops of his Britannic Majesty immediately after the exchange of the present articles. The garrison will march out at the great gate, and be conducted to the place appointed for each corps by the Commissioners who have managed the present capitulation, and will lay down their arms at the place of their embarkation. Three days will be allowed for the evacuation of the fort, and the commissaries of artillery and stores will



will remain in the forts to take inventories of all the magazines.

XVIII. The greatest attention shall be paid to the sick and wounded; and they shall be furnished with ships to carry them to France as they recover.—Answer. Granted; but at the expence of the French Government, and to be attended by their own surgeons; if not sufficient for the purpose, surgeons shall be furnished.

XIX. General Rochambeau, immediately upon the surrender of the fort, shall be at liberty to take his measures for his return to France. A frigate to be furnished him, his aides-de-camp, secretaries, and suite.—Answer, a commodious vessel shall be allowed to General Rochambeau, with the necessary passports for his safe return to France.

Additional Article. Fort Bourbon to be delivered up to his Britannic Majesty in its present state, with no deterioration of its batteries, mines, magazines of artillery or provisions, and every thing it contains which is not the private property of the garrison.

*Fort Royal, March 22, 1794.*

General return of the killed, wounded, and missing, in the army commanded by Sir Charles Grey, from the 16th to the 21st of March, 1794, inclusive.

Total. 3 rank and file killed; 11 rank and file wounded.

Capt. Wetherall (Aid-du-Camp to Prince Edward) wounded, not included in the above return.

*Admiralty-Office, April 21, 1794.*

Captain Henry Fowlet arrived this morning with dispatches from Vice-Admiral Sir John Jervis, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels at Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands, to Mr. Stephens, of which the following are extracts and copies.

*Boyne, Fort-Royal Bay, Martinique,*

"S I R, *March 25, 1794.*

My letter to you of the 16th, by the Roebuck packet, a duplicate of which is enclosed, has made the Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty acquainted with the operations of the siege until that date; I have the pleasure to communicate, for their Lordships farther information, that the battery on Point Carriere, which forms the east side of the entrance of the Carenage, opened at day light on the 17th, and, with the gun-boats, kept an incessant fire on Fort St. Louis, while the gun and mortar boats on the heights played on Fort Bourbon. Lient. Bowen of the Boyne, who had commanded the night guard and gun-boats for a considerable time, perceiving a favourable moment, pushed into the Carenage with the rowing boats of the guard, boarded the Bien Venu French frigate, and brought off the captain, lieutenant, and about twenty men, who were on-board her, under a smart

fire of grape-shot and musketry, from the ramparts and parapet of the fort. The success of this gallant action determined the General and me to attempt the fort and town of Fort Royal by assault; and I directed forty scaling-ladders to be made of bamboo and small stretched cordage, from twenty to thirty-six feet long, and ordered the Asia and Zebra to be held in readiness to enter the Carenage, in order to batter the fort and to cover the flat boats, barges, and pinnaces, under the command of Com. Thompson, supported by Capts. Nugent and Riou, while the grenadiers and light infantry from the camp at Soururie advanced with field pieces along the side of the hill under Fort Bourbon, towards the bridge, over the canal, at the back of Fort Royal. This combination succeeded in every part, except the entrance of the Asia, which failed for the want of precision in the ancient Lieutenant of the port, Monsieur de Tourelles, who had undertaken to pilot the Asia.

Capt. Faulknor observing that ship baffled in her attempts, and the Zebra having been under a shower of grape-shot for a great length of time, (which he, his officers, and sloop's company, stood with a firmness not to be described), he determined to undertake the service alone, and he executed it with matchless intrepidity and conduct, running the Zebra close to the wall of the fort, and leaping over-board, at the head of his sloop's company, assailed and took this important post before the boats could get on shore, although they rowed with all the force and animation which characterizes English seamen in the face of an enemy. No language of mine can express the merit of Captain Faulknor upon this occasion; but as every officer and man in the army and squadron bears testimony to it, this incomparable action cannot fail of being recorded in the page of history. The grenadiers and light infantry made good use of their field pieces and muskets, and, soon after the surrender of the fort, took possession of the town, by the bridge over the canal at the back of it, while a strong detachment from the naval battalions at point Negro, under the command of Capts. Rogers, Scott, and Bayntun, in flat boats, barges, and pinnaces, approached the beach in front. Monf. Rochambeau did not lose a moment in requesting that commissioners might be appointed to consider of terms to surrender; and the General and I named Com. Thompson, Col. Symes, and Capt. Conyngham, to meet three persons named by him, at Dillon's plantation, at nine o'clock on the 21st; and on the 22d the terms were concluded. The rapid success of his Majesty's arms has been produced by the high courage and perseverance of his officers, soldiers, and seamen, in the most difficult and toilsome labours, which nothing short of the perfect unanimity and af-



affection between them and their chiefs could have surmounted.

Com. Thompson conducted the enterprize on the side of La Trinité like an able and judicious officer. Captain Henry carried on the business at Ancre d'Arlet with great energy, and has been indefatigable in forwarding all the operations he has had a share in. To Capts. Brown, Nugent, Harvey, Markham, Faulknor, Sawyer, Carpenter, and Scott, I am greatly indebted for the manner in which they conducted the attack against St. Pierre. Capts. Harvey, Kelly, Rogers, Salisbury, and Incedon, Riou, Lord Garlies, Carpenter, Scott, and Bayntun, have gained great reputation in the army by the conduct of the naval battalions, and working parties under their command. Capt. Berkley, since the arrival of the Assurance, has furnished a powerful reinforcement of men from that ship. Capt. Pierrepont has been very active in the services allotted to the Seaflower. In Capt. Grey I have found the experience of age, joined to the vigour of youth. The captains of the 44 gun ships armed en flute, of the store-ship, and hospital ship, have done well.

For other particulars I beg leave to refer their Lordships to Capt. Powlet, who carries this dispatch, and to Capt. Markham, of the Blonde, who conveys him. They served with Com. Thompson, at La Trinité, and arrived on the south side of the island in time to have a share in most of the transactions there. I have the honour, &c. J. JERVIS.

P. S. Inclosed also is a list of the killed and wounded belonging to the squadron under my command; also a letter received from Com. Thompson."

Return of the killed and wounded.

Capt. J. Milner of the Avenger, and 13 seamen, killed.

Four officers, and 24 seamen, wounded.

" 81 R, Fort Royal, March 20, 1794.

I have the pleasure to acquaint you, that the only loss we have sustained in the capture of Fort Royal is the pilot of the Zebra, killed, and four seamen belonging to the same ship wounded. So soon as I perceived she could fetch in, I gave orders to Capts. Nugent and Riou, who commanded the flat boats, which, with the men embarked in them, were lying upon their oars, to push in, and mount the walls; when every exertion was made, and the boats seemed to fly towards the fort. Capt. Faulknor, in the mean time, in a most spirited and gallant manner, entered the harbour through the fire of all their batteries, and laid his sloop along-side of the walls, there being deep water close to; when the enemy, terrified at his audacity, the flat boats full of seamen pulling towards them, and the appearance of the troops from all quarters, struck their colours to the Zebra. A well-directed and steady fire from the gun-boats under Lieut. Bowen, as also from our bat-

teries, was of great service. The alacrity and steadiness of the officers and seamen in general under my command was such, that I had not the least doubt of success against the whole force of the enemy, had they disputed our entrance.

The fort is full of ammunition and stores of all sorts, but the buildings are in a miserable condition from the effects of our bomb, the gun-boats, and batteries.

I have the honour, &c. J. THOMPSON."

*Vice-Admiral Sir John Jarvis, K. B.*

*Commander in Chief, &c. &c.*

[The total of cannon taken is 68; mortars and howitzers, 55.]

*Whitehall, April 22.* Captain Clinton, Aide-de-Camp to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, arrived this morning at the Office of the Rt. Hon. Henry Dundas, with a dispatch from his Royal Highness, of which the following is a copy.

SIR, *Cateau, April 18, 1794.*

It is with the greatest satisfaction that I have the pleasure to acquaint you, for His Majesty's information, with the signal success which has attended the general attack made yesterday by the armies of the combined powers.

According to the plan proposed, the Austrian, British, and Dutch armies, assembled on the 16th, on the Heights above Cateau, in order to be reviewed by His Imperial Majesty; after which the Austrian and British armies passed the Selles, and encamped in front of this town, while the Dutch formed their camp immediately in its rear.

At nine o'clock on yesterday morning the three armies moved forward in eight columns. The first column, composed of Austrian and Dutch troops, under the command of Prince Christian of Hesse Darmstadt, advanced upon the village of Catillon, which was forced after some resistance, in which the enemy lost four pieces of cannon, and from thence proceeded across the Sambre, and took a position at Favril, between the Sambre and the Petite Helpe, so as to invest Landrecies on that side.

The second column, commanded by Lieut. Gen. Alvinz, and consisting of the reserve of the Austrian army, moved forwards upon Mazinguer; and, having forced the enemy's entrenchment at that place, as well as at Oisy, proceeded to Nouvion, and took possession this morning of the whole Wood called the Forest of Nouvion.

The third column, which consisted of the main body of the Austrian army, and with which His Imperial Majesty and the Prince of Cobourg went themselves, proceeded along the high road leading from Cateau to Guise, and after carrying the two villages of Ribouville and of Wassigny, where the enemy was strongly entrenched, detached the advanced guard forwards, which took possession of the Heights called the Grand and Pe-



tit Blocus, and pushed forward this morning as far as Henappes.

The fourth and fifth columns were formed of the army under my command. Of the first of these I took the direction, having Lieut. Gen. Otto under me. Lieut. Gen. Sir William Erskine commanded the other column.

My column was intended to attack the redoubts and village of Vaux, as well as to render itself master, if possible, of the wood called the Bois de Bohain, which the enemy had strongly entrenched.

In consequence of the very great defiles and ravines which we found on our march, my column was not able to arrive at the point of attack till one o'clock in the afternoon.

As soon as the cavalry of the advanced guard appeared upon the heights, the enemy began a very severe cannonade, from the effects of which, although very near, they however were enabled, in a great measure, to cover themselves by the natural inequalities of the grounds.

Having examined the enemy's position, and finding it very strong, I determined to endeavour to turn it by the right, and for this purpose ordered the whole of the column to move forwards under cover of the high ground, leaving only a sufficient quantity of cavalry upon the heights to occupy the enemy's attention. Strong batteries likewise were formed, which kept up a severe fire, and protected the movements very considerably.

As soon as the troops had sufficiently gained the enemy's flank, the advanced guard, under the command of Maj. Gen. Abercromby, was directed to begin the attack, and two companies of the light corps of Odonnel, supported by the two grenadier companies of the first regiment of Guards, under the command of Colonel Stanhoe, stormed and took the Star Redoubt, about the village of Vaux, while the three battalions of Austrian grenadiers, led on by Maj. Gen. Petrasch, attacked the wood, and made themselves masters of the works which the enemy had constructed for its defence.

The enemy's fire at first was very severe; but when the troops approached, they began to retreat on all sides, and were soon put to flight. I immediately detached a part of the cavalry, consisting of hussars, and one squadron of the 16th regiment of Light Dragoons, commanded by Maj. Lippert of the former corps, round the wood to the right, who completely succeeded in cutting them off, took four pieces of cannon and a howitzer, with a considerable loss of men on the part of the enemy; whilst the cavalry of the advanced guard on our left, under the command of Col. Devay, of the regiment of Arch-Duke Ferdinand's Hussars, pursued them through the wood, and drove them into the village of Bohain, which they evacuated immediately.

Sir William Erskine was equally successful with his column, which was intended, by the villages of Marets and Premont, to turn the wood of Bohain, in order to facilitate my attack. He met with no resistance till he arrived at the village of Premont, where he found the enemy strongly posted; he immediately formed his line, and having detached the brigade of British infantry and the Austrian regiment of cuirassiers of Zetschwitz, with four squadrons of British light dragoons, under the command of Lieut. Gen. Harcourt, in order to turn the position, he attacked it in front with three battalions of the regiment of Kaunitz, supported by a well-directed fire of the Austrian and British artillery of the reserve, under the command of Lieut. Col. Congreve, and succeeded completely in driving the enemy from the redoubts, where he took two pieces of cannon and a pair of colours. He from thence proceeded to turn the wood with a part of the corps, leaving the rest upon the position of Premont.

The 6th, 7th, and 8th columns were intended to observe the enemy on the side of Cambray, the first of these, composed of Austrians, and commanded by Maj. Gen. Count Haddock, pushed forwards as far as the village of Crevecoeur, and detached some light troops across the Scheldt, without meeting any resistance.

The seventh column, consisting of Austrians and Dutch, under the Hereditary Prince of Orange, moved forwards upon the high road leading from Cateau to Cambray, and advanced beyond Beauvais, with the eighth column, composed chiefly of Dutch troops, commanded by Maj. Gen. Geyssau, covered the Hereditary Prince of Orange's right flank, and moved forwards in front of St. Hilaire. Neither of these last columns were in the least engaged; but this morning the enemy attacked the Prince of Orange's advanced Guard, who repulsed them with great ease.

The signal success which has attended these extensive and complicated operations, has determined his Imperial Majesty to begin immediately the siege of Landrecies; and therefore the Hereditary Prince of Orange, who will have the direction of the siege, has moved this evening with the greatest part of his camp from Beauvois, and taken a position so as to complete the investiture of that fortress; while His Imperial Majesty, with the grand army, covers the operations of the siege on the side of Guise, and that under my immediate command does the same towards Cambray.

What adds greatly to the general satisfaction upon this occasion is the inconsiderable loss which the combined armies have sustained, whilst that of the enemy has been very great. The British, in particular, have been peculiarly fortunate. The Hon. Capt. Carleton, of the Royals, a young officer of promising



promising merit, is the only one we have to regret; nor has any one officer been wounded: of privates we had three killed and six wounded.

The enemy has lost in these various attacks upwards of thirty pieces of cannon, of which nine were taken by the column under my command, besides the two which were taken by Lieut. Gen. Sir William Erskine.

I have equal satisfaction in reporting, from my own observation, and the account I have received from Sir William Erskine, the spirit and good conduct of all the officers and men under my command; but I have particular obligations to Lieut. Generals Sir William Erskine and Otto, as well as to Maj. Gen. Abercromby, who commanded the advanced guard of my column, to Col. Devay, Maj. Lippert of the Austrian hussars, and to Lieut. Col. Count Merfeldt, of the Austrian Etat Major.

I cannot help likewise mentioning the good conduct and bravery of Lieut. Fage, of the British artillery, who distinguished himself very much by the skill and activity with which he directed one of the batteries.

This dispatch will be delivered by my Aide-de-Camp, Capt. Clinton, whom I beg leave to recommend to His Majesty, his conduct upon every occasion having merited my fullest approbation.

I am, Sir, Yours, FREDERICK.  
*Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c. &c. &c.*

*Whitehall, April 26.* A letter, dated Cateau, April 22, 1794, to Mr. Dundas, from the Duke of York:

"SIR,

"On Sunday morning the Hereditary Prince of Orange made a general attack upon the posts which the enemy still occupied in the front of Landrecies, and succeeded in getting possession of them all, and in taking by storm their entrenched camp, and a very strong redoubt which they had thrown up at the village of Eloques, within 600 yards of the place. He took advantage of this redoubt to cover the left flank of the trenches, which were opened the same evening. Much praise is given to the behaviour of the Austrian and Dutch troops upon that occasion. According to the original plan adopted before the battle of the 17th, it was determined to withdraw the detached corps of each army as soon as the position for the investiture of Landrecies was properly secured; and, in consequence, the orders were given the night before last, that these corps should retire as this morning. But yesterday the enemy attacked two detached corps of the Prince of Cobourg's army at Grand Blocus and Nouvion, under the command of Major General Bellegarde and Lieut. Gen. of Alvinczy. The Prince of Cobourg sent to desire me to support the former; and I marched immediately, with five battalions of Austrians, and

Major Gen. Sir Robert Lawrie's brigade of British Cavalry. I did not, however, arrive till the affair was over, Gen. Bellegarde having repulsed the enemy with great slaughter, and having taken four pieces of cannon and one howitzer. As the enemy appeared in great force on Gen. Alvinczy's front, the Prince of Cobourg did not think it proper to support a post which was of no importance to him, and which was at any rate to be abandoned that night; Gen. Alvinczy was therefore ordered to retire to his position in the line, which he did in great order, and with very inconsiderable loss, although exposed to the enemy's cannonade. I this morning received a report from Lieut. Gen. Wurmb, who commands a detached corps of the army at Denain, that the enemy attacked him in great force on Saturday; that at first his advanced posts were obliged to retire, and that the enemy had already got possession of the village of Abbecon, and one of the redoubts of his front; but, upon a reinforcement coming up, the enemy were completely driven back, with great loss. The Hessians, however, suffered considerably, having lost five officers, and seventy men killed and wounded. Gen. Wurmb expresses himself highly satisfied with the behaviour of the division of the Austrian Hussars of Leopold and the Hessian Dragoons de Corps. I am, Sir, &c.

*Right Hon. Hen. Dundas, "FREDERICK."  
&c. &c. &c.*

#### EAST INDIES.

*Fort William, Oct 8, 1793.*

On the receipt of the accounts of the fate of the Winterton East Indiaman at Bombay, the Gloucester was immediately taken up by the Government at that Presidency, and dispatched with the utmost expedition, to afford relief to the survivors. She was supplied with an ample store of provisions, wines, cloaths, and all sorts of necessaries that humanity could suggest. Capt. Billamore sailed from Bombay on the 2d of June, and arrived at St. Augustine's Bay, on the island of Madagascar, the 17th of July. The people, for whose relief they were destined, had left Madagascar about two months before their arrival. They had embarked in a Portuguese vessel, which had been humanely sent for that purpose by the Governor of Mosambique. The Gloucester left St. Augustine's Bay on the 5th of August, and arrived a few days thereafter at Johanna, where they found Mr. Jolly, a mid-ship man, and ten seamen, formerly belonging to the Winterton, who had embarked with the rest of her people on-board the Portuguese vessel, which, on her passage towards India, touched at Johanna for refreshments, where Mr. Jolly and these ten men were left behind sick, and where they were most hospitably treated by the governor and inhabitants. They were taken on-board the Gloucester, and

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and arrived with that ship at Madras on the 13th ult. where they entered on-board some of the Indiamen in the roads. We feel it our duty to declare, from the information we have been able to collect from the accounts of the people who were wrecked in the Winterton, and the accounts by Captain Billamore confirm the information, that they experienced from the rude and uncultivated natives of Madagascar every possible assistance and relief which savage life was capable to afford, and such disinterested attention as would have done honour to the most civilized Christian. The poor untutored tenant of the shade displayed an anxious solicitude to yield them every succour in his power; evincing, in the strong language of nature, that charity, in its noblest acceptation, needs not the aid of philosophy or civilization to nurture it into practice. The Winterton was wrecked some leagues to the Northward of Augustine's Bay; but the King of Buabau (see vol. LXIII. p. 201.), who is supreme of that principality, insisted that the people saved from the wreck should be brought down to the Southward, near his own place of residence, which was soon found to be of the most material service; for, he not only made his people assist in building huts for them, but was always particularly careful to see that they were abundantly supplied with all sorts of fruits and provisions that could be procured. The greater part of the Winterton's cargo was brought on-shore by the islanders: and all the cloaths and individual property that were saved were faithfully restored to their original proprietors; and, from this circumstance, the situation of the ladies, in particular, was rendered much more comfortable than it would otherwise have been. The treasure of the Winterton also, if not the whole, the greater part was saved. But the treasure was considered, and we believe would be recognized by the laws of civilized nations, as properly belonging to the chief of the coast in which it was stranded. It was therefore transferred to the King of Baubau; but a principal part of it he gave to those of his subjects who had distinguished themselves in getting on-shore the different articles from the wreck. To the English seamen and soldiers, that had belonged to the Winterton, he gave to each, on their departure from his island, one hundred dollars. Such striking examples of humanity, among men whom we are accustomed to consider as savages, will, we hope, have some influence in bespeaking the good-will and regard of those among the civilized world who may have occasion to visit them. One of the seamen that had belonged to the Winterton, purposely forfeited the opportunity of leaving the island with his companions. When Capt. Billamore was there, he heard of him, and heard that he was well: but, having formed a tender connection with a young

Madagascanian female, he preferred the arms of the jetty nymph to all the pleasure of returning to his former life and society. The King of Babau, whom we have honourably mentioned above, is a young man of about twenty-four years of age; of engaging manners, and of a form and countenance highly prepossessing.

#### COUNTRY NEWS.

*Bury, Suffolk, April 2.* The following is a particular account of the atrocious wickedness and audacious behaviour of John and Nathan Nichols, father and son, who were executed, this morning, pursuant to their sentence, for the wilful murder of Sarah Nichols, daughter to the one, and sister of the other. The father and brother way-laid the helpless girl in the evening of the 14th of September last: the former drew a stake out of a hedge, and, giving it to his son, urged him with threats to commit the horrid deed; whereupon the boy, striking his sister on the head, knocked her down, and repeated his blows, till he had deprived her of life: he afterwards, at his father's desire, went and tied one of her garters round her neck, and dragged her into a ditch, where she was found the next morning. Nathan Nichols was 19, and his unfortunate sister, Sarah Nichols, 17 years of age. On their arrival at the fatal tree, they both persisted in their innocence; and notwithstanding the very ample confession of the boy, he then said, *that his father was innocent, for all he knew, of the fact for which they were to suffer.* The behaviour of the elder Nichols was very undaunted, as he gave away his hat and neck-cloth to some persons standing in the crowd, with apparent unconcern; and, on ascending the ladder, addressed himself to the spectators, saying, "Life is but a short passage, and now I am at the last step: of the crime, for which I am going to suffer, I am entirely innocent." After hanging the usual time, the body of the elder Nichols was conveyed to Fakenham, to be hung in chains; and the younger one taken for dissection at Bury. John Nichols was about 60 years of age, and had been many years employed as hedge-carpenter to the Duke of Grafton.

#### HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

*Copy of a Letter received by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, from his Royal Highness the Duke of York.*

"My Lord, Ghent, Jan. 10, 1794.

"Having been informed that several packages of winter-cloathing have been sent by the City of London for the use of the British Soldiers in Flanders, I return your Lordship and the Subscribers to this liberal present my sincerest thanks. I believe there never were troops more deserving of the humane attention of their countrymen than those I have had the good fortune to command.



mand during the late very long and severe campaign. They have borne their fatigues with patience, perseverance, and courage; and I am persuaded they will continue to act in the same glorious manner as long as we are engaged in the defence of our Constitution, our Laws, our Liberty, and our Existence. I am, my Lord, yours,

FREDERICK.

#### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

*Tuesday, April 1.*

Mary Henderson was apprehended by Townsend, the Police Officer, at the Hon. Mr. Eardley's, in Charges-street, on a charge of having put the Right Hon. Lord Eardley in fear, and feloniously robbing him of a Ten-pound Bank-note, and also of a draught upon Messrs. Gosling and Co. for 140 l.

This woman has been acting in conspiracy with other persons to extort money from the worthy Peer, under pretence that she was in possession of a manuscript intended for publication, which contained a narrative of many circumstances that might be unpleasant to his Lordship, should the work be made public. Her application to his Lordship, under the pretended mask of friendship, was to propose a suppression of the work, on condition of receiving the above-mentioned sum. His Lordship complied, not from any dread of the work, but to get rid of such threatening addresses, and to bring the offenders to public justice. The woman was examined yesterday at Bow-street, and committed to Bridewell by Mr. Justice Addington. Lord Eardly, Mr. Sampson Eardley, Culling Smith, jun. Esq. and John Townsend, were bound over to prosecute.

*Saturday 5.*

The Committee appointed by the Court of Common Council, consisting of the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen Plomer, Pickett, Skinner; and the Commoners Deputies Leekey, Bulcock, Nichols, Hallier, Adridge, Bunn; Messrs. Powell, Rowlett, Dixon, Child; attended by the Sheriffs, Chamberlain, and City Officers, proceeded in great parade to the Marquis Cornwallis's house, in New Burlington-street, to present him with the freedom of the city. When the Gold Box, containing the Freedom, was delivered by the Chamberlain, the Lord Mayor thus addressed the Marquis:

"My Lord Marquis,

"We have the honour to wait on your Lordship, by order of the Court of Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, with the Freedom of our ancient city, which that Court unanimously voted to your Lordship on the happy conclusion of the late war in India; and we have to beg that your Lordship will be pleased to accompany us back into the city, there to take the oath of a Freeman, and receive the usual charge, whereby we shall enjoy the high honour of

having your Lordship enrolled among our fellow-citizens.

"Your Lordship will do the Citizens of London the justice to believe, that they were not among the last to feel and to acknowledge the high and important service you had rendered to your country. The rank which our city holds in the commercial world, and the great share which she enjoys of the trade with India, naturally led her numerous inhabitants to attend with anxious eye to the progress of those very interesting scenes your Lordship was engaged in, and which by you have been brought to so glorious a conclusion; and it was therefore with the utmost joy, and with the most perfect unanimity, that the Common Council of this city expressed by their resolution the high sense they entertained of your great merits. If my present situation did not restrain me, how easy and how pleasant would it be for me to dwell on so delightful a theme! For me, who, in the situation of an East India Director, have had better opportunities than any of my fellow-citizens to follow your Lordship in the discharge of the several duties of your high station, and therein to contemplate the good Governor, the wise Legislator, the brave Soldier, the great General, the excellent Statesman, and the moral good man! How grateful to my feelings would it be to speak of the improved state of the Provinces you have governed, of the British character every where exalted, of confidence restored among the native Princes, of protection effectually given by wise and beneficent laws to the many millions under the British Government, of great military talents displayed, and, above all, of that signal instance of wisdom and moderation, unexampled and unknown in the history of India, the stopping in the full career of victory, and foregoing the glory that would have attended the surrender of the proud capital of Mysore, to grant peace to a vanquished foe, and thereby change a bitter enemy into a useful and respectable Ally.

"But, my Lord, I know the sensibility which ever accompanied true heroism; and I know that my brother Citizens would not be pleased that I should enter upon a recital that would wound your ear. I shall therefore content myself with entreating your Lordship to accept this tribute of respect from the City of London, and in conveying the sincere wishes of all my Fellow-Citizens, that you may long enjoy your health and your honours, and that your country may continue to benefit from those great abilities and those eminent virtues which will transmit the name of Cornwallis with admiration and gratitude to the latest posterity."

The cavalcade was preceded by three large banners, displaying the Standard of England, the Arms of the City of London, and the Arms of the Lord Mayor. A band

of



of music, the City Marshals, the Sheriffs in their state chariots, &c. The streets were lined with crowds of people, who by their acclamations expressed the gratitude of their country to this gallant Nobleman, who seemed highly sensible of the favour shewn him; and had the condescension to suffer himself to be drawn through the streets with triumphal pomp. The multitude took the horses from his carriage, while the air rung with shouts of joy.

After the company had entered the Mansion-house, the Chamberlain administered the Oath of a Freeman to his Lordship, and delivered the following very applicable speech:

"My Lord,

*I give you joy*; and I am happy in having the honour, as Chamberlain, of conveying to your Lordship the unanimous thanks of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of London, for those great and eminent services which the nation at large, no less than the capital, dwell upon with gratitude and exultation.

The British arms, under the wise and spirited conduct of a brave commander, have raised the glory of the English name to the highest pitch in the East. The most brilliant and splendid victories have followed your Lordship's ability in council, the excellence of all your military measures, and distinguished intrepidity in the most dangerous scenes of action. They have not only given perfect security to our former territories, but extended the bounds of the empire, accompanied with an acquisition of more than 400,000*l.* a-year, an object of national importance. Yet, my Lord, permit me to add, that, though I am dazzled with your victories, with the pride and pomp of conquest, the humbling of the capital of *Mysore*, and the glorious 6th of February, 1792, a proud day for England, and an era most distinguished in the annals of the Eastern empire, there are still nobler and higher triumphs, which crowd upon us, the triumphs of your humanity. Your Lordship's care and solicitude for the well-being of the numerous troops under your command, the mild exercise of an authority beyond controul, which constantly afforded an adequate protection to merit, and services of every kind, in the friendly natives, during the whole course of the war, gave you an empire founded on esteem and affection, beyond the power of the sword. Such considerations overcame, in the Eastern Monarch, the strong ties of Nature, and the father, with a calm resignation, consented that the two young princes, the hopes of his empire, should pass under the eye and protection of an heroic and humane conqueror.

My Lord, our great *Milton* says, *Peace has her victories, no less renown'd than war*. They have been well earned in the civil administration of your Lordship. *The native inhabi-*

*bitants of India were*, at your Lordship's accession to power, *the happiest and best protected subjects in India*; and they continued to enjoy that protection in its fullest extent, under your happy auspices. The plan of a late Governor-general; the favour of India, Mr. Hastings, was examined with great care and attention, and adhered to with liberal ty. A better could not have been adopted. With wonderful ability he struggled through a mass of difficulties of a different kind, brought on in a most critical and perplexed situation of Indian affairs. He rose superior to the combined efforts of our enemies, and preserved to us the empire of the East, to be secured on the most permanent basis, and enlarged by Lord Cornwallis."

At six o'clock the company sat down to an elegant entertainment. The noble Personages present were, the Lord Chancellor and the Speaker of the Commons, who came in great state, in their robes, attended by their proper Officers—the Marquis of Stafford, Lord Privy Seal—Dukes of Leeds and Dorset—Marquises Sydney, Townshend, and Cornwallis—Earls Chatham and Mornington—Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry—Lords Grenville, Hobart, Belgrave, Apsley, Amhurst, and Hawkesbury—the Chancellor of the Exchequer—Mr. Secretary Dundas—Sir George Yonge, and Sir William Fawcett—Mess. Dudley Rider, Jenkinson, Eliot, Rose, Long, King, Broderick, the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East India Company—the City Members, and the Committee of the Corporation.

The entertainment at the Mansion-house was the first thing of the kind ever given in the City, and proved the liberality of the worthy Magistrate. It was impossible for any thing to be more magnificent;—the rooms were most brilliantly illuminated; and the tables were decked with every possible delicacy—Strawberries, cherries, grapes, green peas, and every other luxury were in abundance. At eleven o'clock the company departed, highly pleased with their entertainment.

The front of the Mansion-house was illuminated in the evening, and a transparent painting was exhibited of the Marquis Cornwallis receiving the Sons of Tippoo Saib as hostages. The effect was beautiful, as the compliment was delicate and appropriate; and the whole did honour to the taste of the Lord Mayor, and the liberal character of the City over which he so worthily and ably presides.

A transparency, exhibited by Orme, in Old Bond-street, was very illustrative. On one side, India presenting the bust of the Marquis to Britannia, who receives him, in a full suit of armour, with sentiments of reverence and respect; at the top, the figure of Fame, with a crown of laurel, and a motto of the Eastern conqueror. On the side of India, in the distance, an elephant and



an Indian pagoda, or place of worship; on the side of Britannia, a lion and St. Paul's cathedral.

*Thursday 17.*

At an especial and numerous Court of Common Council, the Lord Mayor informed the Court, in a very animated speech, of his motives for calling them together, "To consider if any, and what, steps are necessary for the defence of the city at this present moment, and in case of any emergency."

Mr. Deputy Nichols, after a short eulogium on the conduct of Administration, and the necessity of resisting French principles, in order to preserve the laws and constitution of the kingdom, and for its internal defence against foreign and domestic enemies, moved, "That it is the indispensable duty of this corporation, at all times, and more especially at this important crisis, to manifest, in the strongest manner, their zeal for the constitution, by the most vigorous exertions in defence of their King and country."

This motion, having been seconded by Mr. Parish, was agreed to unanimously.

Mr. Deputy Nichols then moved, "That a subscription be immediately opened, for the purpose of raising and disciplining one regiment of infantry, and a troop of cavalry, for the defence of this city, to act as the necessities of the country may require; and, when called upon by the Sovereign, to enter into the pay of Government, and be subject to martial law, agreeably to the Act now pending in Parliament for raising volunteer corps, &c. and to be called *The Loyal London Volunteers*."

To this motion an amendment was proposed by Mr. Goodbehere, to leave out all the words except "That;" and to substitute "The Militia of this City being its constitutional defence, this Court do request the Court of Lieutenancy to use their best endeavours to put the same on a plan essential to the safety and security of the metropolis, to be ready in case of any emergency; and that they be farther requested to report their determination to this Court."

The spirit of this amendment was so perfectly consonant to the wishes of the original mover of the business, as well as of the whole Court, that every one who spoke lamented its not being brought forward as a distinct proposition, as in that case there could not have been a single objection to it; but, as an amendment, it could not possibly be adopted without totally destroying the original motion.—The whole having been very fully discussed; on the question being put, there appeared, for the amendment 4 aldermen, and 52 commoners; against it 7 aldermen, and 54 commoners; on which it was negatived by a majority of five votes.

The original question being then put; a long and interesting conversation took place; which concluded by a general consent to adjourn the consideration of the question, and

to appoint a committee of all the aldermen, and a commoner out of each ward, to take the whole business into serious consideration; and to suggest to a court, to be speedily called for that especial purpose, some plan that might completely answer the unanimous wishes of the Corporation.

*Thursday 24.*

At a Court of Common Council, Mr. Alderman Clark introduced the report from the Committee appointed to consider what steps are necessary to be taken for the defence of the city; recommending the raising of a regiment of infantry, and for that purpose to subscribe 1000*l.*; at the same time declaring it their unanimous opinion, that the militia of the city are its proper military defence, and that the Court of Lieutenancy be requested to put them upon a plan essential for its internal safety. The Alderman then moved for the Court to agree with the Committee in their report; and Mr. Deputy Nichols seconded the motion.

Mr. Lamb, after a short speech, moved, that after the word "Report," the following be added: "So far as relates to the London Militia, and recommit the consideration of such additional aid, as may seem meet to be adopted for the defence of this city, when the determination of the Commissioners of Lieutenancy shall have been ascertained."

Mr. Phillips seconded this amendment. Debates arose, which lasted some hours, but were carried on with much good temper and seriousness. The question on the amendment, being put, was carried in the affirmative. The question was then put for agreeing with the report, so far as relates to the London Militia, &c. which was also carried in the affirmative.

Mr. Deputy Birch gave notice of a motion for the next Court, "That a Committee be appointed, for considering the best means of raising a subscription for aiding and assisting government."

*Monday 28.*

An extraordinary Gazette of this night contains an account of the capture of three French frigates; the particulars of which shall appear in our next.

*Wednesday 30.*

New Drury Theatre contains in the Pit 800 persons; whole range of boxes 1,828; two-shilling gallery 675; one-shilling gallery 308; total 3,611; amounting to 826*l.* 6*s.* There are 8 private boxes on each side of the pit; 29 all round the first tier, and 11 back-front boxes; 29 all round the second tier, of which 11 are six seats deep; 10 on each side the gallery, 3 tier; boxes in the cove 9 each side. Diameter of the pit is 55 feet; Opening of the curtain 43 feet wide; height of the curtain 38 feet; height of the house from pit-floor to the ceiling is 56 feet; 6 inches.



P. 178. The person who wrote "thus ended Mr. Gibbon's parliamentary career," on farther examination finds himself in the wrong; for, though Mr. G. as *there* stated, was *not* returned at the general election in 1780, he came in, the year following, for Lymington, on the death of Mr. Dummer, and continued to sit during the remainder of that short parliament, but in the mean time lost his place as lord of trade, the board being abolished. In the letter of Mr. Gibbon's bookseller, p. 199, "1746 or 1747" must be an oversight, for "1756 or 1757," as Mr. G. was born in 1738.

P. 260, col. 1, l. 18, read "In that soft strain."—L. 43, r. "Feb. 3, 1794."

P. 276, col. 1, and p. 278, col. 2. From the public papers we were led into an error. Mr. Davidson is *not* dead; but, we have the pleasure to say, is now in very good health, at his house in London.

P. 285. Few characters, which have adorned the sequestered walks of life, have shone with more peculiar lustre than the late Mr. Arnold. With the advantages of a liberal and religious education, in a conscientious zeal to practise the duties of the latter (contrary to the maxims of worldly wisdom), his attention was not readily diverted to the flattering prospects afforded by the former. The representative of a pious, indulgent, and affectionate parent, whose circumstances were left considerably involved, through the most amiable of all failings, an *excess* of benevolence, he displayed his integrity of principle in the scrupulous adjustment of every claim, when even the forbearance might (without injustice) have been insisted on. Warm in his attachments\*, his friendship knew no "cold medium;" he was ever ready, to the extent of his abilities, to answer its calls in the various situations of life. With a heart thus framed, he was too sensibly affected with *studied* instances of neglect, and the uncheering smile of indifference. An enemy to deceit, the texture of his mind was such as disdained the supple nature of the sycophant; otherwise he might have been drawn from obscurity, and have possessed that affluence which his virtues entitled him to. Sincere in his professions, open and candid in conversation, he, through a long life, evinced the *spirit* of that Religion of which he was a devout professor. In all the relative and social duties, as a husband, father, and friend, the writer of this article can bear ample tes-

timony to his religious performance of them. He quitted this transitory scene with an exemption from the severe trial of a painful and lingering illness, soothed with the endearing solicitude of conjugal and filial attachment, sustained with the transporting and well-grounded hope of a happy immortality.—Mr. Arnold, we may add, was fellow-collegian, and, to the last, upon terms of the strictest intimacy, with our late worthy friend and excellent correspondent Mr. Thorpe; in whose society, he often declared, he spent his most agreeable hours.

#### BIRTHS.

- March* **H**ER Catholic Majesty, a prince.  
 10. **H** 26. At his Lordship's house in St. James's-place, Lady Mary Stopford, a son.  
 At Plymouth, the Lady of Capt. Dawson, of the West Yorkshire militia, a daughter.  
*Lately*, Mrs. G. G. Williams, of Llwyn-wormwood, near Llandovery, a son and heir.  
 At Braziers, co. Oxford, the Lady of Capt. J. G. Manley, a son.  
*April* 8. At Little Harle tower, Lady Charles Aynsley, a daughter.  
 18. At Lieut.-col. Mair's, near Chippenham, Wilts, Mrs. Mair, a daughter.  
 22. At his house in Hanover-square, the Lady of Jn. Palmer, esq. of Chichester, a son.  
 23. The Lady of the Master of the Rolls, a daughter.  
 25. The Countess of Aylesford, a daughter.  
 26. At his house in Park-street, Westminster, the Lady of John Blackburne, esq. M. P. for Lancashire, a daughter.

#### MARRIAGES.

- March* **A**T Pocklington, co. York, Mr. William Middleton, banker, of Loughborough, to Miss Anne Alleyne, daughter of the late John A. gent. of Loughborough.  
 28. Mr. T. Barker, apothecary, to Miss Wainby, both of Spilsby, co. Lincoln.  
 29. By special licence, Sir Charles Style, bart. of Watlington, Kent, to the eldest daughter of James Whatman, esq. of the same county.  
 Mr. John Cartwright, of Smithfield-bars, to Miss Anne Wright, of Hatton-wall.  
 31. Jeremiah Olive, esq. of Suffolk-lane, to Miss Holford, only daughter of Josiah H. esq. of Hampstead.  
 John Marratt, esq. of Manningtree, Essex, to Miss Phillebrown, of Mistley.  
 At Portsgrove, co. Bedford, Geo. Meacher, esq. of Ivinghoe, co. Bucks, to Miss Dover, of Portsgrove.  
*Lately*, Richard Jesson, esq. to Miss Creswell, bookseller, formerly of Nottingham.  
 Mr. Robert Woodall, to Miss C. Selby, of Newark.  
*April* 1. At Mountsorrel, co. Leicester, Mr. Mitchell, to Miss D. Tyler, both of that place.  
 2. At Hunstingore, co. York, Thomas Goodricke, esq. to Miss Goodricke, sister of Sir

\* As a proof of this, it need only to be added, that the melancholy tidings of the sudden decease of a friend and relative, the Rev. Mr. Huntley, p. 284 (necessarily communicated in consequence of an affectionate bequest), considerably hastened his departure, being soon after seized with a giddiness, which, on the second day, terminated his exemplary life.



Sir Henry Goodricke, bart. of Ribston-hall.

At Wolverton, Bucks, Rev. William Corbet Wilfon, one of the chaplains to the Prince of Wales, to Miss Catharina Harrison, dau. of Tho. H. esq. of Wolverton-place.

At Manchester, Holland Watson, esq. of Stockport, co. Chester, to Miss Powell, only daughter of Richard P. esq. of Heaton-Norris, near Stockport.

3. Mr. Sanctuary, of Swaffham, co. Norfolk, to Miss Barton, daughter of the late Mr. B. of Belkwood-park, co. Nottingham.

4. Thomas Griffith, esq. of Blackman-str. to Miss Louisa Odber, of Newington.

Mr. Wm. Jackson, tea-dealer, of Fleet-street, to Miss Shittlewood, of Cullum-street, Fenchurch-street.

5. At the house of Knockbreck, near Tain, Hugh Ross, esq. jun. of Gladfield, to Miss Mary Baillie, third daughter of Alex. B. esq. of Torre.

7. Edgell Wyatt, esq. of Milton-place, co. Surrey, to Miss Eliz. Pococke, of Englefield-green, in the same county.

Mr. W. Morledge, architect, of Etwall, to Miss Sarah Brown, of Derby.

8. Col. Short, of Edlington, co. Lincoln, to Mrs. Whubv, of Boulge-hall, Suffolk.

At Earl-Soham, Suffolk, Rev. William Shippen Willes, youngest son of the late Hon. Mr. Justice W. to Miss D. Capper, 2d daugh. of Rev. Francis C. of the same place.

9. Mr. Richard Cook, of Clement's-inn, London, to Miss M. A. Neal, youngest dau. of Mr. Alderman N. of Leicester.

10. At Abergavenny, W. F. Hanbury Williams, esq. to Miss Martin, only daughter of John M. esq. of that place.

Wm. Palmer, esq. to Miss Mary Craufurd, youngest daugh. of the late James C. esq.

At Walsford, co. Warwick, Samuel Amy Severne, esq. of Wallop-hall, co. Salop, to Miss Brayne, of Long Compton, co. Warw.

12. William-Ralph Carteret, esq. of Aynho-hall, co. Northampton, to the Hon. Miss Emma Maude, third daughter of Viscount Hawarden, of Dundrum, in Ireland.

Mr. James Flood, of Whitechapel, to Miss Dredge, of Mount-house, Mile-end.

Mr. H. Buckley, of the Strand, to Miss Mary O'Reilly, of Stafford-street.

Mr. R. Burnaby, attorney, of Leicester, to Miss Smith, of Colwick.

14. At Buntingford, Mr. Nash, currier, of Enfield, to Miss Mackly, of Buntingford.

15. Jn. March, jun. esq. to Miss Barker, eldest daughter of John Raymond B. esq. of Fairford-park, co. Gloucester.

Almond Johnson, of Romford, gent. to Miss Bland, late of Thoby's priory, Essex.

16. At Abshy-Foleville, Mr. John Carter, jun. of Rotherby, to Miss French, only dau. of Mr. F. farmer, of Barby.

19. At Streatham, Mr. William Cook Knowlys, of Mincing-lane, to Miss Newman, daughter of Alderman N.

21. Rev. Thomas Heberden, to Miss Mar-

tin, 2d daugh. of late Joseph M. esq. M. P.

At Southampton, Richard Terrick Staunforth, esq. of Stillington, near York, to Miss Staunton, of Southampton.

At Shenton, co. Leicester, Mr. Fox, an eminent farmer and grazier, to Miss Harrison, both of that place.

22. Peregrine Townley, esq. son of John T. esq. to Miss Drummond, daugh. of Rob. D. esq. of Cleveland-row, St. James's.

24. Mr. Wm. Sharp, of Leadenhall-street, to Miss Pinchbeck, daughter of Richard P. esq. of Fenchurch-street.

By special licence, Thomas Viscount Weymouth, eldest son of the Marquis of Bath, to the Hon. Miss Byng, third daughter of Lord Viscount Torrington.

25. Mr. Richard Miffington, of Chelsea, wine-merchant, to Miss Truman, of Pimlico.

At Edmonton, John Oakes Hardy, esq. captain of his Majesty's ship *Thistle*, to Miss Susan Woodcock, daughter of the late Dr. W. rector of Watford, Herts.

29. Walter Stirling, esq. eldest son of the late Sir Walter S. of Faskine, in Lanerksh. to the only daughter of George Trenchard Goodenough, esq. of Somerset-place.

#### DEATHS.

1793. **A**T Madras, in the East Indies, July 3. **A** in his 34th year, Ambrose Russell, esq. eldest captain and paymaster of his Majesty's 52d regiment of foot. He was remarkably cheerful and well at his breakfast that day, and until about half past 12 at noon, when he complained of a pain in his breast, and shortly after fell back, and expired without a groan. The distinguished reputation of this gentleman as an officer, in the many hazardous actions in which he was engaged during the American war, from the attack on Bunker's-hill to the taking of Fort Montgomery, where, foremost in storming the intrenchment, he was desperately wounded, by a musket-ball passing through his liver, and out of his body on the opposite side. The various engagements he was present at in India, at the sieges of Cannanore, Bangalore, and Seringapatam, gave him the well-grounded hope of rising high in a profession that he loved with enthusiastic fondness. He was idolized by the soldiers, and beloved by the officers with whom he served. In the field he was the intrepid soldier; in private life, every thing that was amiable. His manners were inoffensive and mild; his conversation eminently witty and pleasant; and his virtues endeared him to all who knew him. He was the best son, husband, brother, and friend. His numerous friends in India paid the last tribute of affection to his memory by making a present to his afflicted widow of 10,000l. sterling.

1794. Jan. 18. In her 23d year, in the bloom of youth, beauty, and acknowledged worth, Mrs. Eleonara Leonard, daughter of the Hon. Henry Martin, late president of his Majesty's



jeſty's Virgin iſlands, and the wife of the Hon. George Leonard, the preſent preſident of the ſame government. She was buried, on the 19th, near the remains of her father, with all the honours and due ſolemnity which could be paid by a community conſcious of the virtues which moſt cordially had endeared her to all ranks of inhabitants.

*Feb.* 18. At Kingſton in Jamaica, Mr. Wm. Tatham, ſon of the late Mr. John T. of Southampton-ſtreet, Covent-garden.

26. In his 39th year, Mr. William Hawkes, of Biſhop's Stortford, brewer and banker. He was poſſeſſed of fine abilities, which he much improved and enlarged by reading: of an amiable diſpoſition, exemplary in every rank and relation of life; and particularly eminent for his liberality to the poor, as well as for promoting every ſcheme and work of a benevolent kind.

*March* 1. At Madrid, his Royal Highneſs the Infant Don Philip, their Catholic Majeſties' youngeſt ſon.

9. At Conſtance, where he had been ever ſince the French invaded beſt part of his ſtates, in his 68th year, the Prince-biſhop of Baſle.

10. Miſs Alicia Jarrett, third daughter of John J. eſq. of Freemantle, near Southampt.

11. After a long and lingering indiſpoſition, which ſhe bore with the greateſt reſignation, Mrs. Whitlow, wife of Mr. Timothy W. attorney at law, of Tetlow-fold, near Manchester, and daughter of Mr. James Scholes, of the ſame place.

13. In conſequence of an apoplectic ſtroke on the 11th, the Marquis de Blano, ambafador from his Catholic Majeſty to Vienna.

17. At her houſe in Banff, after a long and painful illneſs, Mrs. Gordon, widow of the late Admiral G.

Aged 89, Mrs. Parkinson, relict of Mr. P. of Braceborough, co. Lincoln.

18. At Bromly, near Langholm, of a gradual decay, aged 107, James Neil. He was a native of Bamſſhire, and was at the battle of Sheriffmuir, 1714, in Glenbucket's regiment of horſe.

Suddenly, at Birmingham, A. G. Sinclair, M. D. author of a Medical Grammar, the Critic Philoſopher, &c. &c. Previous to this, the doctor had for ſome months reſided at Oxford, and left that city on the 16th inſt. At Oxford the doctor's conduct was ſomewhat ambiguous whiſt he was ſoliciting ſubſcriptions to a work which he handed about in manuſcript. His pretenſions of being brother to the Earl of Caithneſs were but little credited; and his early attempts to diſſeminate doctrines of equality and ſedition drew a watchful eye over his conduct.

19. At Liſbon, the Hon. Henry Fitzroy, fourth ſon of Lord Southampton. He was born Sept. 13, 1765; and was married, Jan. 4, 1790, to Lady Anne Weſley, ſiſter of the Earl of Mornington, and now lady of the bedchamber to the Duchefs of York.

At Lewes, Suffex, Miſs Bull, only daughter of John Thompson B. eſq. of Burſtead, co. Eſſex.

At his houſe at Brompton, in an advanced age, Sir Wm. Johnſtone, bart. of Caſkieben.

At Paddington, Mr. Wm. Drewitt Smith, apotheary, formerly of Philadelphia.

At his houſe in Great George-ſtreet, Weſtmiſter, aged 72, the Hon. James Murray, a major-general in the army, colonel of the 72d regiment of foot, governor of Fort William in Scotland, uncle to the Duke of Athol, and a member of the Houſe of Commons for Perthſhire. This veteran officer has not ſlept in a bed for upwards of 37 years, owing to the effects of a muſquet ball, which he received in Germany, under the command of Prince Ferdinand, which could not, without imminent danger, be extracted. About ſix weeks ſince he was ſeized with a fever, which brought on a rapid decay. A fortnight before that time, he was attempted to be robbed by two footpads upon Hounſlow Heath, when he drew a large knife, jumped out of his carriage, and, after giving one robber a dreadful wound, drove both of them away, and, but for want of agility, would have apprehended them.—The family eſtate and lordſhips, at Strowan and in Perthſhire, will all revert to the Duke of Athol. On his body being opened for embalment, ſeveral bullets, which he received in Germany, and in America, were found lodged therein. His remains were interred, in a private manner, in Weſtmiſter-abbey.

20. Suddenly, Mr. Walker, plumber and glazier, of Leiceſter.

At Lutterworth, co. Leiceſter, in his 75th year, Rev. R. Wilſon, M. A. This worthy clergyman had ſerved the cure of the above pariſh upwards of 40 years, during which time he diſcharged the duties of the paſtoral office with aſſiduity and faithfulneſs, conſtantly promoting, both by precept and example, the welfare and peace of his pariſhioners. His conduct in all the various relations of life was equally praiſe-worthy; as a huſband, he was kind and affectionate; as a parent, attentive and indulgent; as a friend, ſincere and candid.

At Great Baddow, in Eſſex, Lewis Mjol, eſq. late of Auſtin-friars, merchant.

21. At his houſe in Millbank-ſtreet, Weſtmiſter, in his 70th year, Robert Gunnel, eſq. 50 years one of the clerks of the Houſe of Commons, and many years one of the four committee clerks.

Rev. Charles Carver, rector of Long Stratton St. Mary, Norfolk, and of St. Clement, in Norwich, both in the gift of Gonville and Caius college, Cambridge.

At Spalding, co. Lincoln, aged 54, Mr. John Roſbe, merchant.

At his houſe in Highbury-place, Iſlington, in his 76th year, Mr. Broughton Mayſey, many



many years principal clerk in the brew-house of Mr. Whitbread.

At his apartments in George-street, Blackfriars-road, aged 52, the Rev. Joseph Digby, B. A. late of St. John's college, Cambridge, rector of Pilton, in Rutland, minister of Queen's-square chapel, Westminster, and lecturer of St. James's, Garlick-hythe; a gentleman highly and justly esteemed, and lamented by a numerous and respectable acquaintance, not only as a scholar of the first erudition, but as a person of great politeness, elegance of manners, and address; of a clear head, and good heart, being possessed of universal philanthropy. He was well known to the learned world for his literary attainments, particularly his happy talent of initiating youth in the Latin language, with ease, elegance of style, and rapidity. Many of his Latin cards now extant bear witness to the purity of his style, and elegance of composition; and, indeed, some of the first Dignitaries of the Church have passed many high encomiums upon his abilities as a tutor in the classics. During the latter part of his life he was under some pecuniary embarrassments; and, being in an indifferent state of health for some months previous to his death, his asthmatical and other complaints at length brought on a dropsy, which, in the course of a fortnight, terminated his life, being found in the morning dead in his bed. Mr. Digby was the younger son of the Rev. — Digby, chaplain to the Earl of Exeter. His elder brother is of Bangham, near Puckeridge, Herts, who buried him privately in Christ church, Surrey.

22. General Lambton, colonel of the 68th regiment of foot. He is succeeded by his only son, the member for Durham, who married the Earl of Jersey's daughter.

At Jersey, Major Stephen Payne Adye, of the royal regiment of artillery.

Mrs. Saunders, relict of the late Rev. Dr. S.; a lady whose many amiable qualities engaged the esteem and regard of all who knew her.

23. At Grantham, advanced in years, Mrs. Calcraft, relict of John C. esq. By her death the poor have lost a very liberal benefactress.

At his house in Queen Anne-street East, Charles Scot, M. D. son of the late Dr. John Scot. Few men so young can have died so deservedly and universally regretted by those who have known them; few men, at his age, have preserved so much esteem, or have excited so much admiration. Had he lived he must have been, as a professional character, eminently distinguished. His abilities were extensive, his knowledge was almost universal, and his accomplishments were excelling; to these he united the mildest of tempers, manners the most engaging, and every quality of a benevolent, a grateful, and

an affectionate heart, which could either endear him to his friends, or render him of value to society.

At the island of St. Kitt's, Mrs. Govett.

25. Guillotined at Paris, M. M. Hebert, Ronfin, Momero, Vincent, Ducroquet, Lekokq (a Dutchman), Col. Kraumur, M. M. Bourgeois, Mazuel, Laboureau, Ancard, Leclerc, Proly, Desfieux, Anacharsis Clootz (a Prussian), Pereira, Florent Aimand, Descombes, and Duboisson; convicted of being the authors and accomplices of a conspiracy which existed against the liberty and safety of the people, and against the exercise of the lawful authority, tending to trouble the state by a civil war, by arming the citizens against each other, the object of which was, in the course of the present month, to dissolve the national representation, to assassinate its members and the patriots, to destroy the republican government, to seize upon the sovereignty of the people, and to give a tyrant to the state.

Mrs. Hopkins, wife of Mr. Thomas H. engraver, of Oat-lane, Noble-str. Cheap-side.

At St. Ives, in her 44th year, Mrs. Johnson, wife of Mr. S. J. attorney at law there.

At Dublin, the Rt. Hon. Hercules Langford Rowley, knight of the shire for the county of Meath. He has left a clear landed estate of 18,000l. a-year. His lady was created a peeress, by the title of Viscountess Langford, in 1766.

At Ottery St. Mary, Devon, Rev. Samuel Buncombe, many years a dissenting-minister there.

Mr. Patrick Francis, apothecary, alderman of Boston, co. Lincoln; who had been that morning elected mayor for the ensuing year.

27. Aged 76, Rev. James Brooke, M. A. rector of Crombe d'Abitot, Hill Cromb, and Pirton, co. Worcester; the two first in the gift of the Earl of Coventry, who presented him in 1771; the second, of the King, who presented him 1742; the last in that of the Bishop of Worcester, who presented him 1762. He was also one of his Majesty's justices of the peace.

At Ketteringham-hall, co. Norfolk, of a fever, in his 36th year, and much lamented by all who knew him, Edward Arkyns, esq. In 1779 he married the pretty Miss Walpole, of Drury-lane theatre, who survives him.

At Leche, co. Stafford, Fielding-Best Fynney, youngest son of Fielding-Best F. esq.

28. Much lamented, Mrs. Yorke, wife of Martin Y. esq. of Bishop's Down, Kent.

29. Greatly respected, Mr. Thomas Freeman, principal clerk to Messieurs Down, Thornton, and Co. bankers, in Bartholomew-lane.

At his seat, Donore, in Westmeath, Ireland, Sir James Nugent, bart. Leaving no issue, he is succeeded in title and estates by his brother, Peter N. esq.

In



In Christ College-lane, Cambridge, where she had lived a great many years, respected by all who knew her, Mrs. Frances Baines. She was related to the late Sir Wm. Willis, bart. who resided at Ditton, near Cambridge, and died in 1732.

At his house in the Forbury, Rev. William Sisson, M. A. one of the senior students of Christ Church, Oxford.

At Rothley, co. Northumberland, aged 91, Mr. Matthew Spearman. When he commenced the farming business, the same land, which was let to him for 120l. is now let for 900l. per annum.

Rev. Thorogood Upwood, vicar of Stredfett, and Wiggenhall St. Peter and St. German, all co. Norfolk.

30. In the parish of St. Owen, in Hereford, aged 104, Edward Lewis.

31. At Ipswich, in his 72d year, the Rev. Samuel Darby, M. A. rector of Whatfield and Bredfield, co. Suffolk, and formerly tutor of Jesus-college, Cambridge.

In his 34th year, at his lodgings in Exeter, of a decline, Archibald Balneaves, esq. late captain in the 34th regiment, and who had, not long since, raised an independent company in Scotland.

Lately, in the Mediterranean, Sir John Collins, knt. captain of his Majesty's ship the Berwick.

On ship-board, on his return from the West Indies, Master Samuel Foster, fourth son of Rev. Mr. F. of Ryhall, co. Rutland.

Of the yellow fever, in the West Indies, a few days after he landed, Mr. John-William White, many years clerk to Samuel Tunnard, esq. of Boston, co. Lincoln.

At Castletown, co. Kildare, in Ireland (the seat of her uncle, the Right Hon. Thomas Conolly), Miss Fitzgerald, only daughter of the late George-Robert F. esq. and grand niece to the Earl of Bristol. By her death a property estimated worth 50,000l. devolves to her uncle, Charles-Lionel F. esq.

In the county of Wexford, Mrs. Ryder, relict of Mr. Thomas R. formerly manager of the theatre royal at Dublin.

At Donaghadee, in Ireland, John Watson, esq. coast surveyor of that place.

At Roxburgh, near Newton, aged 105, Andrew Gammels. He was a dragoon in Queen Anne's wars.

At Tinker-row, near Ravensdale, Northumberland, aged 104, F. Bone. He retained all his faculties till within a few hours of his death.

At Stokesley, in Cleveland, aged 105, Mr. Sherwood. He had enjoyed an unusual share of good health.

At Castle-grant, aged 82, Wm. Grant; whose last request was, that it might be mentioned in the news-papers, that he had served 60 years of his life in that family, with faithfulness and affection.

Rev. Mr. Kinder, vicar of Mottram; a gentleman highly respected. He performed the duty of the day on which he died, and

went to bed in good health, but died in the course of the night.

In an advanced age, Rev. Mr. Varey, vicar of Stillington, in the North riding of Yorksh.

At Warwick, in his 68th year, the Rev. George Lillington, LL.B. many years master of the Earl of Leicester's hospital in that borough, and late vicar of Hampton in Arden, which he resigned in favour of his son.

Rev. Charles Smith, rector of Weeting St. Mary, with All Saints, co. Norfolk.

At Sittingbourn, in Kent, Mr. John Hall, surgeon and apothecary there.

At Garwick, in the parish of Heckington, co. Lincoln, aged 81, Eliz. Cay, widow.

At Swillington, near Leeds, aged 69, Mr. Graves. His favourite dog, of the age of 20 years, died the same hour.

Mrs. Thornton, wife of Mr. T. of Blaby-hill, co. Leicester, and daughter of Mr. Cooper, of Great Glenn, in same county.

Mrs. Harrison, wife of Mr. H. of Babthorpe, near Howden, co. York.

Mrs. Lambert, relict of Mr. Daniel L. of Bradgate, Leicester.

At Denchworth, Berks, Mr. Wm. Brunfden, one of the first graziers in the vale of Whitehorse.

By a bite in the upper lip from a dog, which went mad a few days after, a poor man, named Thomas Austin, of Armley, near Leeds. Evident symptoms of canine madness appeared, and every medical assistance rendered him proved ineffectual, for he expired in the strongest convulsions of the hydrophobia. He has left a wife, to whom he had been married but a month, and an aged parent, to regret his death.

At Halifax, co. York, Mr. Jas. Mitchell, late partner in the house of Messrs. Kennet, Ingram, and Co. bankers there.

At Dunstall, near Burton upon Trent, after a long illness, Mr. John Meek, a respectable and opulent farmer and grazier.

At Cheshunt, in the house where Richard Cromwell ended his days, 1712, Mr. Isaac Delamar, many years an eminent silk-weaver in Spital-fields, but had retired from business. He was brother to the late Mr. John D. of Cheshunt, and was interred in the family-vault in Bunhill burial-ground, aged about 70.

At his house in London, Thomas Wilson, esq. who a few years ago, at his own expence, erected the Calvinist meeting-house in Derby.

April 1. At his house in Highbury-place, Islington, suddenly, of a spasm, Thomas Wilson, esq.

At Isleworth, Mr. Francis Hall, one of the yeomen of the guard to the King.

At his house in Kildare-street, Dublin, the Hon. Joseph Hewitt, third justice of his Majesty's court of King's Bench, and third son of the late Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

Much regretted by her family and acquaintance, Mrs. Anderson, of Great Ormond-street. She had the misfortune to break



break her leg by a fall a few weeks before Christmas, of which she languished till the day of her death.

At Tournay, after a day's illness, John Byng, surgeon in the army with his Royal Highness the Duke of York.

At his farm-house near Leicester, Mr. Edward Blower.

2. At Strood, near Rochester, in an advanced age, Mrs. Boghurst, wife of John B. esq. of that place.

At Appleby, co. York, aged 79, James Parkin, esq. He commenced the business of maltster and common brewer at the age of 18, and carried it on till within the last four years. He was the oldest post-master in England, and had served the office of mayor and deputy of that corporation 25 different times.

At Gedney, co. Lincoln, aged 52, Mr. Robert Garland.

3. At Flushing, near Falmouth, Thomas Patrickson Braithwaite, esq. commander of his Majesty's packet Howe, on the Lisbon station.

At Norwich, in her 64th year, Mrs. Gostling, wife of Francis G. esq.

After being in great agonies for 21 days, occasioned by the bite of a mad dog belonging to a butcher in Riding-house-lane, near Portland chapel, Will. Reils, aged 12 years.

Aged only 11, Miss Anne Harrison, dau. of Charles H. esq. of Wortham. She had, for near six weeks previous to her death, refused every kind of aliment, except pure water, nor could she be induced to swallow the least quantity of wine or spirits mingled therewith.

At Barrow hall, co. Lancaster, Thomas Fenwick, esq. formerly a barrister at law, and M. P. for the county of Westmorland.

4. At his house at Stepney-causeway, Capt. Thomas Courtin Chivers.

Cecil Bromley Wray, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, nephew to Sir Cecil W. bart.

At Skirbeck, co. Lincoln, aged 75, Mr. Armstrong.

5. Aged 87, Mrs. Saxty, of Bathwick, mother of two children (who were born at the distance of 25 years from each other), grandmother of 19, and great-grandmother of 26.

6. Mr. Ring, attorney, at Wincanton, co. Somerset.

Suddenly, Mrs. Everard, wife of Edward E. esq. alderman of King's Lynn, Norfolk.

At Loughborough, much regretted and lamented by a numerous acquaintance, Mr. James Keightley, attorney.

In Welbeck-street, Rev. James Scott, of Itchin, near Southampton. He came to town upon his daughter's marriage with the Earl of Oxford, at whose house he died.

7. At Brighthelmstone, aged 38, the Rev. John Mossop, M. A. of St. John's college, Cambridge, curate of Brighthelmstone, master of the grammar-school at that place, and

grand master of the Royal Clarence lodge. Indefatigable in his professions both as a preacher and schoolmaster. As a scholar, his abilities were too well known to need repetition. Though of Cambridge himself, he seems not to have preferred that university, as his pupils were in general brought up at Oxford.

At Woodford, Essex, Edward Hasell, esq. of Dalemain, Cumberland.

At Oxford, in his 74th year, Mr. James Langford, who had been more than half a century cook of Jesus college, in that university.

At his Lordship's house in Kildare-street, Dublin, aged 70, Mary Viscountess Warburton.

At Derby, aged 36, Mr. Benjamin Hewitt, clerk of the races.

8. In Lower Grosvenor-street, Martha Dowager-lady Vernon, relict and third wife of the late lord, and sister of Simon, late Earl Harcourt, and aunt to the present Earl H. She was married to Lord V. 1744, and had by him three sons and four daughters.

In Durham, in his 22d year, Wm. Taylor, son of Thomas T. esq. of Cornsey-house, in that county.

Guillotined at Paris, convicted of conspiracies against the French republick, Danton, Camille Desmoulins, Philippeaux, Herault of Sechelles, General Westermann, Fabre of Eglantine, Delaunay of Angers, Chabot, d'Espagnac, Julius and Emanuel Frey, born at Moravia, Dietrichen, a Dane, and Gufman, a Spaniard.

9. At Aston-hall, near Birmingham, advanced in years, Lady Holt, relict of the late Sir Leicester H. bart. She was daughter of Samuel Newton, of King's Bromley, co. Stafford, esq. and third wife of Sir L. who married her 1754.

In St. James's-street, Samuel Thomson, esq. of the kingdom of Ireland, and long resident in the island of St. Croix, where he will be ever regretted, as well as by his numerous friends and afflicted family in Europe.

10. At Hinckley, co. Leicester, Mrs. Brown, wife of Mr. Thomas B. hofier.

Mrs. Hudson, wife of Mr. H. steward of Bridewell-hospital.

In Camberwell, Thomas Storie, esq. late merchant in London.

At Corby, co. Lincoln, aged 82, Mr. Robert Bish, an industrious, opulent, and much respected farmer, of that place.

At Treeton, near Rotherham, aged 68, Rev. John Sorbie Wheatley, M. A. rector of Aslackby, co. Lincoln. After an union of 40 years, he only survived Mrs. Wheatley the short space of 13 weeks.

11. Mrs. Mompeffon, a lady advanced in years, and who resided in Eastgate, Above-lull, in Lincoln.

Aged about 82, Mrs. Gibbon, wife of Mr. Wm. G. of Lincoln.

In Darkin's-court, Broad-marsh, Nottingham,



ham, aged 94, Anne Barnes, widow. This noted fortune-teller, who had related past circumstances, and prognosticated future events, for thousands, in the course of upwards of 40 years practice, not willing to rely too much on Fate's decree with regard to her own exit, had deposited cash in proper hands, for all the requisites of her funeral, some years before her decease.

12. Aged 28, at Tavistock, Devon, much lamented by his relations and friends, Gen. Green, esq. first lieutenant of his Majesty's Chatham division of marines.

At Camberwell, the celebrated Mr. Flockton, of facetious memory. He is said to have died worth 5000l. the bulk of which he has generously left among his company.

At Hereford, the Rev. R. Foley, rector of St. Peter's, in that city.

13. At Boston, co. Lincoln, aged 23, Mr. Thomas Bycroft, son of Mr. John B. ironmonger, of that place.

At his house in Bloomsbury-square, the Lady of the Hon. Mr. Justice Grose. She was Miss Dennet, of the Isle of Wight, and married to him Jan. 7, 1779.

At Mr. Jemmet's, at Enfield, of the croup, aged 5 years, Master John Edmundson, only son of the late Col. Edmundson, on the Bengal establishment.

Guillotined at Paris, convicted of similar conspiracies with those of Hebert, Danton, &c. &c. Chaumette, Gobert, Grammonts (father and son), Simon, the widows of Hebert and Desmoulins, Lacombe, Lambert, Lapalve, Lebrasse, Barras, Lacroix, Beyffer, Ramaux, a priest, and Gen. Arthur Dillon.—Gen. D. was the second son of the late Ld Viscount Dillon (who died in 1787), by Lady Charlotte Lee, sister to the Earl of Lichfield, and was born at London Sept. 14, 1750. He went over to France when a child, and there had given him an Irish regiment of his own name, which had been raised by his ancestry, and was usually commanded by one of the younger branches of his family. Being made colonel at 18 years of age, he went through a rapid succession of military preferments. He married, 1769, the daughter of Comte de Rothe, a general in the French service; and by this lady (who became a great favourite of the late Queen of France, and lady of the bed-chamber), he has left one daughter, married to the Comte de la Tour du Pin, gouverneur. He married, secondly, in 1784, the widow of Monsieur de la Rouchie, a lady of great property in the island of Martinico; by whom he has also left issue, one daughter, still an infant. Gen. Dillon had, joined to an uncommonly handsome figure, the most polished and amiable manners. He had acute abilities, great military skill, and high professional courage. He distinguished himself at the taking of Grenada, St. Eustatia, &c.; and that not more by his military prowess than by the humanity with which he behaved to the

English garrison and merchants settled there. It may be lamented that so noble a character should ever have been numbered with a faithless race; but he was engaged to appear in the first assembly, by being named deputy from Martinico. Then being unfortunately connected with many who went astray, he found himself engaged in a bad cause; he latterly more openly avowed the loyalty of his mind, and certainly died a martyr to his endeavours to restore monarchy and order. On hearing his sentence pronounced, he exclaimed, with great intrepidity, "Vive le Roi!" and with the same firmness proceeded to the scaffold.

14. Rev. George Hodson, M.A. one of the rectors of the parish of Liverpool.

Mr. John Johnson, of the Unicorn inn at Thurmaston, co. Leicester. As he was returning from Leicester in his waggon, he unfortunately fell from it, and received a wound upon his head, of which he died soon after he reached home.

Mrs. Pell, the lady of James P. esq. of Snarehill house, co. Norfolk.

At Little Chelsea, in his 100th year, Mr. Plendalfoe, a native of North Wales.

At Langford-hill, in Cornwall, the Rev. Charles Hammett, in the commission of the peace for the co. of Devon and Cornwall.

In his 72d year, Mr. Ralph Jackson, of Soho-square.

16. At his house at Epsom, Wm. Dubois, esq. of Alderman's-walk.

17. At his house in Bedford-square, in his 85th year, John Stephenson, esq. M.P. for the borough of Tregony.

At Sydenham, co. Devon, aged 64, Arthur Tremayne, esq. He served the office of high sheriff of the county in 1739.

At his house in Berkeley-square, Bristol, Thomas Tyndall, esq. banker.

Mrs. Gregor, wife of Francis G. esq. M.P. for Cornwall.

Aged upwards of 70, the Rev. Clement Tookie, Vicar of Chippenham, co. Cambridge, and in the commission of the peace for the county of Suffolk.

18. At his house in Hill-street, Berkeley-square, Rt. Hon. Charles Pratt Earl Camden, Viscount Bayham and Lord Camden, lord president of his Majesty's most honourable privy council, a governor of the Charter-house, recorder of the city of Bath, and F.R.S. He was the third son of Sir John Pratt, one of the justices of the King's Bench 1714, by his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh Wilson, canon of Bangor. He was born in 1713; and, after a learned education, applied himself to the study of the law with such success that he became one of the most successful pleaders at the bar. He was chosen to represent the borough of Downton, Wilts, after the general election in 1759; recorder of Bath 1759; and the same year was appointed attorney-general; in January, 1762, he was called to the degree



gree of serjeant at law, appointed chief justice of the Common Pleas, and knighted. His Lordship presided in that court with a dignity, weight, and impartiality never exceeded by any of his predecessors; and, when John Wilkes, esq. was seized and committed to the Tower, on an illegal *general warrant*, his Lordship, with the intrepidity of a British magistrate, and the becoming fortitude of an Englishman, granted him an Habeas Corpus; and, on his being brought before the Court of Common Pleas, discharged him from his confinement in the Tower, May 6, 1763, in a speech which did him honour. See our vol. XXXIII. p. 238—242. His wife and spirited behaviour on this remarkable occasion, so interesting to every true-born Briton, and in the consequent judicial proceedings between the printers of "The North Briton" and the messengers, and others, was so acceptable to the nation, that the city of London presented him with the freedom of their corporation in a gold box, and desired his picture, which was put up in Guildhall, with this inscription:

HANC ICONEM  
CAROLI PRATT, EQ.  
SUMMI JUDICIS C. B.  
IN HONOREM TANTI VIRI  
ANGLICÆ LIBERTATIS LEGE  
ASSERTORIS,  
S. P. Q. L.  
IN CURIA MUNICIPALI  
PONI JUSSERVNT  
NONO KAL. MART. A. D. MDCCLXIV.  
GVLIELMO BRIDGEN, AR. PRÆ. VRB.

This portrait, painted by Reynolds, was engraved by Basire. The corporations of Dublin, Bath, Exeter, and Norwich, paid him the like compliment (XXXIV. 76, 308). July 16, 1765, he was created a peer of Great Britain, by the stile and title of Lord Camden, Baron Camden, in the county of Kent; and, July 30, 1766, on the resignation of Robert Earl of Northington, he was appointed lord high chancellor of Great Britain; in which capacity he, in a speech of two hours, declared, upon the first decision of the suit against the messengers who arrested Mr. Wilkes, that "it was the unanimous opinion of the whole Court, that general warrants, except in cases of high treason, were illegal, oppressive, and unwarrantable" (XXXV. 537). He conducted himself in this high office so as to obtain the love and esteem of all parties; but, when the taxation of America was in agitation, he declared himself against it, and, strongly opposing it, was removed from his station in 1770, and the Hon. Charles Yorke appointed to succeed him, who died within three days after his appointment, January 20 that year. He was appointed president of the council March 27, 1782, and resigned this office in March, 1783. His speech on the declaratory bill of the sovereignty of

Great Britain over the American colonies may be seen in vol. XXXVII. p. 491. See his political character as chancellor attacked and vindicated, XL. 5, 6. His speeches against taxing America, XLIV. 117; on the affairs of America, XLV. 108; on the address to the King on American affairs, *ibid.* 156; on presenting a petition from the city of London on the subject, *ibid.* 500; on Lord Chatham's motion for an address to the King on the American war, XLVII. 511; on the King's speech, 1777, *ibid.* 554. He was complimented by the Dublin volunteers, being then in the field, August, 1780, L. 390. May 13, 1786, he was created Viscount Rayham, of Bayham-abbey, Kent, and Earl Camden. His speeches on the regency bill may be seen in vol. LIX. 44, 329, 721. He married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Nicholas Jefferys, esq. son and heir of Sir Jeffery J. of Brecknock priory, *knt.* who died in December, 1779, and by whom he had issue John Jefferys Pratt (now Lord Camden), born 1759, M. P. for Bath, commissioner of the admiralty, 1782, resigned and re-appointed 1783; and four daughters, Frances, married, 1775, Robert Stewart, esq. of Mount Stewart, co. Down, and M. P. for that county; Elizabeth, single; Sarah, married Nicholas Saintfield, esq. co. Down, 1779; Jane, married, 1780, William Head James, esq. son and heir of Sir F. Head, of Langley, co. Bucks. His seat at Camden place, Chiselmurst, was the residence of the great William Camden; on whose death it came, by several intermediate owners, to Weston, Spencer, and Pratt, and was much improved by his Lordship. His remains were interred in the family burying-place at Seal, in Kent.

19. Three days before completing his 84th year, Mr. James Nelson, apothecary, of Red Lion street, Holborn. The eminent virtues of his heart had long endeared him to a numerous acquaintance. He had resided on the same spot upwards of half a century. Peculiar cheerfulness and benevolence of heart marked the whole of his long and useful life; in the course of which he experienced many and severe trials; all which he bore with Christian fortitude and resignation. His treatise on the government of children, under the heads of Health, Manners, and Education (see our vol. XXIII. p. 508), will ever remain a valuable legacy to posterity.

20. In Axford-buildings, Bath, Mrs. Chivers, wife of Noah C. esq.

At Durham, Rev. Phipps Weston, prebendary of that cathedral, and rector of Witney, co. Oxford.

Wm. Vann, esq. of Belgrave, co. Leicester. He served the office of high sheriff of that county in 1785; was a man of great integrity, and much respected.

21. At Kensington-palace, Miss Elizabeth Caroline Dashwood, youngest daughter of Sir



Sir Henry D. bart. of Kirtlington-park, co. Oxford.

In his 80th year, the Rev. Mr. Chapman, rector of Dunsborne, co. Gloucester.

24. At his Lordship's house in Holles-street, Cavendish square, sincerely lamented by all who admire the most amiable domestic virtues, the Countess of Guildford. She was daughter of the present Earl and Countess of Buckinghamshire; and was married, at an early period of life, to the Earl of Guildford, then Colonel North, who, in her society, enjoyed a degree of happiness little known in the higher circles, and which could only be lost in the anxiety naturally attendant on the declining health of a beloved wife. To such a degree did this Noble Lord's grief carry him, that, we are told, he locked himself in, and was alone with his dear departed wife more than an hour, to enjoy what may be called the luxury of woe. Of her children an infant daughter alone has survived.

At her house at Stamford, co. Lincoln, Mrs. Linton, widow of the late Rev. John L. of Friefton, in that county.

26. Mrs. Spurrell, wife of Mr. Joseph S. of Upper Clapton, co. Middlesex.

#### GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

**R**IGHT Hon. Lord St. Helens, appointed Red ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the States General of the United Provinces.

Sir Morton Eden, K. B. appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to his Catholic Majesty.

Lieut.-general the Hon. Wm. Harcourt, appointed governor of Fort William, in North Britain, *vice* Murray, dec.

Col. John Yorke, appointed deputy-lieutenant of the Tower of London, *vice* Gore, dec.

J. W. Roberts, esq. appointed lieutenant of his Majesty's yeomen of the guard, *vice* Turner, resigned.

Rev. Reginald Courtenay, LL. D. elected bishop of Bristol, *vice* Madan, translated to the see of Peterborough.

Noel des Enfants, approved as his Polish Majesty's consul-general in Great Britain.

Joseph Hawker, gent. appointed Rouge Croix pursuivant of arms, *vice* Atkinson, promoted.

The Hon. William Waldegrave, Thomas Pringle, esq. and Sir Roger Curtis, knt. appointed colonels in his Majesty's marine forces, *vice* George Murray, esq. Robert Linzee, esq. and Sir James Wallace, knt. appointed flag-officers of his Majesty's fleet.

Sir Peter Parker, bart. the Hon. Samuel Barrington, and Robert Roddam, esq. admirals of the Blue, appointed admirals of the White.—Nicholas Vincent, esq. Sir Edward Vernon, knt. Richard Edwards, esq. Thomas Graves, esq. Robert Digby, esq. Benjamin Marlow, esq. Sir Alexander Hood, K. B. Sir Chaloner Ogle, knt. and the Right Hon.

Samuel Lord Hood, vice-admirals of the Red, to be admirals of the Blue.—Sir Richard Hughes, bart. John Elliott, esq. William Hotham, esq. Joseph Peyton, esq. John Carter Allen, esq. Sir Charles Middleton, bart. Sir John Laforey, bart. and John Dalrymple, esq. vice-admirals of the White, to be vice-admirals of the Red.—Herbert Sawyer, esq. Sir Richard King, bart. Jonathan Faulkner, esq. Philip Affleck, esq. Sir John Jervis, K. B. Adam Duncan, esq. Richard Braithwaite, esq. and Philips Cosby, esq. vice-admirals of the Blue, to be vice-admirals of the White.—Thomas Fitzherbert, esq. Samuel Cornish, esq. John Brisbane, esq. Charles Wolseley, esq. Samuel Cranston Goodhall, esq. Hon. Keith Stewart, and his Royal Highness William-Henry, Duke of Clarence, rear-admirals of the Red, to be vice-admirals of the Blue.—Richard Onslow, esq. Robert Kingsmill, esq. Sir George Collier, knt. George Bowyer, esq. Sir Hyde Parker, knt. Rowland Cotton, esq. Benjamin Caldwell, esq. and the Hon. William Cornwallis, rear-admirals of the White; William Allen, esq. John Macbride, esq. and George Vandeput, esq. rear-admirals of the Blue, to be rear-admirals of the Red.—Charles Buckner, esq. John Gell, esq. William Dickson, esq. and Alan Gardner, esq. rear admirals of the Blue, to be rear-admirals of the White.—Captains John-Lewis Bidoin, esq. George Gayton, esq. George Murray (1st) esq. Robert Linzee, esq. Sir James Wallace, knt. William Peere Williams, esq. and Thomas Pasley, esq. to be rear-admirals of the White. John Symons, esq. Sir Thomas Rich, bart. Charles Thompson, esq. James Cumming, esq. John Ford, esq. John Colpoys, esq. Skeffington Lutwidge, esq. Archibald Dickson, esq. George Montagu, esq. Thomas Dumaresq, esq. and the Hon. George Keith Elphinstone, to be rear-admirals of the Blue.

Dr. — Rogerfon, and Dr. — Bowles, appointed physicians to the forces on the Continent under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of York.

Thomas Nash, — Griffiths, and William Tudor, appointed surgeons to the said forces.

William Randall Shapter, Thomas Foster, and John Ramsay, appointed apothecaries to the said forces.

William Stafford, appointed apothecary to the forces under the Earl of Moira.

#### CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

**J**OSEPH SMITH, esq. (principal secretary to the Right Hon. Mr. Pitt) appointed paymaster of the out-pensioners of Chelsea-hospital, *vice* Brummell, dec.; John Carthew, esq. (assistant private secretary to the Minister) appointed comptroller of the Mint, and Wm. Chinnery, esq. appointed agent to the Bahama islands, both *vice* Smith.

Mr. John Ingle, attorney, elected coroner for the county of Cambridge, *vice* Day, dec.

Mr.



Mr. Corbin, surgeon, elected coroner for the town of Southampton.

**ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.**

**R**EV. Isaac Tyson, vicar of Hemingbrough, and chaplain to Lord Harewood; Adlingfleet V. co. York.

Rev. Mr. R. Lucas, of Casterton, Stamford deanry; Rev. Mr. Bonney, of King's Cliffe, Gretford R. co. Lincoln; and Rev. Thomas-William Hurst, of Stamford, Whittinger R. co. Northampt.; all *vice* Tyson, dec.

Rev. Tho. Brown, of Tideswell, co. Derby, Seaton Ross perpetual curacy, co. York.

Rev. Job Wallace, of Braxted, co. Essex, Raine R. near Braintree, in that county, estimated at 400l. a year, *vice* Powell, dec.

Rev. Samuel Oldnall, M. A. rector of St. Nicholas, in Worcester, North Piddle R. co. Worcester, *vice* Williams, dec.

Rev. Robert George, B. A. of Great Barrington, co. Gloucester, Wolvesnewton R. co. Monmouth.

Rev. Edward Miller, All Saints V. in Northampton, *vice* Hughes, dec.

Rev. John-Francis Howell, M. A. prebendary of Exeter, installed a canon-residentary of that cathedral.

Rev. G. Sherard, Burlingham St. Peter R. in Norfolk.

Rev. Edward Gosling, M. A. Hawstead R. co. Suffolk, *vice* Steggall, dec.

Rev. Francis Meek, sub-dean of the collegiate church of Ripon, collated to the prebend of Wolvey, in the cathedral of Lichfield.

Rev. John Fisher, of Collington, Brockhall R. co. Northampton.

Rev. Henry Richards, B. D. senior fellow of Exeter-college, Oxford, Bushy R. Herts, *vice* Newbery, dec.

Rev. W. Mairis, B. A. priest-vicar of Wells cathedral, Mudford V. co. Somerset.

Rev. John Blakeway, St. Mary, Shrewsbury, *vice* Edward Blakeway, resigned.

Rev. John De Veil, Aidenham V. Herts, *vice* Dolling, resigned.

Rev. Richard Hughes, of Hemel Hempstead, chaplain to the Prince of Wales, Dodelley R. co. Merioneth.

Rev. Andrew Allen, M. A. appointed chancellor and vicar-general of the diocese of Clogher, in Ireland, *vice* Hastings, dec.

**DISPENSATIONS.**

**R**EV. H. K. Bonney, M. A. chaplain to the Earl of Westmorland, to hold King's Cliffe R. co. Northampton, with Gretford R. co. Lincoln.

Rev. Cayley Illingworth, M. A. to hold Scampton and Barrow RR. co. Lincoln.

**THEATRICAL REGISTER.**

*April* **HAY-MARKET.**  
1. A Quarter of an Hour before Dinner—The Haunted Tower—Citizen.  
3. Thomas and Sally—Heigho for a Husband—My Grandmother. [Wood.  
5. Rosina—The Prize—The Children in the  
7. A Bold Stroke for a Wife—My Grandmother.  
8. Rosina—My Grandmother—The Children in the Wood.

*April* **NEW DRURY-LANE.**  
2. Grand Selection of Sacred Musick.  
4. Ditto.  
9. Ditto.  
10. Redemption.  
11. Grand Selection of Sacred Musick.  
12. Messiah.  
21. Macbeth—The Virgin Unmask'd.  
22. Ditto—Ditto.  
23. Ditto—Ditto.  
24. Ditto—Ditto.  
25. As You Like It—Children in the Wood.  
26. The Distress'd Mother—No Song No Supper.  
28. Macbeth—Thomas and Sally.  
29. The Inconstant—Children in the Wood.  
30. Macbeth—Thomas and Sally.

*April* **COVENT-GARDEN.**  
1. Fontainville Forest—Highland Reel.  
2. L'Allegro ed il Penseroso—Grand Miscellaneous Act of Sacred Musick.  
3. Fontainville Forest—Harlequin & Faustus  
4. Grand Selection of Sacred Musick.  
5. Fontainville Forest—Irishman in London  
7. The Jealous Wife—The Sailor's Festival—Marian. [quin and Faustus.  
8. The Travellers in Switzerland—Harlequin  
9. Grand Selection of Sacred Musick.  
10. Fontainville Forest—Netley Abbey.  
11. Grand Selection of Sacred Musick.  
12. The Chances—Tristram Shandy—A Divertissement.  
21. King Lear—Harlequin and Faustus.  
22. Fontainville Forest—Netley Abbey.  
23. The Jealous Wife—True Blue—The Upholterer. [Abbey.  
24. The Travellers in Switzerland—Netley  
25. Every One has his Fault—The Sailor's Festival—The Two Mites. [tus.  
26. Fontainville Forest—Harlequin and Faustus  
28. The Travellers in Switzerland—Ditto.  
29. British Fortitude and Hibernian Friendship; or, An Escape from France—The London Hermit—The Son-in-Law.  
30. Romeo and Juliet—Patrick in Prussia.

**BILL of MORTALITY, from April 1 to April 22, 1794.**

Christened.		Buried.			
Males	671	Males	729	2 and 5	108
Females	578	Females	607	5 and 10	54
1249		1336		10 and 20	44
				20 and 30	77
				30 and 40	102
				40 and 50	124
				50 and 60	102
				60 and 70	76
				70 and 80	76
				80 and 90	20
				90 and 100	1
				100 and 110	1
				110 and 120	1
				120 and 130	1
				130 and 140	1
				140 and 150	1
				150 and 160	1
				160 and 170	1
				170 and 180	1
				180 and 190	1
				190 and 200	1
				200 and 210	1
				210 and 220	1
				220 and 230	1
				230 and 240	1
				240 and 250	1
				250 and 260	1
				260 and 270	1
				270 and 280	1
				280 and 290	1
				290 and 300	1
				300 and 310	1
				310 and 320	1
				320 and 330	1
				330 and 340	1
				340 and 350	1
				350 and 360	1
				360 and 370	1
				370 and 380	1
				380 and 390	1
				390 and 400	1
				400 and 410	1
				410 and 420	1
				420 and 430	1
				430 and 440	1
				440 and 450	1
				450 and 460	1
				460 and 470	1
				470 and 480	1
				480 and 490	1
				490 and 500	1
				500 and 510	1
				510 and 520	1
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				660 and 670	1
				670 and 680	1
				680 and 690	1
				690 and 700	1
				700 and 710	1
				710 and 720	1
				720 and 730	1
				730 and 740	1
				740 and 750	1
				750 and 760	1
				760 and 770	1
				770 and 780	1
				780 and 790	1
				790 and 800	1
				800 and 810	1
				810 and 820	1
				820 and 830	1
				830 and 840	1
				840 and 850	1
				850 and 860	1
				860 and 870	1
				870 and 880	1
				880 and 890	1
				890 and 900	1
				900 and 910	1
				910 and 920	1
				920 and 930	1
				930 and 940	1
				940 and 950	1
				950 and 960	1
				960 and 970	1
				970 and 980	1
				980 and 990	1
				990 and 1000	1
				1000 and 1010	1
				1010 and 1020	1
				1020 and 1030	1
				1030 and 1040	1
				1040 and 1050	1
				1050 and 1060	1
				1060 and 1070	1
				1070 and 1080	1
				1080 and 1090	1
				1090 and 1100	1
				1100 and 1110	1
				1110 and 1120	1
				1120 and 1130	1
				1130 and 1140	1
				1140 and 1150	1
				1150 and 1160	1
				1160 and 1170	1
				1170 and 1180	1
				1180 and 1190	1
				1190 and 1200	1
				1200 and 1210	1
				1210 and 1220	1
				1220 and 1230	1
				1230 and 1240	1
				1240 and 1250	1
				1250 and 1260	1
				1260 and 1270	1
				1270 and 1280	1
				1280 and 1290	1
				1290 and 1300	1
				1300 and 1310	1
				1310 and 1320	1
				1320 and 1330	1
				1330 and 1340	1
				1340 and 1350	1
				1350 and 1360	1
				1360 and 1370	1
				1370 and 1380	1
				1380 and 1390	1
				1390 and 1400	1
				1400 and 1410	1
				1410 and 1420	1
				1420 and 1430	1
				1430 and 1440	1
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				1450 and 1460	1
				1460 and 1470	1
				1470 and 1480	1
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				1490 and 1500	1
				1500 and 1510	1
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				1570 and 1580	1
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				1590 and 1600	1
				1600 and 1610	1
				1610 and 1620	1
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				1650 and 1660	1
				1660 and 1670	1
				1670 and 1680	1
				1680 and 1690	1
				1690 and 1700	1
				1700 and 1710	1
				1710 and 1720	1
				1720 and 1730	1
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				1780 and 1790	1
				1790 and 1800	1
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				1920 and 1930	1
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				1940 and 1950	1
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				1960 and 1970	1
				1970 and 1980	1
				1980 and 1990	1
				1990 and 2000	1
				2000 and 2010	1
				2010 and 2020	1
				2020 and 2030	1
				2030 and 2040	1
				2040 and 2050	1
				2050 and 2060	1
				2060 and 2070	1
				2070 and 2080	1
				2080 and 2090	1
				2090 and 2100	1
				2100 and 2110	1
				2110 and 2120	1
				2120 and 2130	1
				2130 and 2140	1
				2140 and 2150	1
				2150 and 2160	1
				2160 and 2170	1
				2170 and 2180	1
				2180 and 2190	1
				2190 and 2200	1
				2200 and 2210	1
				2210 and 2220	1
				2220 and 2230	1
				2230 and 2240	1
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# EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN APRIL, 1794

	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Confs.	Ditto 1726	4 per Ct. Confs.	5 per Ct. Ann.	Long Ann.	Short 1778-9	India Stock.	India Bonds. 17s. pr.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	New Navy.	Excheg. Bills. 4½ pr.	3 per Ct. Scrip.	4 per Ct. Scrip.	ditto.	Omn. 2½ pr.	Eng. Loct. Tickets.
27	161¼	—	—	—	101¼	—	—	201¼	16	—	—	67½	4½	4	69¼	85¼	20¼	2¼	—
28	162	—	—	—	101¼	—	—	202¼	16	—	—	—	4½	4	69¼	85¼	20¼	2¼	—
29	162½	—	—	—	101¼	—	—	202¼	—	—	—	—	—	—	69¼	—	—	—	—
30	Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	161¾	—	—	—	101¼	—	—	202¼	16	—	—	—	3½	4	69¼	85¼	20¼	2¼	—
1	161	—	—	—	101¼	—	—	201¼	15	—	—	—	3½	—	69	85¼	20¼	2¼	—
2	161	—	—	—	101¼	—	—	201	17	—	—	—	3½	5	69	85¼	20¼	2¼	—
3	161	—	—	—	101¼	—	—	200¼	16	—	—	—	3½	5	69	85¼	20¼	2¼	—
4	161¾	—	—	—	101¼	—	—	201	17	—	—	—	3½	5	68¾	85¼	20¼	2¼	—
5	161¾	—	—	—	101¼	—	—	202	16	—	—	—	3½	7	68¾	85¼	20¼	2¼	—
6	Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	161¾	—	—	—	101¼	—	—	202¼	18	—	—	—	3½	9	69	85¼	20¼	2¼	—
8	161¾	—	—	—	101¼	—	—	202¼	19	—	—	—	3½	10	69	85¼	20¼	2¼	—
9	162½	—	—	—	101¼	—	—	202¼	18	—	—	—	3½	—	69	85¼	20¼	2¼	—
10	163¼	—	—	—	101¼	—	—	202¼	—	—	—	—	3½	—	69	85¼	20¼	2¼	—
11	164	—	—	—	101¼	—	—	203½	16	—	—	68	1½	7	69½	85¼	20¼	2¼	—
12	164	—	—	—	102	—	—	203½	—	—	—	—	1½	—	69½	85¼	20¼	2¼	—
13	Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	203½	—	—	—	—	1½	5	69½	85¼	20¼	2¼	—
14	166½	—	—	—	102½	—	—	203½	10	73½	—	—	1½	7	70	86¼	20¼	2¼	—
15	168	—	—	—	103	—	—	205½	7	—	—	68½	1½	6	70	86¼	20¼	2¼	—
16	166½	—	—	—	103½	—	—	204½	8	—	—	68½	1½	7	70½	86¼	20¼	2¼	—
17	166½	—	—	—	103½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1½	—	70½	86¼	20¼	2¼	—
18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1½	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	166½	—	—	—	—	—	—	205½	—	—	—	68½	1½	7	70½	86¼	20¼	2¼	—
20	Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1½	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1½	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1½	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	167¾	—	—	—	106½	—	—	208½	11	—	—	—	5½	8	72¼	88¼	21	2¼	—
24	168¼	—	—	—	106½	—	—	208½	11	—	—	—	5½	8	72¼	88¼	21	2¼	—
25	169¼	—	—	—	106½	—	—	208½	12	—	—	—	5½	8	72¼	88¼	21	2¼	—
26	169¼	—	—	—	106	—	—	208½	—	—	—	—	5½	9	72½	88¼	21½	2¼	—

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Confs. the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given: in the other Stocks the highest Price only.

THOMAS WILKIE, Stock-Broker, No. 71, St. Paul's Church-yard.



# The Gentleman's Magazine;

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London Chron.  
London Evening.  
The Sun—Star  
Whitehall Even.  
London Packet  
English Chron.  
Evening Mail  
Middlesex Journ.  
Hue and Cry.  
Daily Advertiser  
Times—Briton  
Morning Chron.  
Gazetteer, Ledger  
Herald—Oracle  
World.—M. Post  
Publicans Advert.  
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Newcastle 3  
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Nottingham  
OXFORD  
Reading  
Salisbury  
SCOTLAND  
Sheffield 2  
Sherborne 2  
Shrewsbury  
Stamford 2  
Winchester  
Whitehaven  
Worcester  
YORK 3

MAY, 1794.

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Embellished with a fine Portrait of FATHER PARSONS, engraved by BASIRE from an Original Painting; and also with Views of SIDNEY'S OAK at P NSHURST; BICKNOR CHURCH; LICHFIELD SCHOOL; TWO SEALS; &c. &c.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GEN

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Passage, Fleet-street; where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID. 1794.



## METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for May, 1794.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					
D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in May 1794.	D. of Month	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in May 1794.
April	0	0	0			May	0	0	0		
27	56	70	58	30,14	showery	12	51	58	46	29,95	rain
28	58	64	56	,1	fair	13	52	63	56	30,31	fair
29	55	60	57	,1	cloudy	14	60	69	59	,44	fair
30	58	61	56	,00	cloudy	15	59	68	60	,59	fair
M. 1	59	64	51	29,78	cloudy	16	56	70	61	,50	fair
2	50	55	53	,95	cloudy	17	60	71	60	,40	fair
3	55	60	54	30,12	fair	18	61	64	54	,23	cloudy
4	56	62	53	29,98	fair	19	55	66	52	,19	cloudy
5	54	60	54	,86	showery	20	54	58	45	30,00	rain
6	56	59	55	30,00	cloudy	21	45	52	46	29,98	cloudy
7	47	49	46	29,58	showery	22	48	52	45	,90	showery
8	46	44	44	,44	rain	23	47	58	46	,98	showery
9	50	51	44	,44	showery	24	46	58	45	,98	showery
10	46	62	45	,62	cloudy	25	45	54	43	,94	cloudy
11	50	63	47	,71	fair	26	45	53	45	,92	cloudy

W. CARY, Optician, No. 182, near Norfolk-Street, Strand.

Days	Wind.	Barom.	Therm.	Hygrom. feet in.	State or Weather in April, 1794.
1	S moderate	29,24	49	14 2	cloudy, raw cold day
2	S moderate	33	48	1 8-10	clouded, rain P.M.
3	S gentle	30	49	6-10	overcast, rain P.M.
4	W brisk	28,90	46	5-10	heavy rain till P.M.
5	W brisk	29,52	48	6-10	overcast, rain in the evening
6	E moderate	28	49	4-10	after rain overcast, rain P.M.
7	E gentle	28,74	51	2-10	rain continues all day
8	N gentle	89	51	0 9-10	overcast, frequent showers, stormy night
9	N boisterous	29,50	46	1 5-	overcast, stormy, and showers
10	N boisterous	92	44	7-10	dark sky, fair day
11	S moderate	96	46	5-10	clouds, shower P.M.
12	W moderate	30, 2	48	2-10	black clouds, fine day
13	SE gentle	9	48	5-10	no frost, clear sky, delightful day
14	NW gentle	29,92	52	4-10	blue sky, fine day, showers at night
15	NW stormy	62	50	6-10	overcast, fine day, showers at night
16	SW calm	30, 3	52	6-10	white clouds, fine day
17	E calm	28	53	5-10	white clouds, fine day
18	E moderate	2	53	5-10	white frost, clear sky, fine day
19	S calm	29,90	56	8-10	white clouds, fine showers
20	S calm	94	55	7-10	blue sky, fine day
21	SE calm	30, 0	54	6-10	mottled sky, slight showers
22	SE gentle	29,85	57	5-10	clear sky, fine day
23	SE brisk	62	57	6-10	overcast, gloomy
24	SSE brisk	90	56	9-10	clear, pleasant day
25	S moderate	30,14	57	6-10	blue sky, fine day
26	S moderate	9	58	7-10	rain most of the day
27	W calm	0	58	1-10	rain most of the day
28	SW calm	29,85	57	6-10	overcast, showers
29	SW brisk	80	54	2-10	dark sky, slight rain
30	S brisk	62	54	4-10	dark sky, mist, showers

8. Elm, mountain-ash, larch, foliated.—9. Sloe in full bloom.—12. Winter-greens and turnips running to feed.—13. Bees very busy amongst the gooseberry bushes and flowers. A butterfly sporting. Gosemore floats. Variety of insects upon the wing.—N. B. The last cold rains have starved the soil and retarded vegetation.—14. The large bluebottle fly appears.—17. Honeyfuckle in bloom. Strawberry in bloom. Oats appear in the blade.—19. New potatoes in Liverpool market at 1s. 8d. per lb.—20. Woodpecker heard.—23. Swallows seen\*. Cuckoo sings.—26. New potatoes 7d. 8d. and 9d. per lb. in the mar-

\* A swallow said to be seen on the banks of the canal on the eighth of the month.

ket.



T H E

## Gentleman's Magazine :

For M A Y, 1794.

BEING THE FIFTH NUMBER OF VOL. LXIV. PART I.

Mr. URBAN,

May 19.

✻✻✻✻✻ N p. 354 of your last  
 ✻✻✻✻✻ Miscellany a short ac-  
 ✻✻✻✻✻ I count is given of Arch-  
 ✻✻✻✻✻ deacon Travis's third  
 ✻✻✻✻✻ edition of his Letters to  
 ✻✻✻✻✻ Mr. Gibbon ; in which  
 ✻✻✻✻✻ your Reviewer uses the  
 following expressions :

"An answer was addressed by Mr. Porson, in Letters to Mrs Travis, 1790. Had Mr. P. discovered less of the temper of Dr. Bentley, his learning and polemical talents would have appeared to greater advantage ; but, notwithstanding this, *his arguments will appear just and satisfactory.*"

And he afterwards says,

"What the Archdeacon, in his second edition, concluded with respect to the MSS. in the King of France's library, supposed by mistake to have been R. Stephens's, are now fully proved *not* to have been his."

Your Reviewer will not be offended, perhaps, in being told, that this latter sentence completely (and truly) contradicts the former. Mr. P's arguments *cannot* "appear just and satisfactory," if the [Greek] "MSS in the King of France's library are now fully proved [by the Archdeacon, as they certainly are] not to have been R. Stephens's : " because Mr. P's principal argument, as well as that of Wetstein and Griesbach, *whom he follows*, stands on the assumption that those MSS. *did* belong to R. Stephens. And this principal argument being thus admittedly set aside, your Reviewer would have shewn himself to be laudably suspicious if he had dis-

trusted the rest of Mr. P's arguments.

The truth, Mr Urban, is (and it must be publicly known), that Mr. P's arguments are in general borrowed, and not original. But, whether original or borrowed, they are now in general done away. If your Reviewer shall have leisure to compare those arguments with the answers given to them in this third edition of the Letters to Mr. G, he will perceive the truth of this remark. If he shall be too busily employed in other avocations to engage in such a disquisition, you may perhaps soon receive a brieve of this kind from the writer of this present note.

Your Reviewer farther remarks, that the Archdeacon "passes by Mr. P. unnoticed in the general mass of his antagonists." I fancy myself able to assign one motive for this preterition. Mr. P's assault on the Archdeacon was unprovoked ; and his language was unbecoming a scholar, and unworthy of a gentleman. In such a situation, the Archdeacon's feeling expressions are, perhaps, the most proper that could have been adopted. "*Cum talibus neque amicitias habere volo neque inimicitias.*" Be this, however, as it may, all the interest which I, as one of the publick, can take in this matter, is, to examine whether Mr. P's arguments have received a proper attention. And, for this purpose, I repeat my intentions of soliciting your indulgence on some future occasion, and declare myself to be, in the mean time,

A FRIEND TO MR. URBAN.

ket. Gooseberries 40. per quart.—28. A hurricane of wind for a short space. Leaves of trees and bloom strew the ground. A nest of young sparrows just fledged.

A general display of bloom upon all kinds of fruit-trees. Pears knitting. The wall-fruit has suffered greatly from either blight or insects. Notwithstanding the damage done amongst the bloom by the hurricane, if one-fourth yet remains, there will be a sufficiency for the trees to support. The spring throughout the vegetable kingdom universally indicates an early season. Wheats begin to recover their colour.

Fall of rain this month, 4 inches 2-10ths. Evaporation, 3 inches.

Walton near Liverpool,

J. HOLT.

Dele fall of rain, March, &c. p. 336, last line.

Mr.



MR. URBAN,

May 13.

IN your vol. LVIII. p. 1065, so curious an account is given by D. H. of the origin of selling books by Catalogues, that I am tempted to solicit from the same intelligent writer an historical narrative of the Catalogues by *marked prices*; in which considerable assistance might yet be obtained from some remnants of "the genuine breed," p. 1068.

One of the Ballards, I believe, still survives; as does that "*Trypho Emeritus*, Mr. Thomas Payne, one of the honestest men living, to whom, as a Bookseller, Learning is under considerable obligations\*;" and from whom the publick would be happy to receive such information as he, perhaps, above all other men in his profession, is enabled to bestow. "By age and long experience rendered wise," to him we may look with confidence for instruction; and, I flatter myself, we shall not look in vain.

Of the two SAMs mentioned by D. H. Mr. Paterson is living; and no one more capable of supplying so material a *desideratum*. Not less able also is Mr. Leigh, the Partner and Successor of the OTHER SAM, who continues to support (and long may he do so!) the credit of the *York-street Auctions*.

Yours, &amp;c.

M. GREEN.

MR. URBAN,

May 14.

TO my slight remarks concerning the voyage to Ophir and Tarshish, which you inserted in your Magazine of last month, p. 291, be pleased to add the following extract from Mr. McDonald's Essay (which was accompanied with a specimen of gold), printed in p. 336 of "*Asiatic Researches*," &c.

Ib. p. 338. "It is more than probable that Sumatra must have been the *Ophir* of Solomon's time. The word *Ophir* being really a Malay substantive of a compound sense, signifying, a *mountain containing gold*. The natives have a tradition, that the island has, in former times, afforded gold for exportation."

And here it deserves attention, that along with the GOLD, which was brought from *Ophir* to King Solomon, were imported precious stones and ALMNG- (so 1 Kings x. 11; or, as 2 Chron. ix. 10, reads, ALGNM-) trees; which were, it seems, of a very super-

rior quality to any which had ever before been seen in the land of Judah.

Of what species the commentators have thought this precious wood to be, I have, at this present writing, no opportunity of enquiring; but I have been assured by a friend of the late Mr. Millar (author of the *Gardener's Dictionary*, &c.), that he judged it to be the wood of the cedar of Lebanon; and that this peculiar species of cedar was not originally a native of India, but had been imported from some other country, and planted in that very mountain; for, that it was not indigenous in Palestine, he inferred from its being found in no other place there, and from the very few plants that have just kept the species from being extinct even on Lebanon. That it is of a distinct genus from other trees which are called cedars is well known to Naturalists: but, whether the above opinion of Millar be well founded, I leave to the consideration of such as have leisure and opportunity to investigate this curious subject; and particularly to enquire if this peculiar cedar be found growing on the mountains of Sumatra, and any of the adjacent countries.

T\*. P\*.

MR. URBAN,

May 15.

ON taking up your Magazine for the last month, the first article which engaged my attention, as a Surrey gentleman, was T. L.'s letter, inserted in p. 296.

About forty years ago, as he states, a subscription was set on-foot by some of the Clergy in the deanery of Stoke, in the diocese of Winchester, for the benefit of their widows and orphans; and to promote the object of which, if I am rightly informed, the lay-gentlemen of the neighbourhood contributed very liberally. The subscription has since been discontinued; but not before a sum of money had accumulated to the amount of six or seven hundred pounds. This accumulated sum is said to be now standing in the *three per cent. consols* in the name of three trustees. It is moreover said, that those three trustees are the only gentlemen now living who continued their annual subscriptions to the last. About four or five years ago it became a question to whom the fund, which had been thus raised, of right belonged. The writings originally drawn up, relative to the business, are unfortunately lost.

At

\*3 whi re the sentiments of a Poet, whose "Pursuits of Literature" at present engross the conversation of the Literati.



At the last archdiaconal visitation, holden at Guildford some time in September, 1793, a clergyman of the deanery produced a plan towards establishing a new institution, in lieu of that which had been suffered to go into desuetude so long. The principles on which it was drawn up appeared to be those of the Equitable Assurance Office, Blackfriars Bridge. What steps may have been since taken in the business I do not exactly know; but I believe none.

I shall only add, that, with such a capital to set out (for, the trustees, in whose names the six or seven hundred pounds in question are vested, are ready, it is supposed, to make a transfer of them, whenever that may be done with safety and propriety on their part), and the probability of farther aid from their diocesan and the neighbouring gentry, it will be a lasting reflexion on all the gentlemen connected with the deanery of Stoke, if they do not immediately adopt the plan which has been so recently submitted to their consideration, or some other which may be thought better of.

O. S.

*The Widows and Orphans of the Clergy: their Sufferings under the unequal Division of Tithe under Composition at the Death of the Incumbent.*

THE Clergy are, in general, unable to make provision for them, being commonly obliged to live to the extent of their little income to support them in any decency; upon the prospect then and credit of the tithes at Michaelmas they are supported during the current year. But, suppose the incumbent lives not to the time of harvest, the chief profits go away; he dies probably in debt, and a stranger reaps those fruits of his labours which should, in equity, have gone to the discharge of the debts he was compelled to contract; or, if happily he was not in debt, should have become the property of the *poor destitutes*, the widow and the orphans. She goes, probably, to the alms-house, or is put on the county-charity list, and they are apprenticed by charity with such sums as would have been *theirs of right on an equitable division of the tithes*; for, he has served, it may be, ten months out of the twelve, but his family receives only for four; the successor serves two months, and receives for eight.

Where is the equity here? and who

can behold this without indignation; without seeing the necessity of an application to Parliament to alter a law which stands not on the basis of equity, by the most venerable body of Archbishops and Bishops, the natural guardians and protectors of the widows and orphans of the inferior Clergy, and who could hardly fail of success on such a subject? For, not only in the case I have stated, but in every possible one, the division, which usually takes place if the incumbent dies at any time between Michaelmas and harvest, is not according to equity; and, the nearer to harvest, more and more unequal.

But no case can happen unjust to the successor; for, suppose the most unfavourable, after the harvest is chiefly severed, there will, most probably, remain a good deal of the later corn till near Michaelmas. But, even suppose the new-comer has not his full proportion for one, two, three, or four weeks, should not *he* rather be liable, on coming to his preferment, to this little disadvantage, than a *poor deprived family lose, with their support, the rights of many months?*

But to shew, in a striking manner, the hardships to which a predecessor's representatives may be exposed, I will mention a case stated by one of the present Bishops:

“Should Mr. E. insist on placing three-fourths of the whole charge to Mr. B's account (as I am apprehensive, in the strictness of the law, he might), Mr. B's executor would then have more to pay than to receive: that is, Mr. B, by having held the living for three-fourths of a year, would be twelve shillings and five pence halfpenny out of pocket; and Mr. E. would receive just that sum more than the whole net produce of the living, by holding it one-fourth of a year only.”

Mr. B. died on the second of August; consequently, his right, in equity, was more than ten parts out of twelve.

It seems perfectly agreeable to every idea of equity, without the shadow of objection, that “the profits should be proportioned to the service; that the representatives should be entitled to such proportion of the composition for that year as the time the late incumbent served in that year bears to the whole year.”

This seems the fair rule of equity: that “the profits of every living should (as the Bishop most justly observed) be

annexed



annexed to, and follow, the duty; and that the charges also should be apportioned in the same manner."

J. B. *Lower Grosvenor-street, N<sup>o</sup> 60.*

Mr. URBAN, *May 20.*

SURELY one person has as good a right to object to any plan, held forth for public support, as another has to bring it forward. Arguments certainly do not lose much of their weight by being made use of by an anonymous correspondent. The caution appears to have been necessary, as my answerer says, "it will be my duty, a serious and a solemn duty, to bring the actors in this scene before the judgement of their country."

Mr. Young says, that "the design, in the means it adopts, has the sanction and applause, not only of the wisest and best-informed, but almost of the whole mass of mankind, where the plan has been made known;" and yet, a few lines after, acknowledges, that "his feeble efforts may join with others, so as possibly to produce a momentum and effect from their *combined force*."

The information given in the next paragraph wants a confirmation from a society, which would give it more consequence than *ipse dixit*.

A Proposal published is supposed to ask every person who reads it for support; and, although no direct application was made to me for a subscription, yet several of my acquaintance had subscribed their mite; and it was in consequence of being asked my opinion before I saw the Proposals, or had the least idea of the parties, that I gave it; which, I said, was at Mr. Gregory's service, either with or without my name. That opinion was in more unfavourable terms than those used in the Magazine.

As it is the duty of every good subject to support Government, so it is the care of Government to protect the lives and properties of its subjects. That the severity of the penal laws is necessary is justly to be lamented; but that those, who become knowingly obnoxious to the punishment, should suffer it, it is my opinion, no good man can lament.

The philosophical principles, on which it would be suggested that man acts, are not confirmed by the practices of that part whose cause Mr. Y. wishes to support. Their actions must have been exceptions both to the laws of Philosophy and of Nature.

I postponed my rejoinder until Mr. Young had concluded his reply; which being now done, I shall proceed to take notice of the latter part.

Before the publick can be expected to support the plan, they will expect to be informed of the situation and extent of "the acquisition of a tract of waste land for the purpose of the British Settlement\*;" which, if it is described satisfactorily, Mr. Y. will be obliged to me for giving him the opportunity of doing it in so generally received a publication.

I cannot, however, bring my mind to approve of a plan so directly opposite to that adopted by many well-informed and well-disposed persons; nor am I ready to credit that practice, in cases such as this, will be found to answer a well-digested theory.

Allowing fifty persons ready to submit to Mr. Young's plan in the vicinity of town, they will be as many as one person can properly superintend; and I do not suppose that every county, on an average, would produce ten persons willing to accept of it. Thus divided, there could not be any danger apprehended, but 550 collected together, without any *legal* authority over them, would become an object for Government to prevent, particularly in the present situation of affairs. In such a number, although no longer under the penalty of the laws, it could not be expected that all of them would become reformed; and the hardened would have too great an opportunity of corrupting those who were willing to return to the right way, and pursue it.

In objecting to the Proposals for the British Settlement, it could not be expected that I should confine myself to one argument when many others were ready to support my opinion; and, without blaming me for proposing fifty

\* The following is an extract from a letter of a respectable clergyman in the neighbourhood of Leicester:—"The man collected a considerable sum in this neighbourhood. On his applying to me, I refused, not choosing to subscribe at so early a stage of the business. To which he replied—"that the sum wanted was complete within a few hundred pounds; that the ground was fixed upon, and the building begun, near Derby." This induced me to pay my guinea, observing, that its being so near to me would be a good lounge for me to take a ride, and see the progress." This gentleman has surely a right to ask whether the above are facts.



places of reform instead of one, he ought to be obliged to me for thus extending his plan; and, thus divided, I should no longer consider them as a den of thieves to be dreaded.

The *elegant* figure of *chaff* I cannot give up, as the Proposals carry so much appearance of good that they attract attention; and, till more closely examined, may be supposed to contain good seed; and, though they are in reality as “unsubstantial and illusive” as chaff, have attracted many subscribers. In respect to the security for a charity, I well know it is in the confidence placed in the conductors of it; but it is no uncommon thing for strangers, on well-drawn-up plans, to collect money merely on the credit which that alone gives them: nor do I see why, from not having contributed to a plan which I do not approve, I am to be deprived of objecting to it. Had I contributed, and then objected, I might have had the laugh against me.

My opinion of the severity of the penal laws I need not repeat. It was not on the wrong spelling of a name that I meant to impute any fault, but on the use made of the names of the president and vice-presidents.

As to “*officious interference*,” I must so term it when the design of punishment is in this manner counteracted.

I am by no means the *misanthropist* that would be held out to the world. The plan, in a limited state, I approve; and should be happy to see industry take place of criminality. Being charged with neither doing good myself, nor suffering others to do it as far as I can prevent, I hope it will not be thought presumption in me if I say, that, out of a very confined income, I subscribe to several public charities which I approve; that my table and purse are open fully as far as I can afford to such friends as are in need of them; and that my name almost secures any application for necessitous brethren.

P. S. Mr. Y. mentions the scene of industry in the settlement in 1791, but is silent as to its present state, which I should suppose much improved. The question is now brought forward to the view of the public; they may form their judgement of it. Except I am in a very particular manner called on, I wish with this to conclude my part on the subject.

Yours, &c.

S. A.

Mr. URBAN, *Bristol, May 10.*

I N looking over the MSS. belonging to the British Library, I lately met with some account of a cavern at a village called Loxton, a few miles from Cross, which induced me to visit the place. The following short relation of my subterranean expedition will, I hope, prove acceptable to the readers of your Magazine.

Having previously ordered ropes and other necessary articles to be provided at a farm house, I went over to Loxton a few days ago, where I found every thing ready for my descent. The farmer, who had never explored the cavern, wished to accompany me. Our first care was to procure a stout ash-pole, to fasten our rope to; which having tied, we cut away the briers that covered the entrance. It is about five feet over, on the side of a steep hill, where the rock comes to the ground in several places; and, from being overgrown with bushes, might easily be passed unobserved. Our guide (whose father was the discoverer of the cave about fifty years ago) went in first; and, as I had been told there was no difficulty or danger, I readily followed; and, having slid down a steep slope for about six yards, found myself at the mouth of a very awkward black-looking pit, down which I was to swing by means of the rope. I got down a few yards more, where, fixing my feet in the crevices of the rock, I stood astride the gulph; and there I thought I must have given up the scheme. I could see nothing but a dark chasm, which appeared to be bottomless. However, to reascend, thus disappointed, was mortifying; I, therefore, after resting some time, proceeded, and, with stepping on the guide's back at the worst place, made shift to reach a landing-place seven or eight fathom lower (still in the light); and there I remained till the farmer and another man got down: we then lighted our candles, and followed the guide, who carried us along a narrow passage towards the West. The sides of the rock were here covered with beautiful stalactites, very similar to what I have seen in a cavern at a village in Italy called Pato, near Foligno, but much more delicate. Having explored the passage for some yards, we turned aside into a small chasm, just large enough to admit my body with a good deal of squeezing, and which, as



we advanced, did not permit me to go on all-fours. I was obliged to crawl like a snake, and could not have proceeded much farther, as I found my breath getting short from the fatigue and heat of the place; but was at last relieved by reaching a large arched room most beautifully covered with sparry incrustations. The rock (a limestone) was so hard, that our tools were unequal to procure me the specimens I wanted; and I was sorry to find those we saw had been much defaced by Cornish miners, who, in trying for copper a few years ago, broke off the finest pieces to send to their friends. For the satisfaction of your readers, who delight in the Quixotic and marvellous, let me assure them, that I here saw the Magician of the Cave, in the form of a bat, clinging to the ceiling of his crystal palace. That our return might be prosperous, I would not suffer him to be disturbed.

We did not experience the truth of the Cumæan Sibyl's observation\*. Our descent was difficult; our return neither arduous nor dangerous: perils once known are half conquered. However, I made a firm resolution never to make another attempt to explore the place, in which I was joined most heartily by the farmer, who by no means liked crawling ten fathoms underground. We visited the other branches, diverging in different directions from the main shaft: they contained petrifications more or less beautiful, and of different colours, as tinged with iron or copper, of both which there are veins in the cave.

Having been buried alive for more than two hours, I was glad to revisit the regions of mortality, though completely bruised and battered in every part of my body; and was not a little refreshed with a tolerable quantity of bread, and two quarts of ale, which the farmer and I found necessary to repair the loss of animal moisture we had experienced from our subterranean journey.

There are some other caverns near Loxton, which I mean to visit in the summer. About two miles from this, and about the time of its discovery, another hole was discovered, in which were the bones of different animals, several grinders of elephants, and a complete skeleton of one of the monkey-

\* Facilis descensus Averni;  
Sed revocare gradum, superasque evadere ad  
auras,  
Hoc opus, hic labor est. ÆNEID. VI.

tribe, which is now in the Bristol Library: the earth, however, soon after fell in, and I doubt whether I shall be able to explore the place with success.

Yours, &c.

C. I. H.

Mr. URBAN,

May 18.

THAT the oriental liquor *Sherbet* p. 303, originated from the same sources as the word *Shrub*, namely from the Hebrew, Chaldee, Arabic &c. seems indisputable, according to the conjecture of your correspondent S. E. whose handsome and respectful compliment is entitled to as early a reply as possible from

SELIM.

Selim thinks it not altogether inappropriate to add, that, among the languages whence *Shrub* borrows its etymology the Persian and Turkish might also have been adduced; both of which, although extremely different in genius and construction from the Arabic as well as from each other, yet adopt in common an infinity of words from that copious and noble language; and, among the rest, the term abovementioned.

It also affords Selim no small degree of satisfaction, that his attempt to vindicate the translation of the passage in Job, as it is found in our Bibles, has received the approbation of your correspondent J. M. p. 310; with whom he entirely coincides in opinion, that the venerable simplicity, and propriety in general, of our present translation of the Holy Scriptures, will not easily, and perhaps never, be exceeded, if ever equalled.

Mr. URBAN,

May 19.

IN Mr. Agarde's derivation of *Sterling Money*, as mentioned in Hearne's *Antiquarian Discourses*, is the following singular account; which, as it may not have reached many of your readers, will perhaps be deemed admissible in your entertaining Collection.

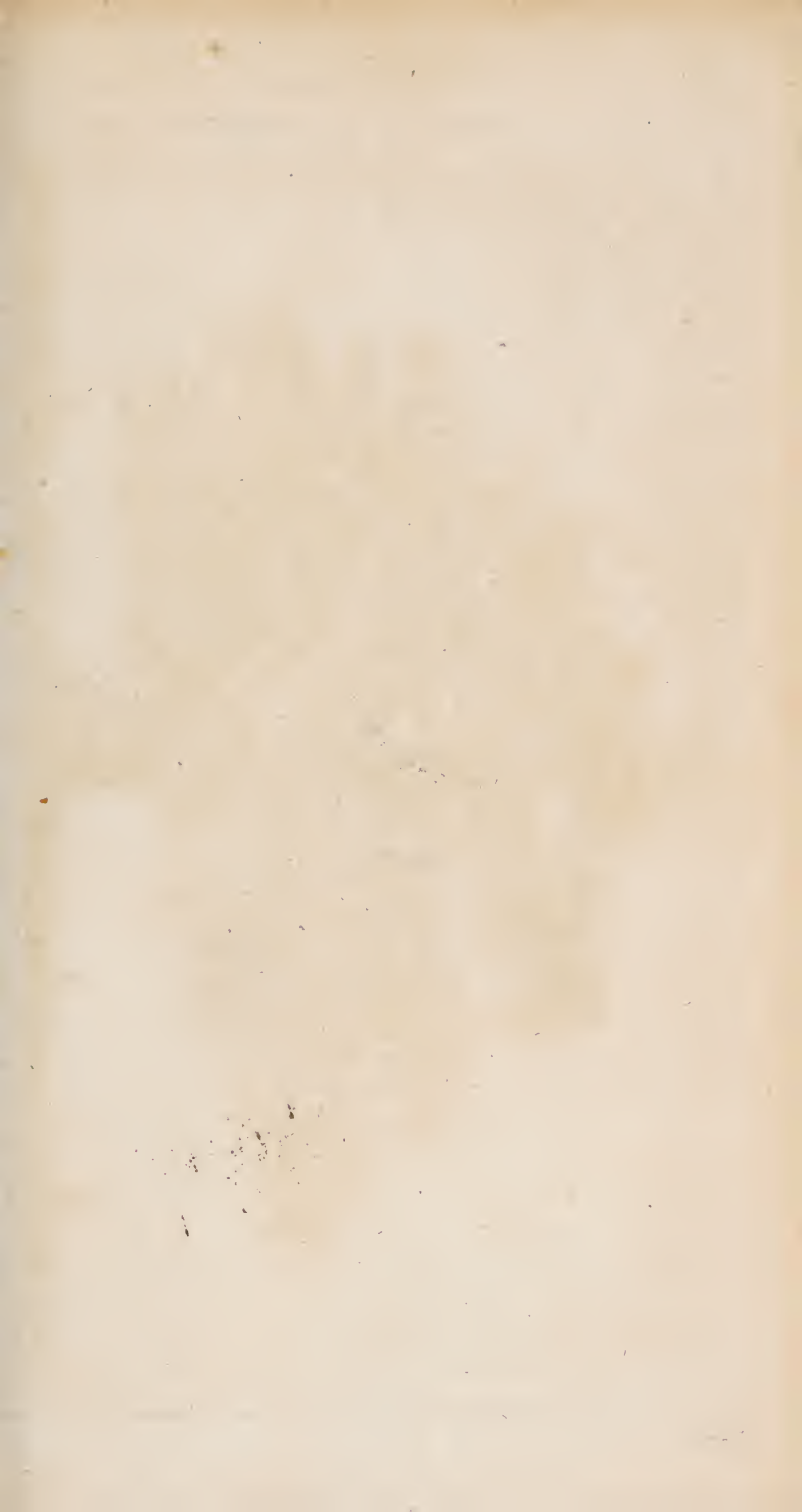
"The Esterlinges, who, being Germans, brought up in the mines of silver and copper there, were brought hither by Alderman Lodge (with whom I was familiarly acquainted), by her Majesty's order, for the refining of our base coins. This he told me, that the most of them in melting fell sick to death with the favour, so as they were advised to drink in a dead man's skull for their re-cure. Whereupon he, with others who had the oversight of this work, procured a warrant from the Council to take off the heads upon London Bridge, and make cups thereof, out of which they drank, and found some relief, although most of them died."

Yours, &c.

M. W. J.

Mr.









*The Penhurst Oak.*



Mr. URBAN, *Penshurst, Kent, March 17.*

"Stat magni nominis umbra."

Or; "Manet vero & semper manebit; fata est enim ingenio. Nullius autem agricolæ cultu stirps tam diuturna, quam poetæ versu, seminari potest."

IN hopes of preserving the remembrance of a tree of no little note, I make it my request to you that the following account of it may appear in some of your very entertaining and instructive pages. The tree I speak of is an oak in Penshurst park, in Kent; of which I send you a very accurate drawing by a young lady (*plate I.*) It goes by the name of Bear Oak, or perhaps Bare Oak, from a supposed resemblance to that which, Camden says, gave name to the county of Berkshire. The tradition here is, that it is the very tree planted on the day that the celebrated Sir Philip Sidney was born.

"That larger tree, that of a nut was set  
On his great birth, when all the Muses met."  
WALLER.

Some late writers, however, have questioned this, and think it to have been a different tree, which was cut down some years ago, and was indeed much larger than this. I remember being once in the hollow of the present oak with the late Sir John Cullum; and his opinion then was, that its antiquity was greater than the period assigned. But, I assure you, the tradition of this place is constant for this tree; and, in confirmation of it, an old lady, of 94 years of age (now living), has told me, that all the tenants used to furnish themselves with boughs from this tree, to stick in their hats, whenever they went to meet the Earls of Leicester, as was always the custom to do at the end of the park, when they came to reside at their seat here. This fine old oak stands upon a plain about 500 yards from their venerable mansion, near a large piece of water called Lancup-well. Ben Jonson and Waller have particularly noticed it; and, from the distinguished owners of this place, it may be truly said to stand on classic ground; we may suppose:

"Sæpe sub hâc Dryades festas duxere choreas;  
Sæpe etiam, manibus nexis ex ordine, trunci  
Circumiere modum, mensuraque roboris ulnas  
Quinque ter implebat." METAM. viii. 11.

It seems now, however, to be hastening to decay;

"Its boughs are moss'd with age,  
And high top bald with dry antiquity."

As YOU LIKE IT, act IV.

GENT. MAG. May, 1794.

Within the hollow of it there is a seat, and it is capable of containing five or six persons with ease. The bark round the entrance was so much grown up, that it has lately been cut away to facilitate the access. The dimensions of the tree are these:

	feet	in.
Girth close to the ground	35	6
Ditto one foot from ditto	27	6
Ditto five feet from ditto	24	0
Height, taken by shadow	73	0
Girth of lowest, but not largest limb	6	9

I believe, Mr. Urban, there is no need to apologize either to you or your readers for this trouble. You have too great a veneration for eminent men, to consider any thing unworthy of notice which serves to call them up to our remembrance. I am sure, I have often felt myself elevated above my usual pitch while looking on this memorable tree, and reflecting upon those great men whom we may suppose to have watched its growth with pleasure. Should it decay in my time, I will use my utmost endeavours to have another planted on the spot; "Ut cum eam tempestas, vetustasve consumpserit, sit tamen his in locis quercus, quam Marianam (Sidnejam) quercum vocent." Cic. Leg. I. 1.

Yours, &c. R. RAWLET.

Mr. URBAN,

April 6.

IT seems there are two editions extant of the English Common Prayer, in Spanish; but what was the particular design of their publishers, or the utility of the work, is a question I have often heard asked. And, as this enquiry is not sufficiently clear in the Preface by the author of the last translation, printed by Mr. Bowyer in 1707, perhaps some of your correspondents, much better informed than myself, can supply that defect. The translator's Preface to the last edition, here referred to, runs nearly word for word as follows:

"In the reign of James I, pious reader, a Spanish version of the Liturgy of the Church of England was published, upon the occasion (as I understand) of the journey of the Prince of Wales, afterwards Charles I, to Spain. This version is not to be procured but with much difficulty, and has certainly two very visible defects proper to those times: one of them, the want of accuracy, and the numerous errors of the press; and the other, as it appears to me, the author's want of skill in the idiom of the Spanish language.

"And, besides, as the English Liturgy has been



been notably altered and augmented since that period by public authority, all this confirms my opinion of the necessity of the present work, in the translation and printing of which I have been encouraged and assisted by several discreet persons, zealous of the public good. If you compare the present with the antient translation, and consider, at the same time, that it is the property of every language to undergo some change with the times; and if you compare the reformation of the style, the phraseology, and the orthography, as endeavouring at greater perfection and improvement; you will certainly find the difference, and the superiority in favour of the present work. I assure thee, if there is any thing in it contrary to thy taste, it has not been done maliciously, or on purpose; and that, being advertised of the same, it shall be corrected upon any other occasion.

"It is to be noted, that the Lord's Prayer has been given in two or three different modes, that the curious and pious reader may use them at his pleasure; and that the minister, in case they should be read in the Church of Spain (*as I hope they will*), may be able to make use of that which shall be looked upon as most conformable to the text of the Evangelist in the original Greek."

Yours, &c.

W. H. R.

Mr. URBAN, *Frickley, April 8.*

**T**HINKING that P. P. P. (LXIII. 1012) deserves a more serious answer to his statistic queries than Q. X. has given him, p. 28 of the present volume; I venture to offer such replies as are in my power.

1. By taking the medium of the various calculations, we may state the population of England and Wales as probably amounting to nearly *eight millions*.

2. The amount of the land-tax affords *one* amongst *several* data to prove, that a calculation, stating the annual amount of the rents of the landed property in ditto at *twenty* millions sterling, may not be very far from the *true* sum.

3. The number of arable acres may probably be near *fifteen millions*; the annual average of acres sown with corn about ten millions; and the acres in grass-land may be *twenty* millions nearly, including five millions, or more, in commons and wastes. WM. PAYNE.

Mr. URBAN,

*April 9.*

**B**EING acquainted only by report with the scarce edition of Doletus's Poems in *two* books, subjoined to his "Orationes in Tholosam," &c. pub-

lished without date of place or time; on seeing your correspondent Scrutator's letter, p. 198, I turned to his *Life*, Paris, 1779, and find the anonymous author agree with Maittaire and Clement in calling *this* the earliest publication of Doletus, and supposing that it came out in 1534, if not in the preceding year.

About that time Doletus removed from Toulouse to Lyons, and, from 1535 to 1538, produced some of his most considerable works from the press of Sebastian Gryphius. In 1538 he became printer himself, and, in the first place, published his own poems, divided into *four* books, forming a small quarto. The ode *thence* translated in your January Magazine stands Lib. I. Carm. III. and is intitled "Ad Hieronimum Vidam de seipso."

It now appears that the dedication of it was an *after-thought*, a circumstance I was by no means aware of. The idea in the concluding stanza, that, though his voice was too faint to be heard by the learned Italians, France would listen with partiality to her native bard, struck me as an indirect compliment to the celebrated Bishop of Alba, more happily expressed than is often the case either with Doletus's panegyrics or censures. Nothing farther occurs, at present, relative to Vida, on turning over the volume of poems now before me, except the mere insertion of his name among those who are spoken of as the most celebrated foreign writers; this is in the Epistle to Cardinal Tournon, which stands as the first article of the second book. Doletus's great antagonist, Erasmus, who appears, from some circumstances, to have been no longer living, is there placed before Melancthon, Bembo, Sadoletus, Vida, Sannazar, and immediately after a list of the "Gallic luminaries," ending with Rabelais, who, though mentioned last, appears, from the very animated encomium bestowed on him, to have been by no means least in favour. A translation of the ode on Erasmus's death is inserted in your volume for 1791; the author was so fond of it as to exhibit it *thrice*; in his "De Re Navali," in his "Comment. Linguae Latinae," and as Lib. II. Carm. XX. of the 1538 edition of his poems. Monsieur Crevenna's two observations, in his Catalogue Raisonné, vol. IV. p. 254, in regard to the "Orationes in Tholosam, &c." being printed at Doletus's *own press*, which they bear every mark of, and yet published *some years* before 1538, do not appear to me entirely consistent with each



each other; for, while he employed Gryphius, it is natural to infer he had no press of his own: but its publication must be considered as of later date than has been apprehended, if the *two* books of poems subjoined to it are found to contain either the ode on Erasmus's death, which happened in 1536, or the epistle to Cardinal Tournon, which, according to the biographer of Doletus, must have been written at the very close of the following year, from the poet's there acknowledging the clemency of Francis the First, in granting him protection after he had killed a ruffian who attempted to assassinate him. L. L.

Mr. URBAN, *Sheffield, April 10.*  
THE *Lessian Diet*, p. 319, may be farther illustrated from *Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy*, pp. 75, 235.

"Some again are in the other extreme, and draw this mischief on their heads by too ceremonious and strict diet, being over precise, cockney-like, and curious in their observation of meats, times; as that *Medicina statica* prescribes, just so many ounces at dinner, which *Lessius* enjoins; so much at supper, not a little more, nor a little less, of such meat, and at such hours; a diet-drink in the morning, cock broth, China-broth; at dinner, plumb-broth, a chicken, a rabbit, rib of a rack of mutton, wing of a capon, the merrythought of a hen, &c. To sounder bodies this is too nice, and most absurd."

"*Lessius* the Jesuite holds 12, 13, or 14, ounces, or, in our Northern countries, 16 at most, (for all students, weaklings, and such as lead an idle, sedentary life,) of meat, bread, &c. a fit proportion for a whole day, and as much or little more of drink."

Yours, &c. EDWARD GOODWIN.

Mr. URBAN, *April 28.*  
THOMAS PAINE, that Apostle of Sedition, after attempting, in vain, to overset our happy Constitution. has now, from the depth of his dungeon at Paris, sent forth an attack on our Religion. There is, at present, circulating in town a pamphlet, entitled, "The Age of Reason," written by him, and printed in France, in which he abuses Christianity, ridicules the Bible, and attempts to destroy the authority of all Revealed Religion. The great doctrine maintained in his book is, that *Nature* is the only true *word of God*, and sufficient to teach all men what they need to know of their Maker; while all *written* words of God are fables and impostures.

"But some will, perhaps, say," adds he, "are we to have no word of God—no Re-

velation?" I answer, Yes. There is a word of God, there is a Revelation. The word of God is the *Creation* we behold: and it is in this word, which no human invention can counterfeit or alter, that God speaketh universally to man."—Again, "Do we want to know what God is? Search not the book called the Scripture, which any human hand might make, but the Scripture called the *Creation*."

A sophism of this kind, put with ingenuity and speciousness, stands in need of an antidote; and you will do your readers a service in mentioning a book which appears to me a most complete one, and, though written some years ago, will serve as well as an answer to Paine, as if it had been published since his pamphlet. It is entitled, 'Miscellanies, Philosophical, Medical and Moral,' 12°. This volume, which I accidentally met with about a year ago, contains three tracts *on the origin of human knowledge*, in which the writer, with much learning and ability, proves, in opposition to Paine's doctrine, that all the knowledge of God that exists in the world was derived either from *Revelation*, or from Traditions handed down by those who had enjoyed Revelation; that the works of Nature never taught any nation the knowledge of God, but, on the contrary, have generally been the means of leading mankind into idolatry, and ignorance of the true Deity. He confirms the doctrine of St. Paul, that "the world by wisdom knew not God;" explains the 19th Psalm, of which Paine has made an improper use; quotes a variety of passages from the most ancient authors, that prove that man was *θεοδιδαντος*, or divinely taught, even in natural knowledge, and therefore in no sense "his own teacher."

"The works of Nature, says he ingeniously, are indeed a path that leads to God; but what is a path, unless there be light from heaven to show the traveller how to keep it? And he quotes a curious passage of Plato to the same purpose; "As the eye cannot contemplate the Sun but by his own light; so neither can the mind contemplate God, the Sun of the Universe, without a beam of his own illumination."

I do not quote more, as I wish the friends of Religion to peruse the book itself; and I hope the author will republish his three last tracts separately, as an answer to Paine. EUDOXUS.

Mr. URBAN, *April 29.*  
I Little thought, when I made the following memorandum of the installation



stallation of the Duke of Portland, as Chancellor of the University of Oxford, which took place at Bulstrode, his Grace's seat, on October 3, 1792, that no account of such a ceremony was extant in your most excellent Miscellany. The perpetual delight and information, which I receive from your publication, induce me to wish to contribute somewhat to that of others. I hope, therefore, to stand excused for requesting your insertion of this article; as there can be, in the nature of things, but very few now alive, who have been eye-witnesses of such a transaction. Perhaps a large portion of your readers know not that any such ceremony takes place, upon the choice of a new chancellor of our universities.

But, first, I may be expected to give some account, why I request the insertion of this article so long after the time in which the circumstance took place.—Had I known that this subject was new to the Gentlemen's Magazine, undoubtedly it would not have been deferred so long: this I may affirm the more confidently, as, *long* before that happy day and since also, many observations of mine have been honoured by your ready notice. But, in good truth, time does not enhance or diminish the value of any record: all matters of curiosity or dignity must necessarily be acceptable to your present readers, and to those who come after us.—I presume, therefore, that, provided any occurrence be related with accuracy, it is not of such very material consequence at what particular period the mention of it be made.

Upon the appointment of a new Chancellor, the University delegates a body of its most respectable members to attend him at his own house, and there, holding an adjourned Convocation in due form, to invest him with the insignia of his office. This is usually called the private installation of the Chancellor, because it takes place in his private house: but every thing is conducted with as much solemnity as it could possibly be done in the body of the University.

On the day appointed for the ceremony, October 3, 1792, the Delegates from Oxford, (18 in number,) the Vice-chancellor and Proctors at their head, arrived in carriages at Bulstrode from Wickham, where they had slept the night before, at half an hour after

twelve at noon.—The cavalcade moving in much state attracted no small notice from the neighbourhood. They were received at the entrance of the great hall by his Grace's friends, (the Duke not making his appearance till introduced in form to the Convocation,) and conducted by them into the dining-room, on the left hand, where an elegant cold collation, fruits, and wines, were prepared.—After a short refreshment, the Delegates, followed by his Grace's friends, passed into the withdrawing-room adjoining, (seats, &c. having been placed in due order to resemble the Convocation house at Oxford,) and held the Convocation.

All having taken their seats, after a short silence, the Vice-chancellor opened the business by stating, (in Latin, and indeed every thing, which was said in Convocation, was expressed agreeably to the statutes in that language,) that, upon the death of the Earl of Guilford their late Chancellor, the care of the University devolving upon him, he had, after due notice given, called the members together, and proceeded to an election of a new Chancellor; and that their choice had fallen upon the Duke of Portland—here his Grace's several titles, &c. were enumerated.

By the Vice-chancellor's direction, the University-Beadles (two of them, one of each order, attended upon the occasion) went to his Grace's chamber, where he was waiting the summons, and announced the business of their mission. After the interval of a very few minutes, his Grace, preceded by the Beadles, entered the Convocation, habited in the full dress of Chancellor, (black, richly adorned with gold,) and in a full-bottomed wig.—He was received by all the members standing, and conducted to a chair on the right-hand of the Vice-chancellor. Presently the Vice-chancellor rose, and with the elegance of a scholar, and the politeness of a gentleman,

*Qui mores hominum multorum vidit & urbes,*  
addressed his Grace in a speech of some length, announcing to him his election, and the expectations of the University, that he would be their friend and protector.—He then administered to him the oaths of supremacy, &c. and the oath taken according to statute by the Chancellor of the University of Oxford. He then put into his hands the insignia of his office, the University seal, the



book of statutes, the keys \*, the beadle's staves, &c. mentioning the several articles very deliberately as he delivered them. This being finished, he resigned his seat to his Grace. The Duke taking the chair, the Vice-chancellor seated himself upon his Grace's right-hand.—The Duke's first act was to commit to the care of the Vice-chancellor the several insignia of office. After a silence of a few minutes, the Public Orator, advancing towards the middle of the Convocation, addressed his Grace in a speech delivered with great force and dignity, congratulating him upon his election, and taking an excellent opportunity of paying due compliments to the memory of the Earl of Guilford, exhorted the new Chancellor to pursue the same regards to the University as they had happily experienced from him. The Duke then rose from his seat, and in a speech of some length, spoken with peculiar animation, all the while his countenance expressing the warm effusions of his heart, thanked the University for the honour they had conferred upon him; and then, reciting very emphatically his sense of the merits of the Earl of Guilford †, the conversations, which he had had with him upon the necessity of maintaining our Ecclesiastical Establishment, &c. concluded with the most solemn declaration of his most fixed purpose to be behind none of his predecessors in zeal and exertion to promote the prosperity and welfare of the University. This being ended, the Vice-chancellor pronounced, "*Jussu Cancellarii, dissolvimus hanc Convocationem.*"

The Duke now retired to his closet, where the Delegates were severally introduced to him by name.—All of the company, who belonged to the University, continued the whole day in their convocation-robcs.—But the full dress of the Chancellor being very heavy, he exchanged it, after the business of the Convocation was over, for the light undress black silk gown.—He also laid aside his full-bottomed wig, appearing in his fashionable dress.

About five o'clock, the whole company sat down to a most magnificent dinner in the long gallery.—The Duke's noble spirit of hospitality was here displayed with more than its usual magnificence.—Every delicacy of the season was collected in the greatest profusion; and wines of every description, and most excellent in their kind, literally, from humble Port to imperial Tokay.—Nor was the feast of Reason less, from the erudite and entertaining conversations, which were taking place amongst such an assemblage of learned men, every instant of the day.

Among the Delegates from Oxford, were the Rev. Dr. Cooke, President of Corpus Christi College; the Vice-chancellor; the Rev. Dr. Wills; the Warden of Wadham College; the Vice-chancellor elect; the two Professors; the Rev. Dr. Randolph, Regius Professor of Divinity, and Canon of Christ-Church; the Hon. Dr. Wenman of All Souls College, Professor of Civil Law; Dr. Vivian of Corpus Christi College; the Regius Professor of Physick; the Rev. Mr. Crowe of New College, Public

\* Upon mentioning the word *claves*, a very large bunch of rusty keys, of various sizes, apparently the keys of doors, were delivered.—It is humbly requested of some of your learned readers, that they would explain this circumstance, what these keys are, and for what reason they are committed to the Chancellor.—Are they to be supposed to be the keys of the several colleges, or of the public schools?

† This frequent and pointed mention of the Earl of Guilford was no more than what was due to his memory. His death was an event very afflicting to many. Although the circumstances of the times had rendered his administration of public affairs almost one continued scene of disaster and misfortune, yet in his character of Chancellor of the University, and Protector of the Religious Establishment of this Country, his services were applauded with the most grateful acknowledgements. Whenever our Ecclesiastical Establishment was brought into dispute, the wisdom of his arguments was irrefragable; and, as these were always delivered with a firmness suited to the occasion, and with a coolness of temper unparalleled, it is not to be wondered at that he was always successful: no attempts to induce Parliament to make any change in any part of it could prevail; his vigilance was not to be surprized; his powers were not to be overcome. As it was impossible to find a more faithful and steady friend, or a more able advocate for the interests of religion, many sober-minded men could not but regard the death of the Earl of Guilford as a real public loss. The well-known honour and probity of the Duke of Portland, his inviolable attachment to his Sovereign, and to the Constitution of these realms, as at present established, and which deserves particular mention on this occasion, his firm regard and esteem of the Order of the Clergy, soon dispelled the fears of the most scrupulous.



Orator; the Rev. Dr. Hughes of Jesus College, &c. &c. &c.

The friends, whom his Grace had invited to this singular festival, were Lord Viscount Stormont, now Earl of Mansfield; Dr. Smallwell, Bishop of Oxford; Lord Malmesbury; the Rev. Dr. Jackson, Dean of Christ Church; the Right Hon. M<sup>rs</sup>. Welbore Ellis; Edmund Burke; and W. Wyndham, of Norfolk; the Rev. Dr. Walker King; Sir William Scott; Dr. Lawrence; and the Rev. Dr. Goodenough. The Marquis of Titchfield also had the satisfaction of witnessing the honours paid to his noble father\*.

Soon after nine, the Delegates returned to Wickham in the order in which they came.

A. OO.

Mr. URBAN,

April 20.

IT gives us no small degree of pleasure to see our own opinions supported by others, especially if they are those whose judgement is great, and whose word may be supposed to carry along with it no small degree of weight. I need not say, therefore, how great a pleasure it gave me to find the opinion, which I have always held respecting the *plagiarism* of Sterne, so earnestly espoused and so well supported by a gentleman of so much respectability as Dr. Ferriar of Manchester. It is true, that Dr. Knox had *hinted* as much in a preceding publication; but Dr. Ferriar has plainly *proved* the fact. The glimmering light which the former had thrown upon the subject has been magnified by the latter into a meridian glow, and the plagiarism has been demonstrated with a clearness and a certainty that needs no farther elucidation. "But," say the admirers of that writer, "although the thefts of Sterne have been so demonstrably evinced, although, in point of *matter*, he can no longer be esteemed an original, yet, with respect to *manner*, he still remains in possession of all his well-earned reputation; his humour, his digressive ease, and that *dramatic* style in which he addressed himself as much to the eyes as to the

ears of his readers, is a manner peculiar to himself, and cannot be called an imitation because it is inimitably excellent."

Scanty, however, Mr. Urban, as is that portion of merit which his admirers thus claim as his due, the following quotations seem to deprive him of all right to it, and leave him in possession of as little eminence as a writer, as his conduct, while living, gained him esteem as a man and respect as a divine.

"In order to this, my good reader (bless me! what a while it is since we talk'd together! I beg pardon, but this fellow in disguise hindered me in my way, and I was obliged to dispute the point with him) in order to do this, my good reader," &c. &c.

*Preface to Frier Gerard.*

"In a most untoward humour didst thou rise this morning, my dear angry reader; but it is no fault of mine that you passed a bad night from the indigestion and crudities of your supper. I made a light repast, digested it quickly, slept well, and am as cool and as mild as a lettuce; therefore, hear me with serenity, if you think fit; if not, shut your eyes, which are the ears which authors talk to."

*Ibid.*

"Oh! let them set this paragraph with precious stones, of but two to the hundred-weight, whilst I blow my nose; for, I feel a defluxion, and the affairs require it." *Ibid.*

"What then, you will say, was there never such a person as Frier Gerard in the world? Fair and softly. Let me take a pinch of snuff; for, this question of yours is a tight one. There now—I have taken it, and am about to answer you. Look you, my good sir, a Frier Gerard of Compazas with this very name there is not, there was not, and, in all probability, there never will be; but preaching Gerards, or Gerardical preachers, with Frier and without Frier, with Don and without Don, with cap and with coul—in fine, of all habits and colours, and sorts and sizes, there have been, there are, and, if God does not prevent it, there will be as thus—When I said "*as thus*" I brought all the ends of my fingers together in a bunch, as our custom is to express multitude," &c. &c.

*Ibid.*

How are the mighty fallen! The works whose fancied originality, in spite of their lewdness and libertinism, procured them "an envied place" in the pocket of every young lady who was able to read them, and in the library of the collegiate, are debased to the level of the lowest of all literary larcenies; they are found to shine with reflected light, to strut in borrowed plumes.

Give me leave, Sir, to make another extract from the work itself, and which shews

\* The presence of other noble personages had been requested; but, the ceremony taking place at this inauspicious season of the year, when they were at great distances, they could not attend, viz. the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, the Earl of Stamford, and others whom I do not recollect.



shews him to have had as little originality as a writer of sermons, as the preceding ones shew him to have had invention as a novelist.

"It was well known to be a favourite maxim with him," says the author, speaking of the Predicator, "to begin his sermon always with some jest, or some proverb, or some wine-house witticism, or some emphatic or divided clause, which, at first sight, should seem blasphemy, impiety, or madness; and, after having kept the audience for a while in expectation, he would finish the clause, or come out with an explanation which terminated in a miserable insipidity. Preaching one day on the mystery of the Trinity, he began with the period, "*I deny that there is God, Unity of Essence, and Trinity of Persons:*" and there he stopped. The hearers began to look at one another as if scandalized, or at least suspended, waiting for the issue of that blasphemous heresy; and, when our preacher thought that he had caught them, he proceeded with the poor-ness of adding "*Thus says the Arian, the Manichean, the Socinian; but I shall prove it against them by Scripture, by Councils, by Fathers.*" *History of Frier G.*

The character of the Predicator is exactly the character of Sterne, who, instead of using that gravity and earnestness which is so peculiarly requisite in such a place, "never ascended the pulpit, as has been well observed, but to *play the buffoon*;" and those who are at all acquainted with his works can easily point out the place where he has copied not only the *manner* of this quotation, but the *matter* itself. Who can find words sufficiently culpatory of the man who can stoop to the meannesses of pilfering from a preface, and of imitating, in the most hallowed of all places, a character that has been thus pilloried for its folly and prophaneness? Who can sufficiently express their astonishment that a writer of so little merit has been able, at one spring, to rise to the highest eminence of popularity?

Yours, &c. EBORACENSIS.

Mr. URBAN,

May 5.

THE drawings at Castle Howard are portraits of the Court of Francis the First, and were made by Janet, the contemporary of Holbein; they were purchased by the late Earl of Carlisle, at Florence. Yours, &c. A. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Lancaster, March 1.*

MUCH having been said lately in your Magazine on the subject of *Roundels*; and, after all that has been said, much being yet required to give a satisfactory explanation of their use and application, permit me to mention some that nearly correspond with the description in your plate, with regard to the size of the boards, the orthography of the words, and the form of the letters, but differ from any you have yet noticed in the subject of the inscribed verses.

They were, when I saw them, in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Adamson, of Chapel le Dale, in this neighbourhood. They were eight in number, beechen plates, exactly five inches in diameter; the whole five-eighths of an inch in thickness, and inclosed in a round strong plane-tree box, neatly fitting, and have just room for other four, which he supposed to have been lost. A marginal gilt circle incloses a curious groupe of figures, in gold, red, yellow, black, white, blue, and green colours; such as hearts, true lovers' knots, crescents, wheels, dots, butterflies, caterpillars, fishes, leaves, roses, and other flowers, not quite so easily named, diversely expressed on the different roundels.

These figures, like another *primum mobile*, surround another gilt circle in the centre, which contains the distich. The verses I had the curiosity to transcribe, in hopes of meeting with, what I never yet have, a satisfactory explanation of their use, which are as follows:—the initial letter in each line a vermillion capital, somewhat the worse for wear, and all the rest a beautiful, clear, legible black.

1. Thy foes mutche grieffe to the have wroughte :  
And thy destruction have they soughte :
2. Lett wilddome rule well all thy waies :  
And lett thy mynde the sorde to please :
3. Thy love that thou to one haste lentt :  
In labor loste thy tyme was spent :
4. Truste nott this worlde thou moceful wighte :  
Butt lett thye ende be in thye sighte :

5. In



5. In Godlie treade ranne well thy race :  
And from the poore torne not thy face :
6. My sonne off pride looke thou beware :  
To sarvie the so de sett all thye care :
7. Thy hautie mynte dothe cause the smarte :  
And makes the sleape with carefull harte :
8. Thy pouthie in follie thou haste spentt :  
Defere natt nowe for to repent.

Whilst the light and cursory readers of your excellent Miscellany will deride the subject of this essay, and think already too much ado has been made about nothing, I beg leave to think differently, and join the respectable corps of Antiquaries, in asserting, that the pains in investigating even the nugatory amusements of our ancestors, tending to develop their manners and customs, subservient to elucidate the page of history, are truly praiseworthy. To this purpose I enquired of the possessor of these roundels to know something of their history; but could only learn as follows. They came into his possession from his father, whom, as they often incited his curiosity, he had frequently interrogated respecting their origin and use; and could only gather, that he apprehended them to be some antient amusement, and that they came into the family with his grandmother, a Miss Arthington, of Arthington, in the county of York. I believe, Mr. Urban, they have been the vehicle of entertainment, in the days of yore, to the immured ladies of the convent; perhaps to contribute to the amusement of their confessors, or other occasional male visitors *en parleur*; and a very excellent collection they contain of adages, moral and religious, which proves them to be of a very different squad from some which your correspondents have introduced, which seem to favour no little of levity and impurity\*.

1. HONEY-SUCKLE.

Poison and hony from my stocke proceedes,  
The bee and spyder of me suckes and feedes.

2. PEA.

Peascods are restorative, and hardly founde;  
When for . . . . . † some women give a pounce.

\* Your correspondent M. vol. LXIII. p. 1188, says of what he saw, "In point of composition, some of them are worse than trivial." Mr. Ives's supposition, of their being "trenchers for cheese or sweetmeats," is a truly ridiculous idea. He had no notion of their origin or use. I am sorry to differ from S. E. in the same page, in supposing their date about the time of Henry VIII. I apprehend them to be of superior antiquity, from the age of Edward IV. or Richard III. at the lowest.

† Here is a small chasm, so indelicate that it is not worth supplying.

The Arthingtons are a very antient family, upon historic record from the time of William the Norman, and founded a nunnery at Arthington, the name of which is yet preserved, by being annexed to a farm-house at a little distance from the hall. The impression of the conventual seal of the *nourrie*, "SIGILLUM SANCTÆ MARIÆ DE ARTHINGTONA," is yet preserved by Mr. Thoresby, in his *Ducatus Leodensis*; and probably these *nugæ antiquæ* came into the family temp. Henry VIII. upon the suppression of monasteries. P. P.

Mr. URBAN,

May 3.

SEEING in some of your late Magazines several letters respecting a sort of painted roundels, supposed to have been used for some kind of game, I was induced to search for a box containing a dozen of them, which had been thrown by amongst a heap of useless things, no person who had seen them having been able to give any certain information as to their use. How long they have been in my family, I cannot trace; certainly, a great many years: from the form of the characters round their margin they should seem to be very old, much older, indeed, the orthography appears which I have transcribed exactly, as well as the mottoes or distich, which you will perceive have a relation to the flowers &c. painted in the centre of each roundel. They are as follows.









*Engraved by B. from an Original Picture. 1736*

BONVM · FACIENTES · NON · DEFICIAMVS  
TEMPORE · ENIM · SVO · METEMVS · NON · DEFICIENTES ·



3. ROSE. Esteeme of me as one in worth that standes,  
Sweetes can I give you, and water for your handes.
4. MARYGOLD. My leaves doe welcome forth the sonne, and shutes them at  
his fall,  
A wyfe of such a propertie in thriste exceeds you all.
5. CARNATION. As snowe and bloode together women feare,  
So seates my lippes within my mystris heare.
6. STRAWBERRY. And if thy fortune be advanced like myne,  
Often thou shalt thy mystris lippes betwene.
7. CHERRY. For daynties I am served to make our gesses fit merye,  
For cherries out of season in season bears a charie.
8. HEARTSEASE. Nothings on earth can better please  
Than a fayer wyfe and hartes ease.
9. LILY. My roote sweete orris, my toppe a purple dye;  
Princes ritche dames esteeme my collers hye.
10. SWEET-BRIER. Deface me not, nor with disgrace doe sicke me,  
Though I am sweete, bryers have power to prick yee.
11. (A flower; but I know not its name.) Sweete is my smell, but better is my taste;  
Such are my gistes as good words badly please.
12. (Unknown.) I taste your wyne, and am a cordiall flower,  
And prove as women some tyme sweete and sover.

If Mr. Urban thinks this worthy a place in his Magazine, I shall feel myself well repaid for transcribing it.

Yours, &c.

A. M. R.

Mr. URBAN,

May 6.

IN addition to what you have given on *roundels*, I would transcribe for you a set which I find in a MS. written near the beginning of the last century, under the title of *POESIES FOR TRENCHERS*; but that I fear you will think the subject tiresome, and (which is more material) on a second perusal I find eleven out of the twelve, though highly witty, too closely bordering on indecency. Take however, one that is not exceptionable.

“Who dare buye first a pretious Pearle

Must be as great as anye earle:  
If he have worth, lett him not feare,  
The Jewell cannot be too deare.

Mr. URBAN, *Marlborough, Feb. 21.*  
IN answer to an enquiry, vol. LXIII. p. 1087, accept the following particulars:

*Robert Parsons* was born at Stowey, commonly called Nether Stowey, near Bridgewater, in Somersetshire, in the year 1546. His father was a plebeian of some repute, and an enemy to the doctrine of the Church of Rome, but afterwards reconciled to it by Alexander Bryant. His mother was well known as a grave matron, who lived in exile many years on account of her religion, and died in extreme old age at London GENT. MAG May, 1794.

in 1599. Their son Robert, early discovering and giving proofs of a great genius, was, by the endeavours of his father, instructed in the English language. Afterwards one John Hayward, who had been a canon regular in Devonshire, succeeding to the living of Stowey, observed the abilities of the youth, and carefully taught him the Latin tongue, always preserving great affection towards him. By this man Parsons was entered as an exhibitioner at Baliol college, Oxford. In 1563, he was admitted to the said college; and many have been the reports concerning whether he entered as servitor or scholar. In May, 1568, he took the degree of B. A., and the same year was admitted probationer-fellow of the same college; which being terminated, he was made chaplain-fellow, and took orders, being a noted tutor at that time. In Michaelmas term, 1572, he was constituted M. A.; and, Feb. 13, 1574, resigned his fellowship, as some authors affirm, to prevent expulsion. In June, 1574, he left England, went to Calais, and thence to Antwerp and Lovaine; where meeting with father Will Good, his countryman, he studied physick, and intended to prosecute it at Padua; but, by the advice of Good, began to waver in his opinion of it. At length he went there and practised that faculty, and was conversant in civil law. Upon second thoughts, however, he relinquished those studies, and entered into the society of Jesus, in the English college at Rome, July 4, 1575. Here he went



went through several classes of divinity; and, in 1580, made a voyage to England, with Edm. Campian and others, to advance the Romish affairs in this kingdom. But Campian being seized, he fled to Rome, and was, for particular circumstances, appointed rector of the English college, 1587. Afterwards he travelled into Spain, where he was greatly respected by the king; hence he returned to Rome, in hopes of obtaining a cardinal's cap; but, being disappointed of his wish, he died through grief, 1597. Those who wish more may consult the *Athenæ Oxonienses*, which furnished these few memoirs to

Yours, &c. P.

\*\*\* By another Correspondent we have been favoured with the annexed portrait of *Father Parsons*, engraved from the original, which was once the property of the celebrated Michael Maittaire. EDIT.

Mr. URBAN,

May 12.

IN the South aisle of the nave of Rochester Cathedral, a monument by Mr. Banks has been lately erected to the memory of the late Lady Henniker, [Gent. Mag. LXII, p. 677.] The under-written description of it, with some transposition and a small addition, is copied from a provincial Newspaper, and is sent in order to its being perpetuated in your lasting Repository. Æ. U.

The base is of fine blue and white-veined marble, highly polished, with a large tablet in front. On the base stands a beautiful sarcophagus of fine white marble, at the two ends of which are whole-length figures of Time and Eternity, executed by Coade in a masterly style. Above is a large pyramidal tablet of black marble. The whole is encompassed by a lofty Gothic arch, in a chaste style, the pillars and groins embellished with roses and foliage.

On the pyramidal tablet of black marble is the Lady's arms, and underneath this inscription begins:—

“In a vault

near this monument

is deposited all that is mortal of

Dame Anne Henniker,

late the affectionate wife of

Sir John Henniker, of Newton-Hall and Stratford\* in the county of Essex, Baronet. Here represented Sudbury in the first Parliament of his present Majesty, and, in two successive parliaments, the town and port of Dover in this county.”

\* Sic in Kentish Gazette: but, Q. is not Newton-Hall in Stratford?

It is extraordinary, in this monument, if not peculiar to it, that the epitaph is carried down below the sarcophagus and other devices to the tablet on the front of the base; but its being continued is not marked, either by a finger of direction, or by the catch-word—“She”—

“She was the eldest daughter of Sir John Major, Bart. of Worlingworth-Hall in the county of Suffolk, member for Scarborough and coheiress with her surviving sister Elizabeth Dowager duchess of Henry, Duke of Chandos. Two sons, John, late member for New Romney, and Bridges-Trecothick, lieu. col. of his Majesty's 9<sup>th</sup> regiment of dragoons, and one daughter Anne Elizabeth Countess of Aldborough, are left with the disconsolate and much-afflicted husband, to mourn her loss; who, after 45 years of conjugal felicity in the practice of every virtue, resigned her soul to God, at Bristol House Wells, the 18<sup>th</sup> of July, 1792, aged 65. Her second son Major, merchant in London, died the 3<sup>d</sup> of July, 1789, and lies buried at Stretham; he left five children, viz. John Minet, Mary-Anne, Major Jacob, Elizabeth Dell, and Bridges Jackson—all infants now living.”

Mr. URBAN, Dumfries, April 27

HAVING occasionally to consult the very learned Mr. Parkhurst's valuable Hebrew and English Lexicon (2d edit.), I have been sometimes struck with the singular coincidence, in sound and meaning, of some Hebrew words common in this Island. I am aware of etymological fascination, and am very far from supposing that our words are derivatives from the Hebrew. The following List is presented for your adoption or rejection, as a matter only of curiosity, by one who has never before ventured to beg a corner of your very instructive page.

*Bole* or *Boll* of a plant or tree; בל

(root בלה) the rotten or perishing stump or stem of a tree, (Parkhurst).

*Gabion*, a term in fortification; gibb (Scottish) applied to a stick; גב

(root גב) gibbous, hump-backed.

*To guess*; ששג, (root שג) to feel for.

The *Dod* is the name given to a blunt-formed hill in Scotland; particularly, in the neighbourhood of Leadhills and Wanlock-head: דוד, (root דד), a vessel of a roundish protuberant form.



*Dowry* (Scottish), faint, languid : דוּר, (root דוּר), languor, sickness.

*Dear*, a word of kindness, or estimation : דָּר, (root דָּר), a pearl.

*Dark*, (Scottish), a job or spell of work; *dirk* a Highland dagger : דָּרָךְ a proceeding, from דָּרָךְ to stretch out, or forth.

*To heal*; הִל, (root הִל), preserving strength.

*Faw hole*, (Scottish), a passage for filth : צָאָה, (root צָא), excrement.

*Eerie*, (Scottish), frightened : פָּרַח (root) to fear.

*Era*, an epoch of time : יָרָה (root) to direct.

*Chisel*, a carpenter's tool : שֵׁיטָה, (root שֵׁט), some instrument.

*Meud*, (Scottish), a plaid : מֵד (root) a long robe.

*Mien*, air, manner : מִין, (root מִן), species or kind.

*Mauk*, (Scottish), a maggot; *maukish*, &c. מָקָה (root) rottenness.

*Loon*, (Scottish,) a worthless fellow : לֵעַן (root) to reject, detest.

*Limmer* (Scot.) usually means incontinent, unchaste : לִמְרָה, compounded of לֵי for, and מָר (root), bitterness. Hence, *Limmer-loon*, (Scottish), a vicious fellow.

*Sicker*, (Scottish,) to make secure, or simply secure : סָכַר (root) to close up.

*To owl*, (Scottish,) to oppress or terrify : עוּל (root) to oppress.

*Een*, or *Eyen*, the obsolete plural of eye : עֵינַי, (root עֵינָה), the eye.

*To jowl* is, in Northumberland, to toll bells : צֵל (root) to ring bells.

I find, in vol. LXIII. p. 119, your ingenious correspondent H. B. P. has compared our mental and bodily powers. The incomprehensibly-intimate connexion and mutual dependence of our minds and bodies is universally admitted; and, 'as the powers of the body may be originally strong, so may those of the mind,' is equally undeniable. Yet, the degree of bodily or of mental strength is known only by relation; and the original inequality of either, in different individuals, may be

daily observed, and needs scarcely to be exemplified by the early intellectual energy of Pope, of Milton, or of Cowley; and, still less, by the problematic force of cradled Hercules. That the 'ingenious appropriate the morning to the exertion of their mental powers' is, at best, uncertain; surely, Mr. Urban, many of your learned correspondents study by the midnight lamp! The inferences deduced by H. B. P. appear liable to some objections;—he has assumed what should have been proved, and has adopted sometimes illustration, and sometimes authority, for argument founded on experience: exercise most certainly increases strength; yet, can it be readily granted that, by exercise, either the body or the mind will become universally strong? When the illustrious Johnson spoke of walking as easily to the East as to the West, was he disputing for aught but victory? The stupendous and multitudinous faculties of Creighton are now questioned; and, were they otherwise, did he acquire them by exercise, or by labour? H. B. P.'s concluding paragraph recommends the chimerical attempt of becoming 'master of a general knowledge,' and in this he coincides with the very learned Author of 'The Philosophy of the Human Mind;' but, surely, H. B. P. will not affirm that either of the immortal persons he has thought proper to mention were 'masters of a general knowledge.' To acquire as much information of things in general as will enable us to join in conversation is absolutely necessary; but, to pursue every subject with equal ardour, and, were it possible, with equal success, is not only romantic, but subversive of substantial knowledge.

I shall be much obliged to any of your learned contributors, for informing me, 1. whether the 2d vol. of Dr. Thorpe's *Newton* be yet published? 2. whether *Taflanick's Newton*, now publishing in Bohemia, be in the German language? 3. whether General White, now acting in the West-Indies, be of the family of White-hill in the Isle of Wight? and, 4. what are the armorial bearings of this family? T. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Arnheim, April 16.*  
I SIT down, upon the banks of the Rhine, to fulfil the promise I made in my last letter of giving you some farther particulars concerning the town of Delft. This place is the third in order of



of those towns that send deputies to the States of Holland. It is very pleasantly situated at the distance of a league from the Hague, and two leagues from Rotterdam. The rampart which surrounds the city is a delightful walk, which alternately exhibits to the eye towers and spires, extensive and fertile meadows, vessels gliding on canals, and neat little country-houses, as they are termed, with a profusion of fine gardens and orchards. The States of Holland have their arsenal and chief magazine in this town; but I can give you no account of either, not having been able to procure admission.—I mentioned, in my last letter, that the two principal streets of this city lie parallel to each other. One of them is called The Old Delft, in which I saw a beautiful orphan-house, for the education of 30 girls. In this street stands the old church, wherein are the monuments of two famous Dutch admirals, Van Trump and Peter Heine, which are well worth the attention of the curious; as is likewise the monument of Elizabeth de Marnix, which was erected in 1611, and from which the following lines are transcribed:

*Illustri serie, longæque ab origine gentis,  
Morgani hic conjux Elisabetha tægor,  
Marnixi soboles, quod non nascetur in orbe  
Nomen, et invito tempore semper erit.  
Virtutum satis est uni placuisse marito  
Quod pro me loquitur tam preciosus amor.*

The famous experimentalist, Leuwenhoek, was native of Delft, and lies buried in this church. His daughter erected a monument to his memory in 1739, with the following inscription:

*Piæ et æt. mem.*

*Antonii*

*Aleuwenhoek*

*Reg. Angl. Societ. membri, qui naturæ penetralia, et physices arcana microscopiis ab ipso inventis et mirabili arte fabricatis assiduo studio et persequutione detegendo, et idiomate Belgico describendo, de toto terrarum orbe optime meruit. Nat. Delph. 24 Oct. 1682. Ibidemque denat. 26 Augusti 1723. Patri carissimo hoc monument. filia Maria a L. mœrens P.*

The *Prinsenhof*, which was once a convent, and afterwards the palace of William the first Prince of Orange, stands opposite to the old church, but there is nothing remarkable about it, excepting that they pretend to shew the marks that were made in the wall by the balls which were discharged at the prince. A part of this old palace is now converted into a grammar-school, at the en-

trance to which is the following inscription: “*Gymnasium publicum Juventutis, Pietatis, Linguis et Artibus imbuendæ dicatum, 1775*” I was present at a public distribution of prizes among the boys of this school, which took place in the Walloon church, before the magistrates, the clergy, and a numerous and genteel company. The business was conducted in a manner that seemed well calculated to nourish in the breasts of the young men a spirit of generous emulation. The curators of the school and the head-master were seated round a table, on which lay a number of books in elegant bindings; a select number of boys out of each class was called up in succession by the master, and, after receiving the rewards of their diligence, they delivered Latin speeches, in prose and verse, some of which were recited with animation and grace. The speakers were remarkably well dressed, some of them, I thought, rather too much in the old style of French frippery, with their hair in bags; but, notwithstanding, they displayed an air of modesty and ingenuousness which pleased me much, and which suggested to my thoughts the following character given by Quintilian of a virtuous youth who is emulous to excel: “*Detur ille mihi puer, quem laus excitat, quem gloria juvat, et qui victus fiat.*” I went away highly gratified with the whole scene, and delighted to think that a love of ancient learning was still to be found in the birth-place of Grotius.

There is an organ in the Walloon church, which was erected in 1699, at the expence of one of the members of the congregation, who was then eighty years old. The following inscription appears upon the organ-gallery:

*Organa psallentium moderentur cantica, sed tu  
Suscipe vota Deus, cordaque nostra trahe;  
Aures incassum permulcet Musica nostras,  
Mens nisi plena Deo concinit interius.*

In the consistory of this church there is a list of all the pastors from 1585, and a portrait of one of them, with the following inscription: “*Heureux l’Homme qui en cette courte vie est le moins connu dans le monde, pourveu qu’il connoisse véritablement et Dieu et soy-même.*”

The person who shewed me the consistory had been one of the late Lord Chatham’s domesticks, and said that he had the honour of being in the family at the time that our Prime Minister was born.

Delft

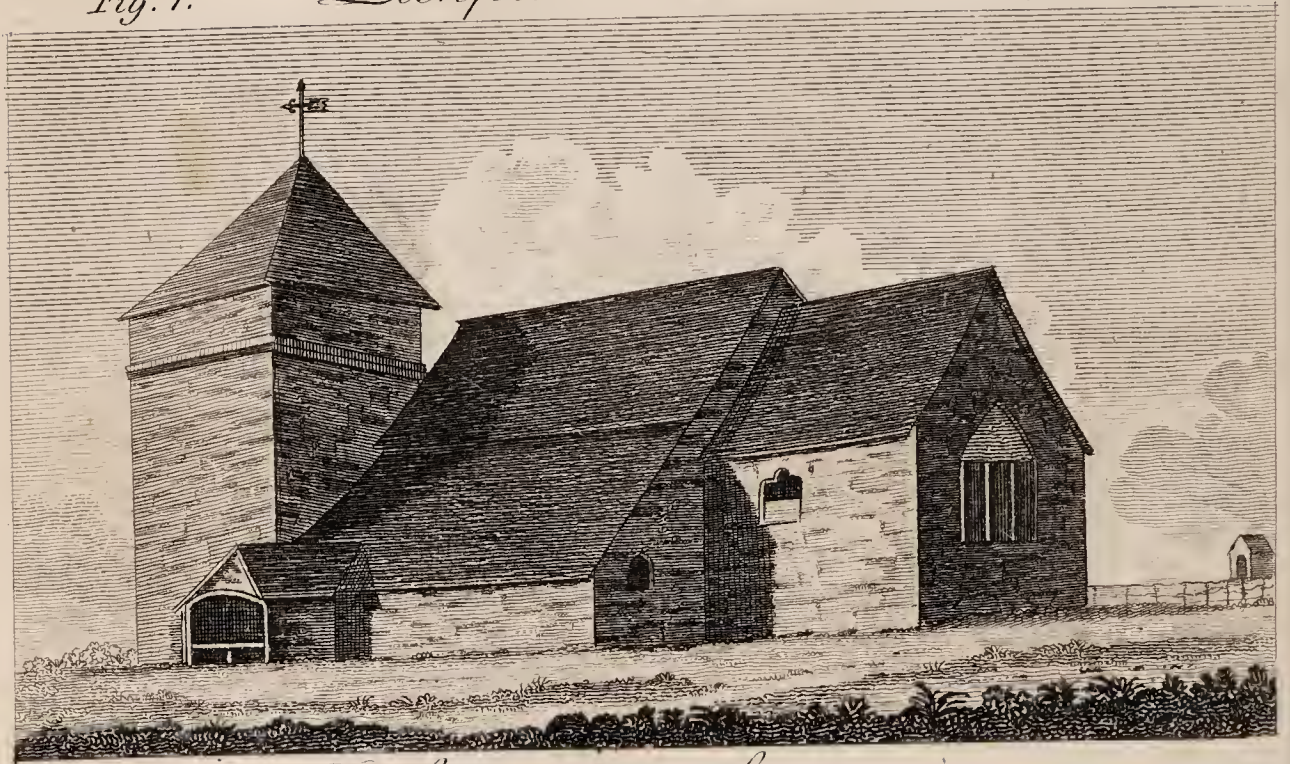






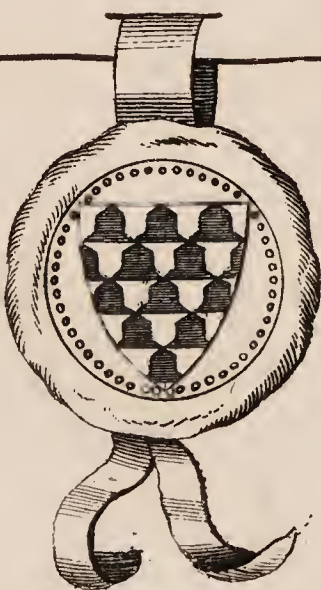


*Fig. 1. Lichfield School. p. 413.*



*Fig. 2. Bicknor Church, Kent. p. 414.*

*Fig. 3. p. 415.*



*Fig. 4. p. 415.*





Delft boasts of having given birth to the famous Pensionary Heinsius; and, in a book lately published at the Hague, entitled, "A Guide through Holland," find mention made of the following literary characters, a having been natives of this place: Van Adrichem, a learned man in Jewish antiquities; Pontius Heurtius, the historian; and the civilians Grafwinkler and Groenewegen; the former of whom wrote three dissertations, intitled, 1. "De Jure Majestatis;" 2. "Majus liberi Vindicte;" 3. "De fide Hæreticis et Rebellibus ferenda;" and the latter was the author of a treatise said to be much esteemed by the Dutch civilians, the title of which is, "De Legibus abrogatis." The same book gives Delft the honour of having produced Joen Streen, a famous comic and burlesque painter, who lived in the last century. I was told that there are no Jews in Delft, which, considering the size of the town, and how numerous that people are in Holland, is somewhat remarkable; but, indeed, there is not much trade in the place, and many of the principal inhabitants are persons who have retired from business.

After I had gratified my curiosity at Delft I proceeded, in a Treckchuyt, to the Hague, with a party of lively Dutch girls, some of whom, I think, would have been admired as beauties even in England. As they understood no language but Dutch, I was unfortunately deprived of the pleasure of their conversation, saving the fascinating dumb show of

Nods and hecks, and wreathed smiles,  
Such as hang on Hebe's cheek,  
And love to live in dimple sleek.

The time between Delft and the Hague appeared very short. The evening was fine, the air serene, and the country on both sides of the canal was delicious, either beautifully skirted with rows of elms and willows, and smiling meadows, or with elegant villas and pleasuring-grounds, wherein Art seemed to have done her utmost. Within a short distance of the Hague, on the left side of the canal, stands the village of Ryfwyck, famous on account of the peace which was concluded there in 1697.

The approach to the Hague is charming; and the prospect of the wood beyond it, that surrounds the prince's summer-house, gives the whole scenery an air of rural grandeur which is very uncommon in Holland. I reserve what

I have to say about the Hague and its environs till my next letter.

Yours, &c. CLERICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb. 15.*  
I HAVE sent you a drawing (*pl. III. fig. 1.*) of the school-room at Lichfield; in which, among many others, the following well-known and eminent characters received part of their scholastic education: Mr. Addison, whose father was dean of Lichfield; Lord Chief Justice Willes; Mr. Justice, afterwards Lord Chief Justice, Wilmot; Lord Chief Baron Parker; Sir Rich. Lloyd, baron of the Exchequer; the celebrated Dr. Johnson; Mr. Garrick; and Dr. Newton, bishop of Bristol. It is now in a state of dilapidation, and unfit for the use either of the master or boys. It may, however, be acceptable to your readers.

H.

Mr. URBAN, *Durham, May 8.*  
RECEIVING much pleasure in breeding Canary birds, I this season placed a pair of them in a breeding-cage in my bed chamber—On the 2d of April, the hen began to build her nest, which I pulled out on the 5th, not liking she should build in the box opposite the light: by the 9th, she had again got her nest nearly finished in the same box, which I also pulled out; and, at the same time, took away the box, leaving only the one I wished her to build in. On the Saturday evening, following, on cleaning the cage, I found her nest in the middle of a large bunch of groundfil, which was placed in a pot in the centre of the cage; this I was obliged to take away, as it was impossible she could sit, or hatch her eggs with safety—On Sunday morning, I was awakened, about 5 o'clock, by the noise she made in building in the remaining box:—from that time till near seven she laboured incessantly;—at which period, she had completely finished it.—The shortness of the time in beginning and perfecting her nest is to me so extraordinary and wonderful, that I cannot refrain from sending you an account of it. Yours, &c. R. BONE.

Mr. URBAN, *Gravesend, April 5.*  
PERMIT me to contribute my mite towards the collection of ancient churches which have of late appeared in your Miscellany, where their portraits will continue to gratify the lover of



of antiquities, when the originals may have ceased to exist. The little building I now offer (*pl. III. fig. 2.*) has scarce any thing to recommend it but its high antiquity.—It is situated in a very retired spot out of the high-road, about 5 miles from Newington towards the South—I was induced to visit it, upon the information of Mr. Hasted in our County History, who has paid the edifice a greater attention than in his genealogical labours usually falls to the share of the generality of Kentish churches; and I was informed upon the spot, that since his being there, about 22 years since, I was the only person who had been drawn by curiosity on a pilgrimage to Bicknor. Upon entering the church, the antiquarian eye is gratified with a view of a genuine Norman remain, consisting of a nave and two aisles; the piers are short, of an oblong square form; the capitals zig-zagged, with clumsy bases; the arches semicircular and plain, two on each side; in the great chancel is, on the usual side, a fenestella, plastered up except at the lower part, in which a double piscina, or lavatory, is visible. At the East end of the South aisle was, in this poor remote church, a second altar, and about its site are the remains of benches, which formerly belonged to the choir, probably of some gold or chantry altar; and what is remarkable, at the North-west corner adjoining the building is a small house inhabited by the clerk, which has a room projecting nearly across the aisle—at the upper end of which in the North wall is a rude mutule, or corbel, supported by a female head; and opposite to it, painted on the wall, a tribute of affection to the memory of Henry Hudson, late son of Mr. Farmer Hudson, the principal inhabitant of the four or five houses in this parish, and lessee of the tithes, whose kind invitation to his nearly-adjoining dwelling deserves a grateful recollection.—Nor was this mansion less worthy notice for the friendly cheer of the owner than on account of the disposition and furniture of the keeping-room, somewhat resembling the ancient hall of our hospitable ancestors.—A vast fireplace occupied nearly the whole of the upper end of this large apartment; and under a bay-window, not unlike the maple dresser in the Widow's Hall, as described by Chaucer, stood in the opposite corner a curiously-scoured table, of no mean size, surrounded with

benches, at which, after the custom of early days, the whole of the family, including servants, are accustomed to dine and sup at the same time. Nor did a second window, of the like kind with the nearly-moulded joists and girders of the ceiling and pointed arched doors, contribute less in completing the grateful appearance of this seat of honest plenty, simplicity, and peace, so unlike any thing experienced by the inhabitants of the metropolis or seaports.

O fortunatos nimium, sua si bona nôrint,  
Agricolas!

Geor. ii, 459.

In your LXIII<sup>d</sup> vol, p. 615. is an engraving of a ring, found near Croyland, and in the possession of a Mr. Jenkins of Spalding. As no explanation of its use has been given, I will offer, relating to a similar instrument, what now strikes my recollection.—When a youth, I had frequent occasion of seeing a man much advanced in years who had passed the early part of his life at sea; he had a ring of this kind in his possession; curiosity prompted me, upon accidentally seeing it, to enquire its use: it was, he said, a *dicker*, and to be placed successively on each of the fingers, and turned with the thumb; the cross or larger projection was for the Pater noster; and the other ten for Ave-Marias; and that, when in the service, he was accustomed with it to say his prayers among the sailors, without being noticed in the hurry and confusion of a ship of war.—Upon re-considering this information, it is very probable it contains a part of the rosary, and that the term "*dicker*" is nothing more than a corruption *decade*, that appendage being divided into a certain number; how many—has at this time escaped my recollection.

Some time since, several attempts appeared, in yours and another periodical publication, for explaining the monogram or cypher IHC, so frequently seen about our own monuments of antiquity and those of other countries, particularly in the Roman catacombs.—In the 11<sup>d</sup> tome of the works of Angelus Rocca, its signification is placed in a very advantageous light; and, since his authority is amply sufficient for determining this point, I shall beg leave to present a few remarks, extracted from this miscellaneous and learned Antiquary.

"Many suppose, from a copper coin of Constantine, the vision of the cross to have appeared to him with the X, the Greek



CH, on the right, and the C, on the left, by which the S was anciently denoted. This letter C, the Greek Σ or S, as appears from various coins and MSS. has the form nearly of the Latin C; and by the Greeks the name of our Lord was thus abbreviated, XC, XΣ, or ΣPE, whence arose the error among several of the Latins, in writing this word Xp̄. The like has also been by them committed in the word Jesus, in this manner abbreviated by the Greeks, IC, IS, or IHS, whence those, ignorant of the import of these characters, have written it with an aspirate, Jhesus, and abbreviated it, IHS, or Ihs, taking the middle letter Eta, changed into E by the Latins, for the H or aspiration of that people \*."

INDAGATOR ROFFENSIS.

\* \* For Pl. III. fig 3, 4, see p. 425.

Mr. URBAN, *Chelsea, April 22.*

THROUGH the kindness of my valued relation, Mr. Giberne, the following letter has fortunately been rescued from oblivion. He found it by accident, amongst various other papers that fell to him of Mr. (afterwards Dr.) MARK HILDESLEY, late bishop of Sodor and Man. At the time when the letter was written, it appears, that Mr. Hildesley was the rector of Holwell, in Bedfordshire a living presented to him by R. Radcliffe, Esq. who had a singular respect for his many amiable and engaging qualities, and always called him *Father Hildesley*.

The character, both of the excellent Prelate and of his most respectable correspondent, Dr. PHILIP DODDRIDGE, can never fail to be esteemed, so long as Piety and sound Learning retain their just value in our land.

The autograph of the letter is inclosed, for your satisfaction; and you are requested to return it to me at your leisure. I make it an offering to your Miscellany, as the best means of rendering it permanently useful; and allow me to add, that the task of communicating to the literary and pious world so acceptable a tribute gives no small pleasure to

Yours, &c. WM. BUTLER.

*Northampton, Oct. 12, 1749.*

Reverend and dear Sir,

HOW shall I sufficiently thank you for the candour, condescension, and friendship, you have been pleased to express to me, in that very obliging letter which the last post

brought me? Straitened, as I always am, for time, I could not persuade myself to delay acknowledging it by the first opportunity. Accept, I beseech you, the tribute of a grateful heart,—which finds itself sensibly cheered by such expressions of your regard,—from your poor fellow-servant, who does not esteem you the less his brother, nor feel the less of a fraternal love to you, on account of any diversity of forms, and what are called party-distinctions. But I rejoice to be assisted and supported by gentlemen of your character and station, in my cordial though feeble endeavours to spread the spirit of true, Catholic, vital Christianity; and to root out, as much as possible, that sour leaven of bigotry and faction, which is, under all denominations, too ready to insinuate itself, to the dishonour of our great Master, and the lamentable detriment of his family. But, blessed be God! I hope it begins to be expelled; and many excellent persons, in the Establishment as well as the Separation, have shewn so amiable a disposition to unite in bonds of mutual respect and friendship,—while diversity of forms continues,—that I look upon it as a happy proof of the prevalency of real Religion, in some considerable degree, and a blessed omen of its more abundant prosperity.

I think it a great honour to my writings to have been approved by so ingenious and worthy a person as Mr. Hildesley; an honour which I desire to lay down, with all humble gratitude, at the foot of Him from whom every capacity of service, and every instance of acceptance and success proceeds. When I consider—I speak it from my heart—how very much inferior I am in all kinds of knowledge and furniture to many of my contemporaries, among different bodies of men, I have often wondered at the kind reception my writings have received in one place and another; and have been astonished to observe the hand of Providence raising up friends and patrons to them where I could not at all have expected or imagined it. You, dear Sir, are one instance of this; there are others in the Established Church at home, and some abroad, in Holland and Germany, as well as our Plantations; and this to such a degree as to have produced, what no man ever less dreamt of,—elemosynary editions of some, and translations of others. And, if I know my own heart, it is not from the little vanity of having an insignificant name repeated sometimes, by I know not whom, but from better principles, that this has been and is the joy of my heart, and a great encouragement to go on with my endeavours, such as they are. And oh, that Divine Grace may take occasion to glorify itself in the weakness and unworthiness of the instrument! In this view, my generous friend,—for so I will presume to call you,—I earnestly entreat your prayers; and

\* F. Angelli Rocca, O. S. A. apost' fararii præfecti, ac Epif' Tagast' op' omni, T. ij. 253, Romæ 1719.



and will detain you no longer than while I answer that part of yours, in which you are so good as to enquire what I have written, and what I am now about.

The pieces, of any size, that I have published are, the three volumes of "The Family Expositor;" four sermons on Education; seven to young persons; ten on the Power and Grace of Christ, and Evidences of the Gospel; ten on Regeneration; "The Rise and Progress of Religion;" and the "Memoirs of Colonel Gardiner;" translations of all which are chiefly by means of one man,—who, till of late, never saw me,—either published in some foreign language, or ready for the press. To these have been added the following detached pieces, several of which are now out of print, and probably will continue so: "Free Thoughts on the State of the Dissenting Interest;" Three Letters to the Author of "Christianity not founded on Argument;" two sermons on Salvation by Grace; single sermons, or tracts, on the following subjects, viz. the Funeral of Colonel Gardiner, and of Mr. Norris (the last on Enoch's translation); the Deaths of Children; the Care of the Soul; against Persecution; the Character of a Gospel Minister, at Mr. Johnston's ordination; the Evil of neglecting souls, at Kettering; Charge at Mr. Tozer's ordination; ditto at Mr. Jennings's; Fast sermon at the beginning of the War; Thanksgiving, for the Retreat of the Rebel; Thanksgiving, for the Peace; Letter to Soldiers; Sermon on Compassion to the Sick; Account of Mr. Steffe's Life; Funeral Sermon for Mr. Shepherd; Christ's Iniquation; Speech at Mr. Newman's Grave; sermon on the Fire at Wellingborough; and Principles of Religion, in verse, for the use of children. And I will venture to mention to you two letters to the Protestants of the United Provinces, just at the crisis of their affairs, which were published in French, but never in English. Perhaps I never wrote any thing with so much effect as the former of them.

\* As to works now in hand, the chief, beyond comparison, is, the three last volumes of the Expositor; the first copy of which is prepared, and, should I die, would probably be printed, having been reviewed and corrected by me; though I intend to transcribe it, and hope to have finished the fair copy of the first volume, *i. e.* the fourth of the work, by Midsummer; a large collection of Scriptural Hymns; a volume of Sacramental Meditations; four dissertations on critical subjects, viz. Jewish Profelytes, Sin Offerings, Trespass Offerings, and the Cherem. Besides some little pieces; such as, a Letter on Family Prayer, which I am just sending to the press; two Sermons on Union among Christians, from Phil. ii. 1, 2; Sermons on working out our Salvation with Fear and Trembling; and some others, which may, perhaps, if I live to dispatch what I have

mentioned, make two octavos. And it is probable, that, after my death\*, there will be published my course of pneumatological, ethical, and theological lectures; and, perhaps, lectures on preaching, and the pastoral care.

Thus, Sir, you have the most particular plan that any man has, of my intended labours for the press; and I beseech you to pray, that, if the execution of these designs may be for the glory of God, and the good of the Church, it may please God to spare my life, and confirm my health, that I may be able to finish them; and that whatever has been done, or may be done, may be crowned with his blessing, on which all depends. To that, Sir, I most cordially recommend you, in your important sphere; heartily praying that God may animate, direct, and succeed you in all your attempts to promote Religion in the large, and, I persuade myself, very happy, society under your care. And I conclude with assuring you, that, should Providence ever bring you into these parts, your company would be esteemed a great favour by, Reverend and dear Sir, your affectionate though unworthy brother, and much obliged, humble servant,

P. DODDRIDGE.

I shall always be glad to hear of so kind a friend; but hope you will pardon me, if, amidst my various engagements, I prove, as I do to the best friends I have in the world, a very bad correspondent.

P. D.

Mr. URBAN,

May 5.

AT all periods the glory of conquest has sanctioned a warrior's misdeeds; and few are inclined to blame with severity the prince who hazards his own life equally with that of the meanest soldier. When we read in Scripture Jehoshaphat's profession, "My people are as thy people, my horses as thy horses:" though disgusted with him for wantonly complimenting away the lives of his subjects in a quarrel not his own; we give him credit for being actuated by generous motives, and appearing in the front of the battle. It must be observed, that his crying out for succour, and ignominiously running away, was not till after multitudes had assailed him, in consequence of his having indulged a foolish vanity by appearing in royal attire.

But the priest, who, instead of going forth with the army, from the nature of his profession sits secure at home, can

\* This happened at Lisbon, whither he went for the recovery of his health, on the 26th of October, 1751, at the age of 49 years and 4 months, about two years from the date of the above letter.

have



have no love of fame to plead, nor indeed any extenuation for his conduct, when he becomes the deliberate abettor of bloodshed. It is with peculiar indignation that, on taking a farther view of Ahab's council, previous to the battle at Ramoth-Gilead, we find Zedekiah "making horns of iron," and assuring that misguided king, "with these shalt thou push the Syrians till thou have consumed them." The Sacred Historian immediately adds, that "*all* the prophets" concurred with their sanguinary leader.

In these realms especially, where an avowed Alliance between Church and State gives much additional influence to the superior ranks of Ecclesiastics, it is singularly happy for mankind that the mild doctrines of Christianity operate with undiminished influence on the minds of its teachers, whose peculiar duty it is "to seek peace, and ensue it."

Oratorical flourishes by repetition lose much of their effect. Them we readily pass over. But, no sooner had the printed service for the two Fasts of April, 1793, and February, 1794, reached the hands of an absentee, than I carefully minuted down from its collect the following *strong* words: "the declared enemies to *all* Christian States." Some still insist upon it, that great adepts in theology are not expected to be accurate politicians. "Hints," by an author infinitely my superior in every sense of the word, experienced no very favourable reception from those who term themselves "legitimate successors to the Apostles." But, as it seems probable that a *third* Fast may tread yet more closely on the heels of its predecessors; if one of the Swinish Multitude might presume to suggest one slight hint to the right reverend compilers of the Form of Prayer, through the medium of their Lordships' Chaplains, I would ask, with much deference, "Have the French *avowed* any enmity against Sweden and Denmark?" Is not the port of Genoa blockaded for its attachment to them? Has not America shewn an inclination to favour their cause? Do not the Swiss Cantons, in reply to a threatening manifesto, give the Confederates to understand, that, if necessary, they will maintain by the sword the *neutrality* they have chosen?

Still prepossessed, however, with ideas that orthodox Churchmen cannot err, I have been anxiously searching for pre-

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cedents, and hope those I have stumbled upon will be admitted as carrying with them somewhat tantamount to classical authority. Heyne, the Göttingen Professor, vindicates Remulus's speech, in Virgil's *Æneid*, by remarking, "est non minus ex Heroum quam ex Barbarorum populorum vitâ, ut hostem conviciis provocent." The other I shall cite is Jean le Maire de Belges, a kind of historical fabulist, who flourished about the commencement of the sixteenth century. Writing just after the league of Cambray was formed, he thus expresses himself: "*Venetiens communs ennemies du monde.*" This occurs in the "*Legende des Venetiens*," p. 409, subjoined to his "*Illustrations des Gaules, & Singularités de Troye.*" As I quote from the edition of Lyons, 1549, in folio, which De Bure pronounces to be the best, and recommends to an honourable place on our shelves, I expect due attention. Such language as the French formerly used against their enemies, it will, no doubt, be considered as justifiable to use now against the French, conformably to the most approved systems of retaliation. Some troublesome hypercriticks will object, that retaliation does not occur in the Christian code, and that, even according to strict Hebrew notions of right and wrong, two hundred and fourscore years are so great a lapse of time as almost to obliterate the propriety of visiting the sins of the fathers on their children. Ableer Polemicks than I am must answer them.

After seeing France, Spain, the Empire of Germany, and the Pope, united to uproot the little republick of Venice, I of course trembled for its existence: till, on being informed that the Doge, even at this day, retains his annual custom of wedding the Adriatic sea, I turned the historic page a little farther onward in quest of more chearful scenes. There I learned with pleasure that the mighty confederates mouldered away one by one; that the storm, which at first howled so loudly, soon blew over; and Venice yet stands.

P. 320, a. l. 54, for "hostile hand" read "human hand." L. L.

Mr. URBAN, *Wells, Somerset, May 1.*  
THE generality of your readers will esteem it a just maxim, that praise be given to whom praise is due; and therefore be ready to allow Dr. Moseley credit



credit for his rational and successful treatment of that rapid and frequently fatal disease of the West Indies, well known by the appellation of "The Yellow Fever." But surely your correspondent Amicus (p. 293) is not serious in supposing making use of bleeding, evacuations, diluting, &c. previous to exhibiting the Peruvian bark, an "original discovery" of Dr. Moseley's; and that, prior to this gentleman's practice, medical men fell at once to work with bark, wine, cardiacs, &c. without its ever occurring to them previously to empty the viscera of their morbid, debilitating colluvies. If so, I can only say, in the indignant words of my old instructor Dr. Huxham (upon a different occasion), that such men ought to have "the guts of their brains purged, if they have any;" for, I appeal to medical practitioners (especially to those of the military) conversant in the treatment of the diseases of hot climates, whether, in the "endemic causus" (the disease in question), it has not been, time out of mind, the usual practice to make use of early bleeding, purging, copious dilution, laxative emollient injections, &c. previous to the exhibition of the bark, as steps indispensably necessary to effect any good purpose; without which, the burning heat of the whole frame, the unquenchable thirst, the foulness of the tongue, &c. and the putrid contents of the viscera, are irremovable, and no sort of benefit can arise from the bark, from any tonic, antiseptic, or cordial remedies. It is not possible that the stomach, under such circumstances, can retain the bark, &c. to good effect; or that any good consequences can ensue from such an "abuse" of this invaluable remedy, by an unseasonable recourse to it.

The quotation from "The Philadelphia Mail" serves to remind the reader of Pope's "Classicks of an age which had heard of none." Doctors Rush and Mease are spoken of as confirming "a new practice," in adopting measures which have been in use at least as long as I can remember, in the treatment of similar fevers in hot climates. I perfectly recollect, in the island of Minorca, to have been in the constant habit (in this kind of fever) of exhibiting the Sal Catharticus with a few grains of Antimon. tartarizat. so as to produce what might be called an artificial "cholera morbus," which had the happiest effects in cleansing the viscera of their morbid contents, the retention of which other-

wise weakened the patients. These salutary evacuations always preceded the use of the bark, without which it was of no avail. This practice Dr. Cleghorn had introduced at Mahon, at least fifty years ago (as the Spaniards told me when I landed there in 1769).

But it is not necessary to go either to the West Indies or the Mediterranean islands for examples. I am sometimes called upon to prescribe in fevers (very similar to the endemic causus of the West Indies) incidental to certain situations a few miles from this city (particularly after excessive droughts, &c.) in which it is indispensably requisite to make use of previous suitable evacuations; without which the bark is not only useless but prejudicial in these fevers, at the same time both endemic and epidemical.

To impute to Dr. Moseley discoveries he never made is a mistaken mode of raising his character, which does not stand in need

—*nec tali auxilio — nec defensoribus  
istis.*

J. CRANE.

Mr. URBAN, Manchester, May 9  
YOUR correspondent INGENUOUS p. 295, declares much surprize at not finding in Chambers's Dictionary the word *pluviometer*; and asks if the word *ombrometer* is not a mistake. The answer is very ready; No: it is an expressive compound of two Greek words *ὄμβρος*, rain; and *μέτρον*, a gauge; and is certainly preferable to *pluviometer*, which is a corrupt mixture of Latin and Greek. As to the other question, "is it (ombrometer) not an instrument of shade?" I can only say, that I have never yet heard of an instrument for gauging the shadow as well as the water of a shower.

H.

Mr. URBAN, Land Beche, May 20  
IT is needless for you to be reminded that the soldier, who saved the life of a Roman citizen, was honoured with a crown of oak. Without such an example before you, I am sure you will concur with me in thinking that the artist, who recovers the lost resemblance of a conspicuous character, is entitled to the sincere acknowledgements of the publick. With confidence, therefore I address my thanks to the ingenious Mr. Richardson, of Castle Street Leicester Square, for his *risacimento* of the wooden cut of *Elisour Rumming*, a female who has announced her own pretensions



pretensions to celebrity in the following couplet:

“When Skelton wore the laurel crown,  
“My ale put all the ale-wives down.”

For near thirty years, Mr. Urban, this curiosity had escaped the most active and vigilant among those gentlemen who search after the heads, enumerated by Granger in his *Biographical History of England*.

But this valuable restoration does not merely supply a deficient link in the chain of portraits. It serves, in my opinion, to throw light on an Homeric epithet which has exercised the sagacity of various commentators. Some of them have considered the *δίπαρ ἀμφικύπελλον* of Vulcan as a cup with two handles, while others have asserted that it means a cup internally divided. The appendages to *Elinour Rumming*, however, persuade me that the Grecian Poet designed to introduce neither a bi-ansated nor a bi-cellular pot, but a pot for each hand; and, consequently, that a brace of pots, instead of a single one, were the legitimate object of his description.

I must also observe and lament, that Mr. Richardson has not accompanied his portrait of *Elinour* by the slightest *historiette* of her life and manners. If

he has materials for such a work, he ought not to have suppressed them. If he has no authentic documents on this subject, the following hints are thrown out to be pursued and dilated by him when he publishes his long-expected Supplement to the volumes of Granger.

While I was bachelor of arts at Cambridge, in riding to my curacy, I often passed the door of a public-house on the right-hand side of the road, between the University and Hardwicke. This edifice is still known by the name of “*Two-pot House*,” or *οἱ δῆμος ἀμφικύπελλος*, as it would have been more classically designated by Joshua Barnes. In my time, the only visible objects on the weather-beaten sign to this solitary place of entertainment, were the vestiges of two pots. The annexed is an exact delineation of them, made in the year 1751 by a correct antiquary, who had employed many a fruitless conjecture to account for the extraordinary remoteness of one jorum from the other. The very permanence, indeed, of these pictured vehicles had been owing to their black outline, which maintained some degree of strength, while the more perishable tints, employed on the imagery that once occupied the space between them, were irrecoverably gone.





It may now, and not extravagantly, be supposed that the vacuum, above exhibited, had been filled by a representation of *Elinour Rumming* herself. Let the judicious reader compare the arrangement of the pots on the sign with that in Mr. Richardson's print, where our heroine holds one of them in each of her hands. Let me add, that, when the comparison I have recommended has been fairly made, my sentiments will have little to fear from criticism, though they are produced on a subject unavoidably obscure, because it lies out of the beaten track of archæological investigation.

After all, a time may not be far off, when some inquisitive Bursar shall find himself authorized to assert, that Henry VIII. paid a visit to Cambridge while King's-Hall (now Trinity College), which he himself had endowed, was building. When this circumstance is well authenticated, my bare surmise may assume the dignity of an unquestionable fact; for, the same intelligent Steward to his Society may also discover, among the note-books of his predecessors, or in a forgotten diary, relative to collegiate expences during his Majesty's stay, that *Elinour Rumming* attended at the University, in the post of Sutler to the Royal Guards;—that she was suddenly taken ill at her lodgings in Slaughter-house Lane, whence she was removed, by the advice of Doctor Butts, into purer air, on the road to Hardwicke;—that in this situation she recovered her health;—that her country landlord, out of gratitude for the valuable hints he had received from her touching the arts of frothing beer and liming sack, hung out her portrait for his sign; and that this resemblance of her was faithfully copied from a sketch by the celebrated Holbein.

But, Mr. Urban, as the completion of this discovery is reserved to grace the name of some future Antiquarian, I shall leave all farther illustration of my present subject to chance, which may do more for it, at a lucky moment than a host of conjectures, in half a century, could perform.

I cannot conclude, Sir, without subscribing, that, among the late Mr. Cole's manuscripts (now dormant in the British Museum), it is said there are some particular anecdotes relative to the private characters of both *Gammer Gurton* and *Elinour Rumming*. I am, Sir, with great respect, yours, &c.

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. URBAN,

May 14.

PERMIT me, through the channel of your Magazine, to convey to the editor, or editors, (for they are entirely unknown to me,) of the "*History and Antiquities of Cumberland*," some hints respecting the family of *Reay*, of Gill, in the parish of Bromfield, in that county, which have as yet, probably, escaped their researches; as they have done likewise the researches of all their predecessors, that I have seen, who have treated on the history and antiquities of that county, so fruitful in historical and antiquarian disquisitions; none of whom has made the least mention of this family: though, if the constant and invariable tradition of some of the branches of this family, which in things of this nature are generally in part true, though possibly greatly exaggerated through the motives of vanity and family-pride, and some other more substantial documents, may be relied upon, they can boast of much higher antiquity than most of the families in the county can do; though many of these are, undoubtedly, very ancient, opulent, and reputable, whilst the stock of this has gradually dwindled away almost to insignificance; at the same time, the branches from it have spread abroad into a thousand different quarters. The tradition is, that the head or chief of this family had a grant of the lands of Gill, which were then very extensive, to him and his heirs forever, from one of the Scotch Kings, William the Lion, according to their account, in the twelfth century, as a reward for his fidelity to his prince, and extraordinary swiftness of foot in pursuing the buck, he being generally in their hunting-matches *in at the death*, as the phrase is, outstripping in fleetness most of the horsemen and dogs. The conditions of this grant were, that he should pay a pepper-corn or some other trifle annually, as an acknowledgement to his superior; and that the name of William, after their patron, should, if possible, be preserved in the family. They were fortunate in fulfilling the intentions of their generous donor; for William continued the name of the proprietor for many generations, the present possessor, whose name is John, being the first deviation from this rule, which, however, did not take place till after mature deliberation, his father, whose name as usual was William, having previously consulted an eminent lawyer.



lawyer, Gilpin, I believe, upon the occasion, whether he was safe to do so or not. Upon the assurance of that lawyer, that the grant was valid, being fully established by the best precedents in law, occupancy and length of time, the name was changed. The estate of Gill, the paternal seat, was formerly extensive, but at present is not worth above 100l. a year.

There have been men of this name and family eminent for their learning and benevolence. I shall mention, from the before-said authority, a few of them: the two first, I believe, as yet totally unknown as far as regards the circumstance of the place of their or their ancestors birth; and the latter are of modern date.

William Reay, bishop of Glasgow, who built, *at his own expence*, the noble bridge over the Clyde at Glasgow, still remaining, in the beginning of the sixteenth century, was of Cumberland parentage, and of this family; as was also the grandfather or great grandfather, I cannot say which, for the tradition of the family is not exact in this article, of the celebrated Naturalist John Ray, whose real name was John Reay, in two syllables, like *ea* in *real*; his forefathers, upon their removing into the South, before they finally settled in Essex, having, as many of the branches of this family did, and as is customary still at this very day, spelled the name Ray, sometimes *Wray* or *Wrey*, thinking most probably that *Reay* was only the local pronunciation, a provincial vulgarism. The Naturalist at first spelled his name *Wray*, as is universally known, but dropped the *W* afterwards, retaining the way of spelling which his forefathers, upon their settling in the South, where the word was pronounced as one syllable, had assumed. It was in Cumberland, his paternal county, in his rambles over Aldson moor, and other equally wild and romantic places, where he laid in that vast stock of Natural History which reflects so much honour upon his name. And here also he collected from the simple and unlettered inhabitants those pithy proverbs or sentences, which at that time appeared to his friends in the South to be almost a new language, and to proceed from a new race of people.

H. Reay, esq. the worthy mayor of Newcastle upon Tyne in the last century, and Joseph Reay, esq. of that place, the late secretary of the funds of

the sons of the Clergy, remarkable for his benevolence and kindness, were branches, and not distant, of this family.

It is very likely, Mr. Urban, that there may be many errors and mistakes attending the above legendary or traditional account; indeed, I think I see some myself, especially with regard to the dates; for, I had it from uneducated people of the family, whose vanity may have induced them to magnify. But it seems to be the duty of a local historian, whose business it certainly is to bring forth to public view every person belonging to the county, though ever so remote, and especially where the primeval stock is still in existence, that can reflect any honour upon his work, to make farther enquiries; and I recommend it to the editors of the present History of Cumberland to attempt it.

Your known impartiality, Mr. Urban, will, I hope, indulge me a little longer, while I endeavour to vindicate one of this county and family against the *sneer* which your Reviewer, Mr. Urban, has attempted to cast at his *sermons*; and which the Cumberland Biographer had, very justly in my opinion, classed (see your vol. LXIII. p. 1198) with Benson, Fothergill, and Seed. This oblique censure of your Reviewer must have arisen entirely from his not having read them. William Reay, M.A. the author of them, was much esteemed at Oxford, both for his orthodox principles (and you, Mr. Urban, will think no worse of him for *this*), and his abilities in defending them,—and most of the sermons had been preached before the University. Time has not detracted from their value, as it has done with thousands of others, but has added its sanction to their worth. Your Reviewer may be surprized to hear (for, it is in sermon-writing a very extraordinary circumstance, and of its kind perfectly unique) that I myself have seen, not a year ago, *ipsis oculis*, Reay's sermons in one volume thin 8vo, 1756, in a York catalogue, which, for number of books and for value, exceeds many of yours in the capital, advertised for 10s.; and in the London catalogues they are usually set down at 12s, never less than 10s. Considering how speedily the general run of sermons slide down the stream of oblivion, I would observe, that this very uncommon circumstance bespeaks certainly something



something in their favour. Try, Mr. Urban, any of our most popular discourses of that date by this ordeal, and I verily believe that they will not escape so pure. To tell the truth, most of them may now be had for *half* the original cost. I must, therefore, give it as my opinion, in opposition to your Reviewer, that *Reay's* sermons are very worthy to stand on the same shelf with Fothergill's or Seed's; or with any of the works of Dr. Benson, who, though a very laborious, plodding, learned, and worthy man, you know, Mr. Urban, was esteemed very dextrous at *gutting* (if I may use such a word) other people's writings. I have nothing more to add, but that I hope the editors will pay all due attention to the remarks you, Mr. Urban, have so kindly communicated to them in your useful Miscellany, and that they will profit by them.

CUMBRIENSIS.

*An Appeal to the Publick, particularly to the Officers of the Army and Navy, serving in the West Indies, and other hot Climates.*

THE violent fevers and epidemical distempers which prevail in the West-Indies, and which have proved so fatal, during the last year, to many of our valuable officers, have been the occasion of serious alarm to the friends of those who are destined to that country. To remove apprehension so well grounded, and to obviate erroneous opinions, by a candid statement of facts, is the object of this Address.

It has been repeatedly acknowledged, by the medical men who have practised most in that climate, that the best, if not the only, remedy for the disorders to which Europeans are peculiarly subject, was James's Powder; and, from a representation of some of those gentlemen to the late Mr. Adair, surgeon-general to the army, of the great utility of this medicine, he was induced to send over annually a quantity for the benefit of the troops. Since the death of Mr. Adair, the supply of this medicine has been discontinued; but, in consequence of the late mortality in the West Indies, a fresh quantity has been transmitted thither by order of Government. The importance too of Dr. James's Powder is fully evinced by the continual demand for it, through the merchants here, from the planters and other inhabitants of those islands; and, for more

positive proofs of its efficacy, reference may be had to Dr. James's "*Dissertation on Fevers*;" in which accounts are published from surgeons of our ships, both in the East and West Indies, where the crews had been seized with violent malignant fevers, and cured, after other means had failed, by taking this medicine. Many other instances of its success in epidemical fevers, in different countries, are also recorded, from the testimonies of persons of character and consequence. In the *Influenza*, likewise, which raged in London in 1782, very few persons died who took the genuine powder; and, that it may not be liable to any imputation, from a supposed failure of its usual efficacy, it is proper to be mentioned, that the late contagious disorders in the West Indies happened at a time when there was no supply of it, either with the army or the fleet.

These considerations, it is hoped, will afford a becoming confidence to those who are provided with this medicine, and whose duty may lead them into unhealthy climates, and prove also a consolation to their friends. But it is necessary to caution mankind against the counterfeits and imitations of a medicine which has proved so conducive to their welfare; the safety and efficacy of which may be ascribed, in some degree, to the particular delicacy and accuracy of its preparation. A great variety of spurious powders have been disseminated by druggists and other vendors: but the substitute now most in use, and that too from authority, is the *pulvis antinionialis* of the London Pharmacopœia, which some practitioners have been hardy enough to assert to be the same as the real James's Powder. To declarations so confident, a ready reply presents itself from the known inequality of chemical preparations; and of those of antimony in particular, it is admitted by the faculty that different operators produce medicines of different degrees of power, even from the same recipe. The tartar emetic, often used as a substitute for James's Powder, is an instance in point. If then variations occur where the same ingredients are prescribed, and the same process is directed; what can be expected where no formula, no instruction, is given; and where all the knowledge of the composition is derived from conjecture and assumption, founded only on the uncertainty



ainty of chemical investigation? And this is all the information that can be obtained with respect to James's Powder.

The old axiom, *nullum simile est idem*, might be a sufficient general answer to every vain pretender; but the world will derive greater satisfaction when they are informed that the *pulvis antimonialis* is not Dr. James's Powder; that it is a medicine coarse in its composition, and rough in its effects; that it cannot be administered with safety in similar doses; and that it is not endued with the same benign efficacy: moreover, that the secret of James's Powder is beyond the reach of any analysis; and that the ablest chemists, after all their efforts for near fifty years, are at this period neither acquainted with the ingredients nor the process.

These may be considered, perhaps, as bare assertions; but they are founded on truth, and only require examination to be confirmed. No hasty or interested anxiety has been betrayed by those who are concerned in the sale of James's Powder, as they well knew that, by enquiry and comparison, its superiority would be more firmly established; and had no doubt but that the liberal practitioners of physick would discover and correct the errors into which they might be led by a confidence too precipitant and implicit. The event has justified the expectation.

In the year 1788, the College of Physicians published an improved Pharmacopœia; in which was introduced the new febrifuge under the name of *pulvis antimonialis*; and, in the translation of this work by one of their members, this powder was represented to be the same as Dr. James's both in composition and effect, and ordered to be given "in similar doses, viz. from six to sixteen grains." Experiments were soon after instituted by another physician, for the purpose of investigating and comparing the two medicines. They were published in the Philosophical Transactions for 1791; and the writers of the medical department in the Monthly Review (January 1792), in their observations upon this paper, declare, "that the identity of the two powders was accomplished, to the satisfaction of every one capable of comprehending the proof." Yet these gentlemen, in the Review for November last, p. 333, make the following acknowledgement: "The new *pulvis antimonialis* we have found much too rough a medicine to allow of putting

its gradation of doses so high as from grains 5 to 16." But these are admitted to be the doses of James's powder, and that is not alleged to be too rough; surely then the identity can be no longer maintained. The Medical Reviewers do not prescribe what they have found to be the proper doses of the antimonial powder; but these we shall obtain from an higher authority.

The College of Physicians, convened in the month of July, 1789, in consequence of an application from the Commissioners of the Sick and Hurt Office, respecting the propriety of substituting their powder for Dr. James's, reply as follows: "They are of opinion, that the *pulvis antimonialis*, if judiciously applied, will be an useful medicine, on-board his Majesty's ships of war, in those cases in which Dr. James's powder has been usually given—but they are not informed that such comparative trials of the two powders have as yet been made as would justify the College in giving a decisive opinion, that they do exactly agree in their effects on the human body, and that either of them may be used as an adequate substitute for the other." Since this declaration, so candid and so creditable to the medical character, an interval of near five years has elapsed; but we have no other communication of the opinion formed from their subsequent practice than what is to be derived from the work which is published under their sanction. In the first edition of the translated Pharmacopœia, 1788, the *pulvis antimonialis*, as above-mentioned, was stated, in positive terms, "to be similar in its effects to James's powder;" but, in the sixth edition, lately printed, the passage stands thus corrected,— "Nor is it thought by some inferior in its effects." From this alteration it may be inferred, that the first assertion was not confirmed by experience, nor generally allowed to be true. Moreover, to the last edition is added a new table of doses; in which those of the *pulvis antimonialis*, instead of the former quantities, viz. "from 6 to 16 grains," are now fixed from 3 to 6 grains—the latter the extreme dose even to adults. Every one, however, who is acquainted with the use and virtues of James's powder, knows, that the common doses are from 5 to 10 grains; and that 15 or 20 are often administered, without producing any violent effect, or any other operation than what is required.

From



From such variations in the opinions and practice of medical men, respecting the preparation which they have adopted, and from such an evident difference in the doses administered, this obvious inference must be deduced, "that Dr. James's and the antimonial powder are different medicines."

As a farther confirmation of what has been advanced, it is proper to add, that several gentlemen, of the first professional eminence, have, upon various occasions, in the most liberal manner, acknowledged the superiority of the genuine James's Powder, and the insufficiency of its substitute.

From these candid confessions, from the facts above referred to, and from the evidence here adduced, the publick will surely be convinced, that Dr. James's Powder remains unrivalled; and they will be cautious of suffering a valuable remedy, matured and perfected by the skill of its eminent inventor, to be supplanted by any imitation or substitute, without the clearest proofs of identity, or of equal efficacy; for, when health and life are at stake, to relinquish that assurance of good, which has been derived from the experience of years, for the uncertainty of a speculation, must, at all times, be deemed a measure of hazard and imprudence.

FRANCIS NEWBERRY.

No. 45, St. Paul's, March 31.

Mr. URBAN, May 2.

IN your last title-page, DOVEDALE I should certainly have been placed in DERBYSHIRE, not DORSETSHIRE.

P. 306, col. 1, l. 44, read *imperitum*.

Compare the cruelties practised by the modern French *Cannibals* with those recited p. 307; and then let any one doubt the latter.

P. 313. The whole epitaph on Lord Knyvett is quaint and pedantic, but not so unintelligible as at first sight it appears. The first paragraph may be thus pointed and translated:

"Si cui nos qui fuerimus scire sit cura, ne sit nescius cura decuratum est postera."

"If any person is concerned to know who we are, care has been taken that posthumous care should prevent his remaining ignorant."

*Decuro* is a new-coined word, instead of *curo*, which would have occasioned some confusion with *cura*. After all, this sense is proposed subject to the correction of actual view of the monument.

*A servis* is perhaps a new mode of expressing one of the gentlemen of the

privy-chamber; and *summatur* a new substitute for *summorum*.

P. 319. Prior Chillenden is not *multiplated* in the drawing, but *ill-drawn*.

P. 323, col. 1, l. 9 from bottom, read Right.

P. 331, l. 13, read John Zemisches; and, on the last line, query, What part of Italy was not subject to the Romans?

The Glastonbury seal may be read

S[igillum] Sans de Eemartur.

and represents a pair of compasses.

P. 344, col. 1, l. 6, for *improve* read *deplore*.

P. 354, col. 2, l. antepenult. read *Colony*.  
D. H.

Mr. URBAN, N—, May 7.

YOUR well-known humanity, in all cases of distress, has encouraged me to lay before you my unhappy circumstances; and, should you think them worthy of publication, you will add one more friend to your justly numerous admirers.

I am a country gentleman, residing in the North of England, with a clear estate of twelve hundred pounds a-year, and was many years married before I was blessed with a son, the subject of this letter, who has now reached his seventeenth year, and was every thing that my fondest wishes could point out till he became acquainted with an F. A. S.; since which period he contracted a taste for Antiquity, commenced Virtuoso, and rambled over the whole county in search of old coin and heathen altars, which are erected in every room of my house, and which, a friend of mine justly remarked, looked more like a temple of Jupiters and Junos than a gentleman's house.

A friend of my son's lately paid him a visit, who, I think, has more Antiquity madness about him than my son himself. They were constantly poring over antiques; all other employments were neglected for them; and all their ambition was to become an F. A. S. They make themselves ridiculous in the company of their friends; the one is always swearing by the head of *Helvius Perinax*, of which he has a coin; the other by the beard of *Septimius Severus*; and, what is worse, they have affronted half the young ladies in the country by telling them they will never marry unless they can get wives as handsome as *Annia Faustina*, *Barbia Orbiana*, or some other *Dulcinea* of Antiquity.

Sometimes I perceive them in deep study.



study over a piece of copper as plain as a common halfpenny; and, after long consideration, surveying it through a dozen glasses, they generally agree it is *eximia raritatis*. This, I always supposed, meant of no value; yet they preserve it with the greatest care.

I am under the greatest apprehensions that my son will be poisoned, as, unfortunately, his friend brought along with him a book which pretends to teach the value of a piece of money by its taste; and their experiments on old copper are become so frequent, that, from being fresh-coloured lads, they are turned quite yellow. As they read your Magazine every month, the insertion of this, with such advice as any of your correspondents may hereafter be pleased to give them, will be thankfully received by  
Yours, &c. R. F.

Mr. URBAN, May 10.  
IN the British Museum I lately met with the curious deed of which I send a copy; the party is John Lord Beauchamp of Hacche; see Dugdale's Baronetage, vol. I. p. 253, where you will find, in 14 Edward III, he had licence to transport 12 sacks of his own wool. We have here an instance of an antient baron, who had summons to 25 parliaments, trading, and styling himself *mercator*; which is much to the honour of the commerce of this mercantile state.  
Yours, &c. J. C. B.

“Noverint, &c. Quod ego Joh'es de Bellocampo de Somersed, Miles, D'n's de Hacche, *Mercator de Com: Somersed*: teneor D'no Matheo de Gourneye Mil: in duabus millib's libris sterlingor: pro *Lanis* ab eod: Math: emptis. Solvend: eid: Math: in festo S'c'i Mich: Archiang: post dat: p'sent: p'x: futur: Dat Bristoll per man's Ric: Spencer, Maioris ville p'dicte, & Will: Sukkescho, CPici xxi die Aug: 35 Edw: III.”

Hail MSS. N<sup>o</sup>. 2044, Fol. 144. a.

\*\*\* See the seal, Pl. III. fig. 3.—In the same Plate, fig. 4, is a seal appendant to a charter of Johanna de Stanvil to Robert son of Robert Saava, of lands in Sutton, Suffolk, undated, but supposed to be temp. Edw. I.

Mr. URBAN, May 12.  
I MOST chearfully comply with the request of a young Meteorologist, in p. 304. Having need of instruction myself, what I am able to communicate on this subject is very much at his and the public service.

The vessels made use of to ascertain the quantity of rain which falls, and the  
GENT. MAG. May, 1794.

water which ascends by evaporation, are two separate vessels. The rain-gauge is a tin vessel, well painted, with the inside divided into inches and tenths. The vessel is plunged into the earth, the surface of the gauge being level with the surface of the earth. The cover of the vessel is in the shape of a funnel, with an aperture just sufficient to admit the rain which falls, and to prevent, as much as may be, any loss by evaporation. The other vessel stands in an open space, upon a pedestal about a yard above the surface of the earth, and which is covered by a board, which extends considerably over the circumference of the vessel, and rises above it about six inches. This cover, or roof, which is supported upon four slender pillars, is intended to prevent the admission of rain, at the same time that a free circulation of air, &c. may be admitted upon the surface of the water and sides of the vessel. These two gauges are examined the last day of every month, the quantity of rain noted, and the loss of water measured, from the top of the evaporation-vessel to the surface of the remaining water, and also noted. After emptying the one, and re-filling the other, both vessels are replaced in their respective stations.

The hygrometer-line is a piece of whip-cord, which, when first fixed last December, measured 14 feet. The cord is fastened at one end, thrown over a pulley, and stretched at the other by a leaden plummet, weight about two ounces, and fixed upon the board which supports one of the ends of the bookshelves in my study, near the door, and to which is added a scale; the place which the index pointed to, 14 feet, marked, and then divided, above and below, into inches and tenths; the variation of its length noted at the same time when the barometer and thermometer are examined.

As the writer of this had never an opportunity of examining any of these instruments but what are here described, he would be obliged for any information whether the different gauges might be improved. The hygrometer is after Mr. Dalton's directions, in his Meteorological Observations, a very excellent work, and abounding with many curious remarks. An horizontal position, where more length of cord might be obtained, would probably add something;



something; also, an exposure to the open air, but under cover, would contribute greatly to its variation. I observe always a difference betwixt the length of the cord at night and in the morning. I hope these explanations will prove intelligible from

Yours, &c.

J. HOLT.

Mr. URBAN,

April 30.

THE ingenious Biographer of Dr. Johnson [vol. I. p. 48, 4to edit.] observes, that it is not particularly known how he employed himself upon his first coming to London. He mentions, on the authority of Mrs. Lucy Porter, that "Mr. Walmisley gave the sage an introduction to Lintot the bookseller, by whom he was occasionally employed." But Mr. Boswell himself imagines this to be a mistake; for, he has discovered no trace of the fact, and he thinks he recollects having heard from Johnson himself, that Mr. Cave was the first publisher by whom his pen was engaged in London.

You, Mr. Urban, have probably better means of information than your present correspondent, whether Lintot had any share in the conduct of a periodical paper, which was published in the year 1737, under the title of "Common Sense." It was then your custom (for, *aliusque & idem nesceris*, and I hope you, like your works, will be immortal), together with your original communications, to give to the publick a selection from the most striking performances of the day. Among these the lucubrations of "Common Sense" held a distinguished rank, and were always honoured with your very particular notice. They were generally of a political and highly anti-ministerial tendency. But the maxims of the Moralist, and even the theories of the Divine, were not absolutely excluded. It is on this publication which I venture to fix, as exhibiting the *first* original writing of Dr. Johnson. I do this merely from the internal evidence afforded by two letters, which were published in the "Common Sense" of 1737, and copied from that paper into your Magazine of September in the same year, vol. VII. pp. 549 and 553.

It was, I understand, the wish of a late Historian, that a selection might be made, out of your valuable Repository, of works not merely of a local and temporary nature, but of such as would convey instruction and improve-

ment on topicks of general use. As this very laudable design cannot immediately be effected, you will, perhaps, not think the request unreasonable, that the two letters abovementioned may be re-published in your next Magazine; perhaps your readers and correspondents will have the goodness to examine them with care and attention, and favour you with their sentiments as to the probability of their being the work of Johnson. For my own part, when I met with the "INCATENATION of Fleas," the half-fledged, qualifying "the EFFEMINATES, if I may use the expression, whatever she says," and the authoritative style of, "I shall not suffer them to confound politicks, perplex metaphysicks, and darken mysteries," I could not help exclaiming—*aut Erasmus, aut diabolus!*

But I do not wish to anticipate on the decision of the publick; and shall only observe farther, that, if these letters are assigned to Johnson, they *take the lead*, in point of time, of *all* his acknowledged publications.

E. E. A.

\*\*\* The conjecture of our Correspondent is so ingenious, that we shall not scruple to submit a paragraph or two from the papers in question to the consideration of our readers. To re-print the whole would perhaps be deemed superfluous, even if we had room to spare.

"Fatuus, the most consummate coxcomb of this or any other age or country, has parts enough to have excelled in almost any one thing he would have applied himself to. But he must excel in all. He must be at once a wit, a lover, a scholar, and a statesman; yet, conscious of the impracticability of the undertaking, he parcels out his accomplishments, and compounds to have the several branches of his merit admired in separate districts. Hence, he talks politicks to his women, wit to ministers of state, displays his learning to beaux, and brags of his success in gallantry to his country neighbours. His caution is a proof of his guilt, and shews that he does not deceive himself, but only hopes to impose upon others."

"It is very certain that no one man is fit for every thing; but it is almost as certain too, that there is scarcely any one man who is not fit for something; which something Nature plainly points out to him, by giving him a tendency and propensity to it. Every man finds in himself, either from nature or education (for they are hard to distinguish), a peculiar bent and disposition to some particular character; and his struggling against it is the fruitless and endless labour of Sisyphus. Let him follow and cultivate that vocation, he will succeed in it, and be considerable



erable in one way at least; whereas, if he departs from it, he will at best be inconsiderable, probably ridiculous. A man may easily sink many virtues by the weight of one folly, but will hardly be able to protect many follies by the force of one virtue. The players, who get their parts by heart, and are to SIMULATE but for three hours, have a regard, in chusing those parts, to the natural bent of their genius. Penkethman never acted Cato; nor Booth, Scrub: their invincible unsuitness for those characters would inevitably have broken out in the short time of their representation. How then shall a man hope to act with success all his life long a borrowed and ill-suited character? In my mind, Pinkey got more credit by acting Scrub well than he would have got by acting Cato ill; and I would much rather be an excellent shoemaker than a ridiculous and INEPT minister of state."

"Canidia, withered by age, and shattered by infirmities, totters under the load of her misplaced ornaments; and her drets varies according to the freshest advices from Paris, instead of conforming itself (as it ought) to the directions of her undertaker. Her mind, as weak as her body, is absurdly adorned: she talks politicks and metaphysicks; mangles the terms of each, and, if there be sense in either, most infallibly puzzles it; adding intricacy to politicks, and darkness to mysteries; equally ridiculous in this world and the next."

"Flavia, though she could support any character, assumes none; never misled by fancy or vanity, but guided singly by reason, whatever she says or does is the manifest result of a happy nature and a good understanding; though she knows whatever women ought, and, it may be, more than they are required to know, she conceals the superiority she has with as much care as others take to display the superiority they have not; she conforms herself to the turn of the company she is in, but in a way of rather avoiding to be distanced than desiring to take the lead: are they merry, she is chearful; are they grave, she is serious; are they absurd, she is silent: though she thinks and speaks as a man would do, still it is as a woman should do; she effeminates (if I may use the expression) whatever she says, and gives all the graces of her own sex to the strength of ours; she is well-bred without the troublesome ceremonies and frivolous forms of those who only affect to be so. As her good-breeding proceeds jointly from good-nature and good sense, the former inclines her to oblige, and the latter shews her the easiest and the best way of doing it."

Mr. URBAN,

May 6.

I MUCH admire the candour and liberality with which you admit observations and corrections *en passant*, con-

cerning those fugitive pieces of your correspondents, which, from the nature of your publication, must now and then stand in need of emendation. That there should be an occasional *erratum* is much less wonderful than that these *errata* are not multiplied an hundred-fold. When they *do* occur, you are ever disposed to listen to the sage maxim, which I once heard quoted by Dr. Johnson:

"By calm experience mend each error past,  
And make each *month*\* a critick on the last."

In pursuance of this good custom, allow me to propose the following emendations and remarks.

P. 213, col. 1, l. 7, we should read *profeſſione* instead of *perfeſſione*, as is observed by your correspondent in last month. For *un jour assigné* (ib. l. 13) read *au jour assigné*.

P. 215, col. 1, l. 57. Admitting these *faſts*—*vice* feasts.

Col. 2 l. 31, for *converts* r. *couverts*.

Pp. 222, 291. I have read several elaborate treatises on the subject of *Ophir* and *Tarſhiſh*, and am free to confess, that I was never struck with the arguments by which the various essayists enforce the necessity that so considerable a space of time was employed in the actual voyage of the Tyrian ships, and their return. On the contrary, I have not a doubt that by far the greater part of the three years was spent in a state of demurrage at *Ophir*, while the merchants were employed in collecting the several rarities and gems which were to form their cargo. Admitting this simple statement, away go all the ingenious hypotheses of W. W, T\*. P\*, and others their fellows, from century to century; and Mr. Marsden's observation, that, in the island of Sumatra, a mountain is called by the name of *Ophir*, may carry more weight with it than that ingenious and valuable author himself imagines it may deserve.

Allow me to try my hand at the Delft inscription. My lines, which I believe accurate, will at least scan and prove—a praise, I wot, out of the reach of your three last specimens, pp. 43, 219, 319. The lines are these:

"Hæc domus odit, amat, punit, custodit,  
honorat,

Nequitiam, pacem, crimina, jura, probos."

And thus, I believe, they are very accurately exhibited on the aqua-tinta

\* Johnson's quotation had the word *day*.  
engraving



engraving in Mr. Ireland's elegant picturesque tour; but I have not that work at present near me.

The word *ombrometer*, concerning which your correspondent, under the signature of Ingenuus, p. 293, enquires, is not of French but of Greek derivation, and is therefore properly applied to the instrument invented for the purpose of measuring rain; nor can it have any reference to *shade*.

I am much pleased with AAHΘEIA's happy parody in p. 310; and join with him in acknowledgements to honest Master Shallow, and the author of Eremita. I wish your correspondent last alluded to would favour the publick, through the medium of your excellent Miscellany, with a Latin version of Goldsmith's EREMITA, introduced in his beautiful and popular novel.

Can any of your etymological friends favour me with an explanation of the word *ball*, as applied to dancing? H.

Mr. URBAN, Cambridge, May 2.

IT is with reluctance that I advance my sentiments respecting Dr. Priestley's reasons for leaving this country; which I must, without hesitation, affirm to be as erroneous as they are numerous. If I am to believe the representation of them which he has stated in the Preface to his last Sermon for Feb. 28, 1794, I must allow that, after the treatment he experienced at Birmingham, he was in every possible and imminent danger during his residence at Hackney. And this is what I can *never* allow, since I am too well convinced of the liberal conduct and disposition of the respectable inhabitants of that parish, ever to suffer him, in the least degree, to be insulted, or his property, with unconcern, to be invaded. So far from being in "great danger," of which he gives several instances\*, he was to my own knowledge in the most perfect security. Dr. Priestley, as he observes, fixed himself at Clapton, in a house of which, though not without some difficulty, he took a long lease, where it was his intention to resume his philosophical labours, and repair by persevering industry the damages he had sustained at Birmingham. Here, happily and securely situated as he was, he might have remained in the peaceable pursuit

of "Divinity" and "Experimental Philosophy," without having his mind employed in "faculties more than human," had not that instinct of natural affection, which does, or at least ought to, excite every good parent, called him from his native country, to follow his youthful offspring, heated with "effervescent matter," to a clime of *freedom* and *universal happiness*. If these were his reasons, his *only* reasons, he highly merits the unbounded applause he has received from the too numerous followers of his obnoxious principles. But these were not his only reasons; since he himself says, it is with reluctance he leaves, though personal security demands it, his country. And, though urged by such a motive, though there in reality exists no such danger, he yet hopes "to find a grave in the land that gave him birth." Yours, &c. A.V.

#### OTHER REASONS ASSIGNED FOR A CERTAIN REVEREND PHILOSOPHER'S LEAVING THIS COUNTRY.

Mr. URBAN,

May 5.

"Victus abit longèque remotis exulat oris."

VIRGIL,

"Go, baffled coward, go!"

IT is a well-known fact, that the ostensible motives held out to the world are very often different from the real ones in transactions of great importance either to an individual or a nation at large; and doubtless many curious conjectures will be offered, many ingenious attempts made, to assign the true reasons for a late instance of self-transportation. And I sit down, Sir, to address you upon this occasion, that my countrymen in general may not bear the entire blame of having driven a man of such renowned abilities as a Philosopher from its protection.

Upon investigating the subject, I believe we shall find that the learned Doctor, in assigning his reasons for leaving the kingdom, has concealed the true cause.

That the public mind was much irritated against Dr. Priestley was evident from the riots at Birmingham; excesses which nothing can justify, and which were certainly shameful in a civilized Christian country. But violent agitations, such as those, are the sudden effervescence of a moment, which soon die away as Reason reassumes her seat. The public mind will seldom bear for any length of time such sudden impulses,

\* See the Doctor's Preface to his Fast Sermon, 4th, 5th, and many succeeding pages.



pulses. As a politician, I should say, Mr. Urban, that the violent concussions and effervescence produced by the French revolutions, upon the first emotions of the mind, are now greatly subsided: and, whatever their opinions may be, men begin to look at the object with steadiness; regulated rather more by reason, they are less liable to those barbarous acts, which are fit only for the annals of savages.

Dr. P. immediately after the Birmingham riots, when his mind was greatly agitated and distressed at the sudden and unexpected destruction of his house, his books, and his valuable philosophical apparatus, &c. &c. might very well be supposed to have had real cause for alarm respecting the safety of his person. And at that particular period he might, with rational resentment, have thought of leaving a kingdom where he had experienced so much popular outrage. But, as his resolution withstood the first fury of the flood, and as the force of the torrent, notwithstanding the breaking out of the war, is again exhausting itself; it is rather extraordinary, and what we should hardly have expected, that he should now all at once turn coward, and fly to America. He must surely be greatly at a loss for solid reasons, when he thinks it worth while to advance such trifling circumstances as the gossiping of his servant-maid with the neighbours, or the foolish declaration of an individual before one of his congregation. But, that the Doctor was able to brave these dreadful denunciations, and the terrors of his maid, appears from his venturing to take a long lease of his house, expending a considerable sum of money upon it, and accepting the contributions of his friends towards the purchase of another apparatus, laboratory, &c. The Doctor, as a prudent and sensible man, would certainly not have expended his own money (which he complains that he can but ill spare), or that of his friends, had he not fully determined again to remain in the kingdom.

Then what, give me leave to ask, Mr. Urban, can have so lately happened to make him alter his resolution? It must certainly be something very particular: yet he assigns no cause whatever; for, the trifling ones which have been already mentioned took place long before the present time. Therefore, as there appears to be something which the Doctor is at pains to conceal, it may

be worth while to enquire what it is; and I strongly suspect, Mr. Urban, that we shall find a good deal of the fault, if it is one, to lie at your own door.

Dr. Priestley, Sir, for many years, had been acquiring a very high degree of fame from his chemical and philosophical experiments. According to his own account, it was this great reputation which gave him so much consequence in the eyes of the French philosophers, and which sanctioned his other pursuits. The studies in which he has been engaged, it must be allowed, are of the greatest consequence in science. On the 16th of November last he published a small pamphlet in a very boasting and exulting style, informing the world, that he had made a most important discovery, that water is formed of dephlogisticated and phlogisticated airs; the same airs, and the same proportions,\* which your correspondent Dr. Harrington observes, that the Hon. Mr. Cavendish, from his mistaken experiments, considers as constituting the nitrous acid. The absurdity of these opinions hath been pointed out by Dr. Harrington in your Magazine for January and February last; in which it is most clearly and satisfactorily shewn in what manner Dr. Priestley was mistaken; proving, at the same time, the real formation of the different airs; displaying the very great futility and the errors of our modern chemistry; and, at the same time, bringing the very heavy charge of plagiarism upon Dr. Priestley.

As Dr. P. in this last pamphlet, announced his intentions of publishing again very soon, having materials for another by him, expressing apprehensions lest any person should interfere with him in these experiments, I expected every day to hear of the Doctor's vindicating himself and his opinions, answering the charges of Dr. Harrington, or acknowledging his philosophical mistakes. Instead of which, to my very great surprize, I am informed that he is *stealing off* to America; thus leaving his antagonist master of the field, and only saying, that the world *may* hear of him again in his chemical pursuits. This is certainly, Mr. Urban, very different from what he gave us reason to expect when he announced to the world, in his ostentatious pamphlet, that we might expect to hear regularly from him. But I think, Mr. Urban, you will agree with me, that he has totally fled from his



his aërial chemistry; and, what is the most awkward and extraordinary thing of all, without one word of defence from the charges of philosophical plagiarism.

It was not till Dr. Priestley received the New-year's gift of your January Magazine, Mr. Urban, that he was in earnest about America. And, I am informed, that he was so much afraid that he should receive another from the same valuable work, that he got on-board the ship the very evening before the Magazine for the month of March made its appearance, although the ship was not likely to sail immediately.

I am afraid many more of our modern chemists have been equally deficient in candour. Dr. Harrington declares, that he has more of them to charge with extraordinary conduct towards him. Indeed, I am sorry to say it of my countrymen, that many of them have endeavoured, in the most illiberal and cowardly manner, to suppress and prevent the investigation of his philosophical doctrines. But truth must triumph at last, and will come with double vengeance upon the heads of its enemies.

Dr. Harrington repeatedly declares, that he only desires to see a candid, open, and fair investigation of his philosophy; but that his enemies all skulk from it. Why this cowardly and ignominious flight? He certainly ought not to give Dr. Harrington cause to exult in this way. Candour used to be a distinguishing characteristick with the Learned in this kingdom. Besides, Sir, science and the publick have a right to have those doctrines investigated. The formation of the atmosphere, and a true knowledge of the manner in which it dispenses the first principles of animal and vegetable life, are the most important discoveries with which the philosophical part of mankind can be blessed.

And our other aërial philosophers, who used to make so great a figure, although they have not fled to America, have certainly fled from the contest. I am afraid that many of them have presumed too much, and skulked too much behind a pompous apparatus; and am sorry to think that Dr. Harrington has so much reason to charge them with a cowardly and illiberal flight. Why let him triumph in this way? Although he may have been most fortunate in discovering the operations of Nature in the formation of the atmosphere, and the

communication of the vital principle to animal and vegetable life, yet there are many who have great merit from their experiments: and let him not have it in his power to say, that their merit has been cancelled by their behaviour to him and his discoveries. I have much respect for many of his antagonists, yet I must own their behaviour towards him cannot be vindicated. One spirited writer hath boldly stepped forward in his defence; and you, Mr. Urban, have favoured us with a part of his works. That such examples may be followed by other friends to science and truth, is the sincere wish of

Yours, &c.

CAMBRIENSIS.

P. 311, b. l. 13, r. *used* to exercise.

Ib. l. 16, for *and* of the animal system *run* out of the animal system.

Mr. URBAN, *Hartshorn, April 8.*

MY venerable predecessor, Mr. Erdeswicke, has taken some pains, in his generally slight Survey of Staffordshire, to prove that Burton bridge (a noble fabrick of *thirty-six arches* over the river Trent) was erected in the time of Bernard, abbot of Burton, in the reign of Henry II, about 1175. In proof of which he has cited the following extracts from old deeds, *viz.* that "one *William de la Warde*, in the time of the above abbot, *dedit terram Pontis de Burton reddendo 6 denarios annuatim sibi et heredibus suis in perpetuum*," &c.

Also. "*Rob. de Bersing Coate* (now called *Brislingcote*) gave one acre of land *in prato de Burscote juxta Trent pro fabrica pontis de Burton*." In the same opinion was the learned Dr. Plot, in his chapter upon Arts, towards the latter end of his Natural History of this county, p. 372. Yet, to call in question the authority of such Antiquaries, I cannot help thinking, with an old and well-known correspondent, vol. XXI. p. 406, the contrary is evident from Mr. Erdeswicke's own citations.

Whence the above extracts were taken it is now difficult, if not impossible to learn, as the writer unfortunately never thought proper to refer to his authorities. Nor do I find them amongst that large collection of curious charters &c. belonging to the Earl of Uxbridge though the copies of two other deeds upon the same subject are now before me, in an excellent Register, from the same noble archives, in which most of the evidences belonging to Burton abbey are beautifully preserved. In the



It appears that the above Abbot Bernard granted to *John de Beriscote*, and his heirs, amongst other lands of *Beriscote*, &c. *pratum suum de subponte Burton*. Also, that *William de la Warde* released to the said abbot and convent *calumpniam suam quam habuit in crofto, videlicet pontis solutam & quietam a se & heredibus suis ab omni calumpnia in perpetuum*.

From these alone I think it is very evident that this bridge was then in being; and, no doubt, the former grants were for the repairs, and not for the erection, of it. But, if it should be argued that *Erdeswick* was right, in supposing *pro fabrica pontis* signified the actual erection of the bridge at that time, I can produce other instances where the same word is used, exactly in the same sense, to fabricks undoubtedly existing at the time they were written. Two are from charters, in the old Register before quoted, in the time of *Geoffrey*, abbot of *Burton* (about 1130, 30 *Henry I.* forty-five years before the date of *Erdeswick's* citation), wherein it is agreed, amongst other services, that the tenant, "*quando necessitas exiget, debet prestare quadrigas suas & hominum suorum sicut ceteri homines de Abbacia ad afferendam de loco materiem in fabricam monasterii*." The third is in a cause between *Roger de Ridware*, plaintiff, and the prior and monks of *Dudley*, defendants, respecting the advowson of *Seile church*, co. *Leicester*; which concludes, that the said covenant be faithfully observed, &c. "*sub pena centum solidorum fabricæ ecclesiæ Lychfeldiæ sine causæ cognitione solvendum a qua parte commissa fuerit*." The date of this is 1275 (3d *Edw. I.*), exactly a century after that of *Erdeswick's*, and 73 years after the re-building of *Lichfield cathedral* by *Bishop Clinton*. Hence I think it plainly appears, that these expressions arose only from the tautological and quaint Latinity of the writers of those times.

Having proved so far the antiquity of this bridge, I shall now produce other evidence to shew that it was probably built some time before the Conquest, and coæval at least with the foundation of the abbey. For, I have now before me the original charter of *King Ethel-*

*red*, dated 1004, wherein he grants the liberties, &c. to the monastery of *Byrtun*, which his servant *Wulfrie* built and founded; in which it is strictly forbidden that any one should destroy, or in the least injure or diminish it, "*tribus tantummodo exceptis expeditione scilicet arcis pontisve constructione*."

The like exception I also find in the middle of another curious charter, dated 1008, in which the same king gives the town of *Rolvestone*, or *Rolleston*, to the first abbot *Wulfget*, in exchange for two other distant villages; but in this the word *pontis* stands before *arcis*.

Likewise in another, dated 1012, wherein the said *King Ethelred* sells to the above abbot a parcel of land, called *Withmere*, for 70l., which is wrongly printed 60l. in the *Monasticon*. This is a small hamlet, now called *Witemoor*, in the parish of *Burton*, situated in the meadows about half a mile below the bridge; and continued the principal grange for supplying the abbey with poultry, eggs, butter, and other provisions; till the dissolution of which I have several remarkable grants, and other curious particulars.

The last and most antient piece of evidence upon the subject is an original charter, dated 956, from *King Eadwig*, or *Edwy*, to his servant of the same name, of the village of *Brantefun*, or *Branslon*, as it is now called, in the said parish of *Burton*; which land, with the appurtenances, he was to have free, "*excepto istis tribus expeditione pontis arcisve instructione*."

Now, if the word *pontis* in all these cases relates to *Burton bridge* (which I apprehend it does, there being no other bridge in this vicinity so probable, except that which is called *Monks-bridge*, near *Egginton*, the great pass between this county and that of *Derby*, over the *Dove*; and this was built by *John Stafford de Streton*, prior of *Burton*, so late as 1255, as appears by an inquisition for the repairing of the said bridge, taken the year following, viz 40th *Henry III.*, as printed in *Gale's Annals of Burton*, p. 364), let me also ask, what particular tower or castle the word *arcis* alludes to? Doubtless, that of *Burton*. For, that there was such a fabrick in or about this place, both the learned *Camden* and his editors all agree; and that it belonged to *Henry de Ferrers*, who had his principal seat at *Tutbury* from the Conquest.

And here again I must call in ques-  
tion

\* From a curious old Chartulary in the possession of the *Rev. William Gresley*; to whom I am also obliged for very liberal access to his excellent collection of other original charters.



tion the authority of my predecessor, Mr. Erdeswick, who, under his account of Tutbury, says (from the words of Domesday); that Henry Ferrers, coming in with the Conqueror, 20th of his reign, held in *Burton* half a hyde of land, *in qua sedet castellum ejus*. "So that by this record it would seem, that *Tutbury* was then reputed to be a member of *Burton*. For, I cannot perceive any other likely place near *Burton* where the ruins of any such castle appear; and, besides, *Tutbury* being within three (almost *five* measured) miles of *Burton*, is not once named in the record. So that surely by this half hyde, which is said to be in *Burton*, the town, priory, and castle, of *Tutbury*, are meant."

However plausible this reasoning may appear at first sight, I now am fully of opinion, that the whole is erroneous; first, because I find the assertion false respecting the entire omission of *Tutbury* in Domesday record; for, in no less than four excellent copies now in my possession, it is thus written: "Henricus de Ferieres habet Castellum de *Toteberie*. In Burgo circa Castellum sunt 42 homines de mercato suo tantummodo viventes, et reddunt cum foro 4 libras et 10 solidos." And, besides the words above quoted, respecting *Burton*, the record thus continues: "in quâ tempore Regis Edwardi erant 12 carucatæ, ibi sunt modo 4 carucatæ in dominio, valet per annum 24 solidos."

These passages being quite familiar in comparison of some parts of Domesday, I thought it better to give the original, with the abbreviations expanded, than a translation. And I trust many of your readers will agree with me, that they must relate to two distinct places and castles. It is unaccountable, if Mr. Erdeswick really consulted the above record, how he could copy the one without seeing the other, as they immediately followed each other. It is true, he observes rightly, that there are no traces of any such castle in or near the town of *Burton*; but it does not therefore absolutely follow there was none. Indeed, I think the contrary clearly appears in the above antient evidence. But where we are now to search for it is not quite so obvious, unless it be on the summit of that bold and beautiful hill on the other side the river, just opposite the small remains of the abbey, or manor-house, as it is at present denominated. This fine eminence, now crowned with various young

foliage, is vulgarly called *Scopley*, or *Scalkley*, but, in old writings, very properly *Scaleclif*, from its resemblance to that idea. And, in an old covenant, made about 1240, between Laurence abbot of *Burton* and John the son of Ralph de Stapenhill, it is thus recorded: "Scilicet quod prefatus Johannes dedit in escambium prefatis Abbati & Conventui unam culturam quæ dicitur *la Levicroft*, quæ scilicet jacet inter *la Port Weye* sub *Scaleclif* & inter *Trente*, cum omnibus pertinentiis."

This hill I have often considered, both from its excellent commanding situation, and peculiar appearance, as the probable site of a lesser fort, or place of defence, to the religious and the town beneath; and it therefore might be dependent upon the great castle at *Tutbury*. Be this as it may, my ideas respecting a secondary fort have received additional strength from that expression in the last-discovered deed, viz. *la Port Weye*; which might either mean the way leading to the gate or entrance of that citadel, or be a mis-transcript for *la Fort Weye*.

Lastly, is an indenture, 15 Henry VI, from Sir Thomas Gresley, knight, and John Gresley, knight, his son and heir, to Ralph Henley, abbot of *Burton*, respecting an aqueduct at Stapenhill, in which I find the following passage: "Ita quod ortus sive exitus aquæ quæ provenit ex fonte predictorum Abbatis & Conventus in Walle-crofte subtus *le Bury* in Stapenhull." The etymon of *Bury* is from the Saxon *Burg*, generally signifying a corporate town, or large village, but more antiently a castle, in which sense it is still in use to a very conspicuous and similar eminence, near Stone (in the Northern part of Staffordshire), viz. *Berry-Bank*, which was the fortified seat of Wifer king of Mercia. And, as *Scaleclif* is situated in *Stapenhill*, I conclude that must be the *Bury*, or Castle Hill, mentioned in the above deed. But I shall take an early opportunity of investigating it more attentively; and, in the mean time, shall be happy to receive any information upon the above conjectures from correspondents more learned than

Yours, &c. S. SHAW, jun.

P. S. May 14. In my great zeal to prove the antiquity of *Burton Bridge*, I believe some of the citations from the most antient charters are not quite applicable. For, in the first volume of Blackstone's Commentaries, p. 255, I find



ind that "pontis reparatio, arcis constructio, et expeditio contra hostem," was the *trinoda necessitas*, or threefold necessary tax, to which all lands were liable in the Saxon times. And, in the king's grants and conveyances of lands, the above exceptions were always strictly observed in the immunities from other services, &c. This tax was so often exacted, that, as Sir Edward Coke, from M. Paris, assures us, there were no less than 1115 castles subsisting in England in the reign of Henry II.

At the time I ventured to hazard the above conjectures I strongly suspected they were only general expressions, but was induced to think them particular, because the monks, in their transcripts of those charters in the abbey-register, had marked the exceptions by a line drawn underneath, as if they supposed them to have some reference to Burton Bridge, the first erection of which I still conceive to be coæval with the Conquest, if not the foundation of the abbey, 1004. For, if the Saxon fort was then existing, where I supposed it was, upon Scalecliff, there must have been, no doubt, a proper pass over the Trent, between it and the great castle at Tutbury.

If it is not intruding too much upon your patience, permit me here to introduce another query respecting Burton Bridge, in common with many others, viz. for what purpose was the chapel, which formerly stood on the West end of it, as represented in your Magazine, vol. XXI. p. 296? A similar one I likewise remember to have seen in an old drawing of Swarkestone Bridge, over the same river. And, upon Wakefield Bridge, in Yorkshire, is still remaining (or was when I passed it in October 1787) an elegant Gothic chapel, erected by Edward IV. in memory of his father, Richard Duke of York, and others of his friends, killed near that place in the battle of 1449. May we not then reasonably suppose the one at Burton was built on a similar occasion, there being several considerable engagements on record in this vicinity? Or was it for the pious purpose of celebrating mass, to collect charities for the repairs of the said bridge, which was undoubtedly supported by alms and voluntary contributions till after the Dissolution, as appears by several curious instruments in my possession? S. S.

GENT. MAG. May, 1794.

Mr. URBAN, May 3.  
POPULAR superstitions are always worth recording; they illustrate tradition, and exemplify manners. I do not remember to have ever seen mention of a notion which prevails in Berkshire, and, for aught I know, in other parts of England,—that a ring, made from a piece of silver collected at the communion, is a cure for convulsions and fits of every kind. A woman in my parish, which is in Berkshire, applied to me for a shilling on Easter Sunday, in the hope of deriving benefit from the effect of a ring to be made from it by a blacksmith in or near the town. As I was convinced she was not influenced by any mercenary motive, but had really confidence in the remedy, I took care not to deprive her of such benefit, at least, as she might derive from her imagination. I have not yet heard of the success of the donation; but have since understood that the superstition prevails very generally in the neighbourhood; and shall be obliged to any of your correspondents who can inform me of its operation in any other parts of England. The notion should seem to originate from Popish ideas of the Eucharist. B. b.

Mr. URBAN, May 6.  
FROM Mr. Johnson's Address to the Inhabitants of the Colony (unprinted College, p. 355) at Botany Bay, we learn, that, at the date, Oct. 30, 1792, almost five years from the first settlement, exclusive of those who died or were born on the voyages from England, the Baptisms were 226  
Marriages 220  
Burials 854

It has, from the first, gradually increased in number every year (notwithstanding the great mortality sometimes known), by the multitudes sent out. It already begins to spread, and will probably spread more and more every year, both by new settlements formed in different places under the crown, and by a number of individuals continually becoming settlers. B. B.

Observations concerning the Poisonous Tree called by the Malays Poison Upas, and said, by N. P. Foersch, to grow in the Island of Java.

THE following account is taken from a memoir of Lambert Noll, M.D. 1784.



fellow of the Batavian experimental society at Rotterdam, which he procured from John Mathew a Rhyn, who had been 23 years, from 1763 to 1786, resident in the island, 13 as commander in chief at Mataram, in the sultan's palace, and 3 as envoy to the court of the emperor of Souracatt, and had every opportunity of informing himself on the spot; and he sent an account of it in a letter, by Palm a Rhyn, addressed to the governor of the Dutch East India Company at Batavia. Fœrsch was third surgeon under the principal one, F. A. Bennicken, at Samarang, 1775 and 1776. After he arrived at the place of principal surgeon, he travelled into Java, but went to no considerable house, and afterwards privately withdrew among the English. Though he had letters from P. A. a Parra, governor of the island, which would have introduced him into every part of it, he made no use of them; so that his account of this tree is much to be suspected. Palm wrote a letter to the Emperor, enquiring into the truth of the facts related by Fœrsch, that, in 1776, he had seen 13 of his concubines put to death in three minutes, by lances dipt in this poison. The Emperor returned for answer, that he never heard of Fœrsch or the tree. If it should be said that the Emperor, for reasons of profit or policy, concealed the truth, let it be considered that the names of the spots where the tree in question is said to grow at the distance of 14 miles from the Emperor's residence, and 18 or 20 from that of the Sultan of Java, nor the distances, are correctly stated: nor is it possible that the Emperor should derive such a revenue from the poison, when it is well known the India Company have their share of the revenues of all the princes in the island. Sentence is no sooner passed on the subjects of these princes than it is executed, and the criminals submit to it with the greatest fortitude; and, when an executioner cannot be found, whoever is commanded by the prince to supply his place must obey. Though, on the authority of a certain priest, he relates that scarcely one in ten sent to fetch the poison survives, yet, when he himself was there, many returned in a short time. He talks of the keeper of the prison, and his curiosity; whereas the people at large keep the prison. Nor is there more truth in his story, on the same authority, of the first discovery of this tree, that, according to

a later copy of the Coran, in the possession of this priest, Mahomet ordained this tree as a punishment for the wickedness of the inhabitants of this country, 700 years before, who were guilty of the most detestable crimes. The upper parts of the country are inhabited by no other Malays but those who retire from the Company's service, and put themselves under the protection of the prince, which they never quit. As to the proof of the inhospitableness of the country, from the disturbance in the district of Massay in 1775, when, out of 1600 inhabitants, who retreated thither, only 200 were left; so long ago as 1756 this tract submitted to the Company and the Emperor, and the whole island was in a state of peace, so that no troubles arose in 1775, or at any other period, except in report. The punishment of criminals and the 13 concubines is of the same complexion. The Company's resident, who is with the Emperor, knows nothing of it. Such executions are performed in private, and the executioner himself is sworn to perpetual secrecy. The instrument, which Fœrsch compares to a picker used to clear a horse's foot, is the *Kritz*, a dagger formed like a serpent, very sharp, of a particular kind of soft iron, called *Pahor*, brought from Chitone, Johore, Palimbang, and the rest of the upper part of Java; or of old ship iron, mixed with it; the handle always of heavy ebony, handsomely carved. The spot where the wound is to be inflicted is marked with a ball of cotton, or, by the Emperor himself, with chalk. The wound is then given on the left breast, three fingers below the pap. If this is done less dextrously than it should be, either by chance or design, the criminal has been known to struggle with death several hours, or even survive the stroke; so far from there being any application of this poison mixed with citron-juice, as is variously reported, to produce instant death. The Malays are punished with death at Samarang, like other foreigners, according to the Christian fashion, by two sentences, one of the legislative council, the other of the senate of the country. Before the first come the Malays; before the other, the Javanese inhabitants, who are punished in various ways for various crimes, and make great use of the daggers abovementioned. How then can Fœrsch say that he saw seven Malays stabbed with daggers? To magnify the power of the poisonous na-



ure of this *Pokoan Upas* tree the more, he tells us that its vapour extends 10 or 12 English miles to the neighbouring mountains; from the trees and shrubs of which the wind conveys it to the other parts of the island, which are infected by it. But, on the contrary, the island is not unhealthy; nor has any effect of this tree ever been heard of. The returns of the muster-rolls will shew how few of the troops die yearly, and how long Europeans live there. He adds, that, besides this unhealthiness, arising from this tree and the poisoning of the daggers, the Malays, in time of war, poison the wells; and in the last war they destroyed many Europeans. This is contradicted by the annual returns of deaths of Europeans, which will be found to be few, and scarcely one of them preternatural, notwithstanding the great and unreserved commerce between the two people. He mistakes in saying that men, to a certain number, appear abroad armed with poisoned swords. The Javaneze in general carry daggers, which, if I mistake not, are made of *Warangan*, which last word I confess I do not understand\*; but these differ only in length and shape, and are never poisoned. The story of poisoning the wells in the last war is not to be found in Governor Harting's account of that war. The author accounts for the ignorance we have hitherto laboured under respecting this extraordinary and dreadful tree, that the whole island is so unhealthy, that the rich who travel to it stay but a little time there, not to acquire knowledge in natural history, but wealth. Now it is certain, that no part of India is so much resorted to by the Europeans as Java, and all its parts, even the most interior and remote, both for the purposes of trade, information, and amusement, invited by the pleasantness and healthfulness of the island. But, admitting that only merchants resorted thither, is it to be supposed they are all so stupid as never to have asked or heard of this wonderful tree from the people of rank or learning in the island? For, it is false to charge with ignorance the Javaneze, who are a curious and inquisitive people. Thus a drawing and description of a mountain which lately rose out of the earth in this island was sent to M. Alting. New circumstances are frequently brought to

light, which, if they do not contribute much to the improvement of natural knowledge, at least shew the sincerity and ingenuous disposition of the relaters. Lastly, to give greater credit to his tale, he would have us to believe, that a tree of the same kind grows in the island of Macassar, but far less hurtful than the *Pokoan Upas*. It cannot be denied that much has been said of this poisonous tree, but on too weak grounds to pass for truth. What has been said is sufficient to shew the inaccuracy of Foersch, and how little credit is due to him; and to convince our countrymen, that the island of Java produces no such tree, which, if it really grew there, would be the most remarkable of all trees. W. M.

Mr. URBAN,

May 5.

P. Q. p. 319, is informed, that Professor Sneedorff's Letters were written and reviewed in German. I know nothing of the probability of their translation into English. I believe many other excellent things remain in the German language. Can any of your correspondents recollect whether a small volume, intitled, "Fausten, or the Age of Philosophy" has appeared in English since 1780? I have another charming work in German, viz. the Travels of a very intelligent Prussian through several parts of England in 1782; which has gone through four editions that I know of at Berlin. This gentleman chote to be a pedestrian; and, as the book is not generally known, I shall be happy in giving some account of it in a future Magazine, with some observations upon some of the translations of German poetry, in reply to Eusebia, in the Magazine for March last.

W. H. R.

Mr. URBAN,

May 22.

I SHOULD be much obliged if any of your learned correspondents in Natural History will inform me, through the channel of your Magazine, what those *animalcules* are engendered from, which, at this season of the year particularly, appear on flowers and shrubs, and indeed on almost every kind of tree, in detached particles of white froth, the inside of which contains one, some two and three, or those little animals; their colour varied, some of a bright straw, and others of a beautiful pea-green; their form much like a lizard, and have dark eyes, and six legs. I am apprehensive, when they arrive at a ma-

zine

\* The author probably said that Arsenic (*Barangan*) was used in poisoning these *brizzes*.



ure state, that they are very destructive to vegetation.

J. O.

Mr. URBAN,

May 7.

A Genealogist will be obliged to any of your correspondents who can give him information on the following particulars. The author of "The History of Sudley Castle" says, in a note,

"Sir Baldwin Brugge had issue, by Isabel Grandison, Sir John Brugge, second son, of Staunton (whose heiress married into the family of Baskerville, of Erdesley); Simon, third son, of the Lea; and Thomas de Brugge, first son, who married Alice daughter and coheiress of Sir Thomas Berkeley and Elizabeth sister of Sir John Chandos."

The author of "The Topographer" says, in a note, vol. I. p. 28,

"Thomas Bruges, of Dymock, was grandson of Sir John Brugge, who was younger brother of Sir Thomas B. who married the heiress of Berkeley by the heiress of Chandos."

Did Baskerville, who married the heiress of Sir John Brugge, take the name of Brugge? If not, how could Thomas Bruges, of Dymock, be the grandson of Sir John B. who left only a daughter and heiress?

The Topographer says, William, third son of Sir Giles Bridges and youngest brother of John first Lord Chandos, died S. P. Can any of your correspondents tell when he died, and where he was buried?

Yours, &c.

N. P.

## PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1794.

### H. OF LORDS.

February 11.

AN appeal from the decision of the Court of Session in Scotland was argued, in which Alexander Milne, of Chapelton, Esq. was appellant; and George Skene of Skene, Esq. respondent. The appellant and 57 others were, at a meeting of the freeholders of the county of Aberdeen, on the 5th of October, expunged from the roll of freeholders of the said county, as nominal and fictitious voters. The matter was afterwards carried before the Court of Session; which, by six different interlocutors, confirmed the resolution of the meeting. The House ordered the interlocutors of the Court of Session to be reversed.

Several similar appeals depended on this decision.

In the Commons, the same day, the *Speaker* acquainted the House, that he had received the answer of the Marquis Cornwallis to his letter with the resolutions of the House; which was read.

The House resolved into a Committee on the French property-bills; the different clauses were agreed to, with some amendments proposed by the Attorney General; the House received the report, and ordered the bill, with the amendments, to be printed.

Mr. *Wigley* said, he was not aware of any opposition to what he should propose with regard to the proceeding on the trial of Mr. Hastings: he did not mean to enter into the merits of the case, but merely to recall what had been the sentiments of the House last session.—He therefore moved, "That a message

should be sent to the Lords, to inform their Lordships, that the Commons were anxious to bring the trial of Warren Hastings, Esq. to a speedy conclusion, and ready to proceed thereon, from day to day, and from hour to hour, as their Lordships should think proper."

Mr. *Fox* had no objection to the general purport of the motion; but the particular part of it which related to the hours appeared to be promising a little too much. He was not sure the Managers could every day speak for as many hours as their Lordships should be pleased to allot them.

Mr. *Jekyll* said, the length of the trial was attended with one advantage—the arrival of Lord Cornwallis, who, being doubly dear to all his countrymen who admired great talents and private virtues, would be able, from his long residence in India, to adduce facts as a witness; or, in his senatorial capacity, he could instruct his fellow Peers as to the affairs of India, and in what estimation Mr. Hastings was held there.

Mr. *Taylor* spoke to order. He had no objection to any encomiums on Lord Cornwallis; but this did not appear to him, to belong to the motion before the House. After a few words from the *Speaker*, Mr. *Jekyll* discontinued. The question was then carried, *nem. con.*

### H. OF LORDS.

February 12.

The appeal, *Christie v. the Attorney General*, was dismissed, without being heard—the papers not being laid on the table in due time.



In the Commons, the same day, the House, in a Committee of Supply, voted, For rendering the House of Peers more commodious, and for warming and ventilating it, For the clergy and laity French Refugees, For works in the Fleet Prison, For ditto at Somerset Place, On account of land-tax paid for salaries of Commissioners for auditing public accounts, For debts contracted by Mr. Wily, Agent and Consul General at Tripoli, For trouble of persons inquiring into losses sustained in evacuating the Musquito Shore, in 1786. For surveys at Cape Breton, For moneys issued to the Bishop of Quebec, for stationary for Upper Canada, and for expences of administration of justice in Newfoundland, To Commissioners, for inquiring into laws, &c. of the island of Jersey, For losses sustained by Mr. Starbruck, by his removal from Nova Scotia, For American Civil Officers, For his Majesty's service abroad, between Jan. 5, 1793, and Jan. 5, 1794, For money issued pursuant to addresses, To Commissioners of woods and forests, For American sufferers, pursuant to act 28 Geo. III. To ditto, pursuant to act 30 Geo. III. For expence of prosecuting Mr. Hastings, For sending provisions, &c. to, and expences of, convicts at New South Wales, For expences of convicts on the Thames, For convicts in Langstone and Portsmouth Harbours,	£.465 11 10½	27,692 4 6½	3,376 8 0	9,255 6 9	1,814 15 4	2,111 1 0	1,034 15 0	669 9 11	1,504 10 6	537 12 6	248 18 0	19,500 0 0	14,585 10 6	46,619 13 7	2,043 0 0	211,295 6 8½	56,796 7 6	10,749 3 8	19,820 8 10	11,393 4 8	13,576 17 8½
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For the extraordinary expences of the mint, For the African forts and settlements, To pay Exchequer Bills, To be reported to morrow.	£8,844 12 4	13,600 0 0	1,500,000 0 0
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H. OF LORDS.

February 13.

Their Lordships proceeded farther on the trial of Warren Hastings, Esq. and then adjourned.

In the Commons, the same day, the Speaker informed the House, that, pursuant to a regulation adopted last session, he should take the chair on the days of Mr. Hastings's trial as soon after the Lords had adjourned from Westminster-Hall as 40 members should be present; and that, on those days, he should proceed with private business till five o'clock.

H. OF LORDS.

February 14

The Earl of *Mora* requested the indulgence of the House for a few minutes, while he noticed some observations that had been thrown out by an Hon. Gentleman, (Major Maitland,) in another House, on the expedition he had the honour to command. His Lordship explained, at some length, the general outlines of the expedition, the views of his Majesty's Ministers, and the communications which had taken place with the Royalists on the subject. He had been sent for, he said, by his Majesty's Ministers, on the 17th of October, and informed by them of the succours with which it was intended the Royalists should be furnished. He did not hesitate to undertake the expedition proposed, nor that responsibility which he considered as attached to it. The appointment of some French officers in his army had been stated to be illegal; but the motives which governed his conduct on this occasion were these. He understood, from very good authority, that the Royalists, though in possession of great numbers of cannon, had no men capable of managing them; it therefore became an object with him to take as many artillery-men with him as possible, to supply this deficiency; unfortunately, however, it happened, that the exertions made by the Government here in other expeditions had so exhausted the country, that the number of artillery-men which were sent to him amounted to scarcely one-seventh of the number he had requested. Under these circumstances he suggested to Ministers



nisters the propriety of employing some French artillery-officers, then on the Continent, in his army; those gentlemen were sent for, and, as it could not be expected that they could defray their own expences, they were put upon an allowance. His Lordship said, he used the word *allowance*, because they were not put upon any regular establishment. He had also appointed two French officers to be his Aids de Camp, and one to be Quarter-Master-General, to act in the Royal Army when the junction should take place. He understood that the names of the French officers had been called for in another place; he hoped, that if such a motion should be made in his absence, their Lordships would not consent to it, as it might expose the friends and relations of those gentlemen who happen now to be in France, to the vengeance of the Convention.—Lord Morra concluded with stating, that, if in any one of these particulars he had acted wrong, he, and he alone, was responsible for it.

Lord Lauderdale said, that, if the Ministers had given as candid an explanation as the noble Lord had just done, when the subject was brought forward in the other House of Parliament, the motion would have been dropt; but he contended it was the right and duty of every Member of Parliament to bring forward any subject which he conceived to be unconstitutional.

Lord Grenville complimented the noble Lord who spoke first upon his candid and manly conduct; and added, that, if there was any blame, the Ministers were equally responsible with the noble Lord.

In the Commons, the same day, The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, that the Rev. Dr. Bathurst be desired to preach before that House, in St. Margaret's Church, on the 28th of February, being the day appointed for the General Fast. Ordered.

#### H. OF LORDS.

February 17.

The Marquis of Lansdowne begged leave to trouble their Lordships with some observations previous to his proposed motion for concluding a peace with the French nation. He had long regarded the war, and all its circumstances, prospects, and effects, in the most open and impartial manner; and he did not hesitate to pronounce it un-

just, impolitic, and fatal. Whatever was the necessity urged at the onset, nothing but danger occurred in the pursuit. He was aware, that, if any objections were made to his motion, it would be urged in support of the necessity on our part of joining the league; that the French were possessed at that time of the Low Countries, and threatened the immediate invasion of Holland; and that, by our interference Holland, had been rescued, and the French subdued in return. This, however, was not decisive. He reminded their Lordships that it was merely the casual and precarious chance of war; that by a battle the Netherlands was lost, by a battle was restored, and by a battle might be again conquered. Notwithstanding the extreme science and condition, and acknowledged skill in military tactics of that respectable foreign officer and engineer General Mack, he would be bold to declare, that he disapproved of any reference to one individual for the advantages of war; nor would he depend on any single person, however boasted his capacity, however acknowledged his abilities, for the probability of success in an action so complex and uncertain. The system which had been adopted from the commencement of hostilities was extraordinary, dangerous, and unexampled. To open an inroad to the heart of France was not only wild and impolitic, but directly contrary to plain reason, to common sense, and to the opinions of almost every general or author, ancient or modern. What was the first object of the allies? To march their armies through Champagne. This expedient was ineffectual. What was the next object? To enter France by Lisle. This was also ineffectual. Then they attempted Dunkirk. This was equally ineffectual. And thus might they persist, to their own ruin and disgrace, and still the project be vain. Did not the Duke of Marlborough foretell the futility of attempting to pass the Frontiers? Consult every officer and author, from Marshal Schomberg to General Lloyd, who was, he believed, the last who had written on that subject, and they have all maintained that it would be obstinate, extravagant, and expensive, to meditate such a scheme, or endeavour to carry such a project into execution. Their exertions were exemplified in the operations of the two last campaigns. Already lavish of money, and



and prodigal of blood, to no purpose, he feared, in a future campaign, the arms and exertions of the Allies would be attended with the same unfortunate success. When he predicted what might happen, from what had happened; when he selected, compared, reasoned, and deduced; he could declare, that, in his opinion, the French prevailing system was a system of action and reaction; of production and re-production; though perpetually flying off in particles, yet never exhausted; though continually diminishing, continually renewed. He proceeded next to the examination of the treaties on the table—treaties which surprized him, as they were devoid of any fixed principle, and destitute of any beneficial compact.

Prussia first attracted his notice. The peace and safety of Germany alone was the foundation of any alliance we could form with Prussia, who generally preserved the balance of power. Austria was the next distinguished, who had a cabinet the most systematic and ambitious of any in Europe. That aggrandisement of power which the other states of Europe had heretofore constantly and carefully prevented, was now in part effected. Bavaria was completely subjected to the Austrian yoke, although deluded by a fair, but false appearance of her ancient liberty; this artifice was accomplished under the precious pretext of reducing France to monarchy and order. He discoursed largely upon this head, and concluded with his reprobation of the treaty with the Emperor, because it neither guaranteed us, nor seemed to lead to any favourable issue.

Russia, the Colossus of Europe, next attracted his attention. He justified himself in calling that vast and unbounded empire the Colossus of Europe, by surveying her conquest of Poland, and her extended territories into Turkey. Russia was a power so enormously gigantic, and of such terrific aspect, as to be viewed with awe, and guarded against with the utmost dread. The cession of Oczakow he considered as extremely wrong, and inimical to the interest and safety of Europe. Russia now possessed the unlimited navigation of all the rivers that flow into the Black-Sea south of the Danube. Her increasing power was fatal to the industry, to the consumption, to the prosperity and importance of every other power. Already, he maintained, had our manufactures and consumption been lessened by her

thrift and circumspection, and our industry greatly checked; nor did he doubt but that in a short period they would suffer by her means a general stagnation.

Referring to Spain, he conceived the treaty opposite to every arrangement of any former period. What were the desires of Spain, he did not imagine difficult to discover; and then, in a strain of admirable irony, expatiated on their discontent at Toulon, their defeated hopes of gaining the French navy, their mortification at the preference which the Toulonese gave to the English, and, finally, the rooted animosity that must ensue. He commended the noble, grand, and individual character of the Spaniard; but expressed his disapprobation of the Spanish Government, as founded upon the principles of a dark and mysterious policy, and a jealous and ambitious policy, and a jealous and ambitious enterprize.

Holland the Noble Marquis chose to consider as the cat's-paw of a cat's-paw, utterly unable to lend the least available assistance—once a mighty maritime state—now not a single ship of war sailed from her ports for the benefit of the common cause. Her land-forces only demonstrated how differently men fight, when they protect their own liberties, and when, on the contrary, they invade the liberties of others.

The King of Sardinia he represented as an amiable and a liberal Prince, infinitely above combating merely for the subsidy paid by Great Britain—but experience had shewn the Piedmontese, that, however successful in defence, invasion was neither their object nor their collateral interest; for, whenever they had passed the bar, they were always defeated and driven back with loss.

With respect to the Court of Tuscany, he would examine the memorials of Lord Hervey; and he believed a more profligate attack was never made upon the independent honour and dignity of a young Prince. He then read the various state-papers, and commented with much asperity upon the contents.

He then made some brief observations upon the same dictatorial language we had used towards Switzerland, Denmark, and Sweden. The manifestoes which passed between Lord Fitzgerald and the Canton of Berne here cited; and declared that such treatment towards a government so wise, virtuous, and well-regulated as that of Berne, was deser-



ving of the sharpest rebuke. He pronounced a panegyric on that government, and declared, that, if all the world were inundated with folly, wisdom would seek refuge in Berne, would there raise her temple, and still have adorations offered at her shrine from the pure and simple, but enlightened, Swifs.

From Berne his Lordship turned to Denmark, where the conduct of administration was equally noble, laudable, and just. The reply of Count Bernstorf to our remonstrance, he averred, was one of the boldest, wisest, and most honourable replies he had ever read. It was a state-paper that should be kept for the model of every Cabinet in Europe.

After considering, at some length, the different manifestoes published on the Continent; the noble Marquis then remarked, that we were perpetually blaming the violent language which was used against Great Britain in the French Convention, while in our own assemblies we were not less guilty. It was now high time that we should adopt a nobler behaviour, and become ourselves a great example. Let England hold her hand out in amity to France, and he would pledge himself that France would come forward more than half way to meet it; for it was useless to think of reducing France. He then referred to some similar proceeding between the two nations in the present period of hostilities, and in the reign of Henry III. of England, and Louis IX. of France. Thus having proceeded through a speech of excellent arrangement, pure style, and grave but unembarrassed delivery; a speech that occupied about two hours and a half; the noble Marquis concluded by submitting a motion to their Lordships, which, as it is impossible to do it justice, it would be indiscreet to attempt. It excited the admiration of all who heard it for its composition, though they might discommmend it for its principles; and comprised an Address to the King, requesting that his Majesty would regard the prospect, circumstances, and effects of the war, and establish peace, as soon as he conveniently could, to his own honour, and the safety and advantage of Britain.

Earls *Fitzwilliam* and *Carnarvon*, the Duke of *Leeds*, Earl of *Kinnoul*, Lord *Sydney*, Earl *Carlisle*, Lords *Darnley* and *Grenville*, opposed the motion.

The Earl of *Guildford*, Duke of *Grafton*, and Lord *Lauderdale*, supported it.

The Marquis *Lansdowne* replied, and the question was then put.

Against the Motion	-	86
Proxies	-	17
		— 103
For the Motion	-	12
Proxies	-	1
		— 13
Majority		90

Adjourned at half past two o'clock.

In the Commons the same day, the Loan bill was read the third time, and passed.

#### INDEX INDICATORIUS.

P. H. will find the name of the author of the Poem he asks after in vol. L. p. 972; and the poem itself, LI. 852.

Q. 1. Whether the two Witnesses, mentioned in the Book of Revelations, are not the Old and New Testaments? And,

2. If so, whether the time of their being trodden down, and their dead bodies lying in the street, did not commence with the decree of the French Convention, to erect a pillar, &c. with this inscription: *La Mort est un sommeil eternel?*

EXPLORATOR asks, "Whence are the words, *Theodolite*, *July-mast*, and *Haver-wenison*, derived?" Of the last word, he doubts whether the spelling be right.

S. W. asks, in what parish in Suffex the following epitaph is inscribed? "You think, perhaps, I am dead, but it is a mistake:—I am just beginning to live."

A. M. of *Oxford* asks, what is the question that is proposed by the Theological Society, at *Haarlem*, for the present year?

We give full credit to "the very fair and candid representation of what passed at the Surrey County-Meeting, on the 28th of April;" and are sorry we have not room to insert it, as we are aware how much, from party-prejudice, every man's conduct is liable to be misrepresented, and are very unwilling that our valuable correspondent Sir J. M. should for a moment be considered in the light of a Republican.

We have received several letters on the subject of Mr. Polwhele's "Historic Views" from Mr. SWYTER and others; but have only room at present to say that an error of AMERICA for ARMENIA, vol. LXIII. p. 302, has misled an ingenious correspondent to repeat it in our last, p. 318.

Several letters on the project for an union with the Gallican Church, and many from various correspondents on the subject of the alteration relative to Dr. Geddes, are also under consideration.



79. *The Life of Thomas Ruddiman, A.M. the Keeper, for almost Fifty Years, of the Library belonging to the Faculty of Advocates at Edinburgh; to which are subjoined, new Anecdotes of Buchanan.* By George Chalmers, F. R. S. S. A.

FROM this specimen of Mr. C's abilities, if we had not already given several others\*, we should not hesitate to pronounce him admirably qualified for the province he has undertaken. His narrative and style are just what they should be; and he discovers equal judgement in the selection and arrangement of his materials. In such hands every life would acquire importance; and the mode of connecting private with public history makes us take an unexpected interest in both. The modest advertisement prefixed is perfectly characteristic of the biographer and his intentions:

"I have amused and instructed myself in writing the Life of Ruddiman, which I now presume to deliver to the world. But, whether I shall either instruct or amuse the reader, it is not for me to determine. I have endeavoured to preserve the remembrance of a scholar, who, by his labours, promoted the interests of learning; and to protect a character, which, for its probity, may be offered as an example to imitation. More leisure and better talents than I possess might have done ampler justice to his memory, by displaying his worth to greater advantage."

What Mr. C. observes, p. 186, of "that very curious book which no biographical library can be without, Nichols's *Life of Bowyer*," we must beg leave to apply to his own performance.

Mr. Ruddiman was born in October, 1674, on a small estate in Bamfshire, occupied by his father, who shewed that attachment to monarchy, by shedding many tears on the death of Charles II. which was ever remembered and copied by his son, then little more than 10 years old. At 16 he left home, to stand candidate for a prize or exhibition in the university of Aberdeen, and succeeded, and commenced his academical studies under Dr. William Black, professor in King's college there. In 1695 he was appointed school-master at Laurence-kirk. Soon after coming to Edinburgh, 1700, he was appointed assistant-librarian to the Advocates' library, at a salary of 8l. 6s. 8d. sterling per annum. His con-

nexion with the booksellers of that city commenced 1706; and he became a publisher the following year. He married his first wife 1701, his second 1711, and his third 1729. In 1714 he published *The Rudiments of the Latin Tongue*, which he lived to see run through 15 editions. His next publication was the works of Buchanan, in two volumes 4to, 1715. His account of his life, and opinion of that history, so different from that (till then) entertained by his countrymen, drew on him many enemies. A counter edition of Buchanan's works was set about by a society who formed themselves for that purpose, and, after promising their aid to Burman as their editor, disappointed him, and left him to publish it, 1725, with Ruddiman's preface and notes, as they were, and a few of his own.

Ruddiman's edition opens with the preface of Freebairn, which had plainly been written by Ruddiman. He gave an elaborate statement of the various editions of Buchanan's separate works, exposed the chronological errors and the false spirit of the History, and laid open the sources whence he drew the documents which enabled him to rectify both. He acknowledged, with the warmest thankfulness, the obligations he owed to several men of learning for their able assistance in this difficult task. Sir David Dalrymple, the lord-advocate of Scotland, contributed his intelligent help with the kindness of a friend. Fletcher of Saltoun, the *Cato of the age*, promoted the design with the usual ardour of his spirit. Pitcairn, the incomparable physician, who, as Ruddiman delighted to tell, was not only skilful in his profession, but profoundly versed in polite literature, gave his continual aid while he lived. He mentions also John Drummond, M. D. Laurence Dundas, professor of languages in the college at Edinburgh, John Macdonald, James Anderson, a whig, and John Gillan, a Jacobite, as two antiquaries who were forward to assist his labours. This preface naturally led on to the life of Buchanan, said to have been written by himself two years before his death; of which assertion Ruddiman expressed his doubts in a note, without perceiving, what appears to have been the fact, that Sir Peter Young was the real author of it. It has been pertinaciously debated, by Ruddiman and his opponents, at what time Buchanan began to compile the historical work which was to clothe him, in the

\* Life of Defoe, vol. LXI. p. 346; Collection of Treaties, ibid. 938; Observations on the late Continuance of the Use of the Torture in England, Archæol. X. 143.



the conceit of his friends, with lasting renown. The real epoch cannot be ascertained. When Buchanan commenced the drudge of a party, in 1567, he probably began to write what was to be the apology of the party (pp. 66, 68, 70). William Watts, editor of *Matthew Paris*, assisted in compiling the *German and Swedish Intelligencer*, 1639-1 (p. 112).

In 1725 Ruddiman published the first part of his *Grammaticæ Latinæ Institutiones*, and in 1731 the second, which were so universally approved, that he lived to see seven editions of them; and they have kept possession of the High-school at Edinburgh to the present time. He was appointed printer to the university of Edinburgh in 1728, and, the year after, conducted a news-paper, called *The Caledonian Mercury*, which cost him only son his life, by an illness contracted during his six weeks confinement in the Tolbooth, 1746, for copying a paragraph in *Italicks* from an English news-paper. In 1730 he was appointed principal keeper of the Advocate's library, *without any addition to his salary*. He communicated to Dr. Wilkins many ecclesiastical Scottish articles, and assisted Lauder "as long as he continued honest," and Anderson in his *Diplomata Scotiæ*. In the preface to this last work he examines critically the History of Scotland. "After this great performance Ruddiman ceased for a while from his labours, at the age of 65. The *Diplomata*, which added more to his renown than to his fortune, was the last book, of any magnitude, which his diligence edited."—He contributed his assistance to the edition of Thurlow's State Papers, 1740. At the age of 70 he sat down to write a *Vindication of Mr. George Buchanan's Paraphrase of the Book of Psalms*, in a letter to Auditor Benson, who preferred Johnston's version, of which he published a splendid edition. Scarcely had Ruddiman ceased from vindicating Buchanan, when he was attacked by pertinacious bigotry, for his edition of Buchanan's works, by George Logan, one of the ministers of Edinburgh. The controversy continued a long time, and produced, from various pens, a complete decision on the legitimacy of Robert III. king of Scotland. After four years controversy Ruddiman took leave of Logan, though Logan did not take leave of him. "I will betake myself," said our learned dissertator at the age of 75, "to business more suitable to one of my years and inclinations." He closed

a controversy which, as it had begun without adequate cause, may be said to have closed with lasting discredit to his adversary, who persevered in disputation, though he neither gave pleasure to his friends, nor furnished edification to the world, till within a few years of his death, which happened, in the 77th year of his age, at Edinburgh, Oct. 15, 1755. John Love, a former friend of Ruddiman, resumed the controversy, in *A Vindication of Mr. George Buchanan*, 1749; and, the next year, died, after a lingering illness, aged 55, master of a grammar-school at Dalkeith, "an eminent scholar, an excellent teacher, and a good man. But he had allowed prejudice to ferment in his mind till it soured into bigotry." The state of the dispute between these three writers, respecting the merit of Buchanan as an historian and a man, is not the least entertaining part of Mr. C's work, being discussed in a way to render interesting to all readers what at first view seems to concern those of Scotland only.

Mr. Ruddiman next gave his assistance to Mr. Ames, in his typographical researches, but did not find all that the record contained with regard to the origin of printing in Scotland. In October, 1751, at the age of 77, he was obliged to ask the aid of physicians for preserving his eye-sight, which, however, they did not effect. Yet this misfortune, that to a scholar cannot easily be supplied, did not prevent him from doing kind acts to his relations, and continuing his correspondence with his friends, from pursuing his studies, and producing, mean time, his edition of *Livy*, in four volumes 12mo, which Harwood declares to be one of the most accurate that ever was published. Glasgow had to boast of the *spotless perfection* of her Horace, in 1744; Edinburgh had reason, said that able crick, to triumph in the *immaculate purity* of Ruddiman's *Livy*, in 1751. Of the small editions of *Livy* he speaks of this as the best; as of the large editions he equally recommends Diakenborch, in seven volumes quarto, Amsterdam, 1738. He resigned his place of keeper to the Advocates' library in a very handsome English letter; and the celebrated David Hume was appointed to succeed him. Mr. R. soon gave a fine specimen of his knowledge of the Latin language, as it was written and spoken before and after Tully's time, in a letter to Mr. John Garden, of Brechin, 1712, still in MS.; but,



but, with his usual judgement, he concluded his elaborate dissertation on this interesting subject by remarking, that, if the Latin tongue be written with Roman accuracy; Roman pronunciation may be left, without much inconvenience, to find its own fashion in the learned world. He had scarcely closed this friendly correspondence when he was called from his favourite studies into an acrimonious contest, by James Man, master of the poor-hospital in Aberdeen, concerning his edition of Buchanan's works, which had been published 38 years before. He determined to give an edition of Buchanan's History, which the *associated critics* had often promised, but never performed: and, in the mean time, he thought it necessary to shew, in his *Censure and Examination of Mr. Thomas Ruddiman's philological Notes on the Works of the great Buchanan, more particularly on the History of Scotland*, 1753, 8vo, that former editions were faulty, and that "a vast number of passages of Buchanan's writings had been foully corrupted, miserably defaced, and grossly perverted," by Ruddiman. Mr. R., though blind and fourscore, answered him in *Anti-crisis; or, A Discussion of the scurrilous and malicious Libel published by one James Man, of Aberdeen*, 1754, 8vo; and, with the eyes and hands of other persons, completely detected "a balance of 449 errors incurred by Man;" and against the partiality of the Reviewers to Man he defended himself, at the age of 82, in *Audi alteram Partem; or, A further Vindication, &c.* 1756: Man died in 1761; and, next year, came out his long-expected edition of Buchanan's History, in octavo. "The eye of Discernment perceived its injudiciousness, though the finger of Criticism did not point out its follies." His notes, pretended to be collected from rare MSS, are very superficial, very connected, and very ignorant, and chiefly written in English.

Having made his will, 1756, to which were witnesses, among others, Alexander Brown, now keeper of the Advocates' library, and John Richardson, apprentice to Walter Ruddiman, and since distinguished by his Persian Dictionary and other works, Mr. R. died at Edinburgh, January 19, 1757, when he had advanced to the 83d year of his age, and was buried in the cemetery of the Grey Friars, without a tomb-stone, notwithstanding Lord Gardenstone collected money to erect one to his memory at

Laurencekirk, and, in his *Miscellanies*, 1792, made an avowed attack on his memory, and a mean detraction from his fame. His widow died in 1769; his brother and partner, Walter, 1770, aged 83, the oldest master-printer in Scotland. His only daughter married James Steuart, and is still living, the mother of many children. Of her three sons, Thomas Ruddiman is a physician at Sheffield; Charles, a writer to the signet; and William, in the military line, in the East India Company's service, a correspondent of Sir William Jones, and assistant resident at Hydrabad. Mr. C. has drawn a character of his worthy friend equally expressive and judicious. He has added a catalogue of his writings, printed and manuscript, and another of his library, drawn up by himself, and printed 1757. It was sold by auction at Edinburgh, 1758.

His portrait is prefixed, and a facsimile of his writing is given.

Mr. Chalmers closes this well-written and entertaining Life of Mr. Ruddiman with a farther defence of his opinion of Buchanan against posthumous assailants, and with a close examination of Buchanan's character. "When we see Factionousness renew the censures of Zeal, which had often brought Calumny to her aid, it is natural to ask, who was Buchanan, whose witching so long persecuted Ruddiman, whose influence now violates decorum, and whose name continually agitates contests?" (p. 308).—Mr. C. has drawn up a life of Buchanan, founded on facts, justified by records, and uninfluenced by the partiality of faction. He has fairly stated his share in the public affairs of his country, and his motives for taking that share.

Mr. C. has interspersed many pleasing episodes on the state of learning and grammatical education in Scotland, at the close of the last century; memoirs of Dr Pitcairne; the Advocates' library; Gawin Douglas, and his translation of Virgil; Bp Sage; William Watts, editor of Matthew Paris, of typography in Scotland, of the origin and progress of news-papers, from the *Gallo-Belgicum*, 1559\*, a kind of *State of Europe*, or *Annual Register*, to *The Caledonian Mercury* of the present time, with a chronological list, in the appendix, of news-papers from the civil war† to the present

\* Lord Mountmorres does not go so far back; see before, p. 21.

† From which we learn that *The Public Advertiser*



sent time, including *country papers*; the Gowrie conspiracy; of Goodal, the keeper of the Advocates' library; of William Lauder; of James Anderson, editor of the *Diplomata Scotia*; Auditor Benson, George Logan, John Love, and James Man, antagonists to Ruddiman in regard to Buchanan; the late Dr. Gilbert Stuart; and others.

The annual average of news-papers printed in England has increased, since the close of the late reign, 6,000,760\*.

80. *A Sermon preached before the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in the Abbey-church of St. Peter, Westminster, on Thursday, January 30, 1794, being the Anniversary of the Martyrdom of King Charles the First.* By Edward Lord Bishop of Carlisle.

FROM many pertinent and well-timed observations, deduced from Eccles. vii. 8, we shall extract the following, as adapted to the spirit and circumstances of the French revolution; "as their example is so much more striking and more terrible than our own."

"They who, under some specious pretext, will employ the multitude to forward their own interests and designs, will always be in danger from that multitude when they shall once come to perceive that their ignorance hath been so abused. They who offer to their followers no common object, no common point of union beyond the desire of subverting and overthrowing what is now established, will find at last, when that overthrow is accomplished, that there will be an end also of the authority which they themselves had possessed. The union which in these cases may for a while appear to subsist, is not an union of reason nor even of opinion, but of intemperate passions, which, seeking each of them for their own separate gratification, find a common obstacle in the way of all, which all are eager, therefore, in the first place, and interested, to remove. But when that is done, then, as to what next shall follow, every man, and every set of men, will rate their own wisdom and their own consequence as high as others can do, and all will think themselves equally entitled to judge and to decide. One opinion, therefore, will beget another, if it be but for the sake of opposition; and they, who have been taught to disregard authorities which were

antient and established, will not easily be brought to respect and to obey those new authorities which, they must be conscious, are but creatures of their own. That Justice, therefore, for which God hath made provision by the train of moral causes and effects, held on, even amid these times of trouble, her equal course. There was no party which was not in its turn deceived and disappointed of its hopes. There was scarcely even an individual who did not in his turn become an object of vengeance and of persecution to those very men with whom he had been once united; and, if he escaped the sword of battle, or the axe of the executioner, he was left, however, with the mortifying reflection, that he had been false, wicked, and unprincipled, only to serve the cause, and to promote the interests, of his bitterest foes." . . . . "Though there is not an exact parallel in any particulars, it is very possible that things may be the same in principle though they may differ widely in degree, and, on that account, may differ also so very much in their appearance that at first they will be scarcely thought to be the same even in their principles. Thus it is that every error, every imprudence with which our ancestors may be charged, has been copied by the unhappy people of whom we are speaking, with tenfold aggravation and excess, as if they had read our history only to derive from it the examples of our wickedness and folly. The subversion of the established government was with them infinitely more precipitate; it reached also infinitely farther in its extent. It was the subversion of the whole of public order; for, it was the subversion of all the forms and relations of which public order is composed. With us nothing similar was thought of, or attempted; with us the passions of the multitude were indeed unwisely inflamed, and they were brought, undoubtedly, far too forward on the scene of action. With them the whole mass of the people were at once set loose from restraint; and of what people? a people, the several parts of which were already exasperated against each other; a people, who knew not, as we knew, that beautiful train of imperceptible gradations by which the highest orders of society are connected with the lowest, but in whose eyes the difference of rank and station appeared to be little else than a system of capricious inequality of privileges and exemptions conferred on some, and as unreasonable depressions inflicted on others. It might have been foreseen that such a people, liberated, as it were, in an instant, from every species of controul, would, in all likelihood, begin by inflaming themselves with the recollection of all those real or fancied injuries which they had suffered from their superiors; and probably, therefore, as was in fact the case, the first moments of their emancipation

*Advertiser* had a being in London so early as 1657, consisting almost wholly of advertisements, with the arrival and departure of shipping, and books to be purchased.

\* The average number of news-papers which were printed in England at the close of the late reign was 9,464,790

Number printed in 1790 14,035,639

1791 14,794,153

1792 15,003,760



emancipation would be spent in vengeance and in blood. The effects of such a power so called at once into action, it was, perhaps, impossible to have calculated. A real prudence, therefore, would not have urged so terrible an experiment. But the evil seems rather to have been that there were men vain enough to suppose, not only that they could rightly estimate it, but even that they could govern and controul it. Alas! of those who so attempted, what has been the lot but to perish in the attempt, and to expiate, by their exile or their blood, their crimes, their errors, and their presumption! And what other lot can remain for those who now attempt it? But we must revoke the word. They do *not* attempt it. With these men the secret of their government is only to cherish, and to inflame still farther, appetites already depraved, to anticipate the vitiated cravings of criminal and inordinate desires, and to guard, as it were, against the possibility of a return to reason by obliterating from the mind of a whole people every idea of former times or former duties, every idea, in short, which might hereafter bring to their remembrance what they once had been."

81. *A Letter to Dr. Moore, on his Defence of British Humanity against the Calumnies of a Member of the French Convention.*

DR. Moore's reply to the Frenchman's observation respecting the cruelties committed in the wars between the white and red rose, the Irish massacre, and that of Glencoe, was, that "*perhaps* it would not be difficult to shew that the *barbarities* he enumerated in Great Britain and Ireland were equalled by those committed in France at the same period, *in which case* there has been such an accumulation here of late, that, on comparing accounts, a most dreadful balance of horrors would remain in this country," meaning France. The letter-writer thinks that, however this answer was properly guarded in France, it ought not to have remained so in his journal printed in England. He gives copious extracts from historians in all periods, to prove the innate cruelty of the French, restrained with great difficulty under a mask of false politeness during the reign of Louis XIV. During the first twenty years of the French civil wars, Fronmarteau, in his "*Secret des Finances*," computes 763 200 persons killed, 12 300 women violated, 9 cities burned or razed to the ground, 252 villages burned, 118 250 houses burned or destroyed. As the troubles lasted twenty years longer, we may double the a-

mount for the whole forty years of war. The native humanity of our countrymen is fully vindicated in this little work.

82. *Duckinfield Lodge, a Poem in two Cantos.*

THIS poem, the author of which signs himself W. Hampson, pays an irregular, encumbered, and scarcely intelligible, compliment to the late Mr. Ashley, who, if we mistake not, married the relict of the late Sir William Duckenfield, and died, leaving his estate and taste to a young lady, here celebrated by the name of Maria, who, we presume, is Mrs. Hay, to whom the poem is inscribed. The history of Jack Ashley, the painter of Duckenfield lodge, is briefly this. He was the son of an apothecary at Wem, in Shropshire, and, after a little time spent at a country school, was apprenticed to Hudson the portrait-painter, who, though otherwise not worth remembering, will never be forgotten as the master of Sir Joshua Reynolds. When he left Hudson and went to Rome, he obtained and kept the patronage of Lord Chesterfield. The best pictures he ever painted were copies of the Bentivoglios and Titian's Venus, and a head much in the manner of Shakspeare, and, in the opinion of a judge whom few can doubt, Stuart the portrait-painter, far preferable to the famous head in the collection of the duke of Chandos. When he returned from Rome he went to Ireland, whence he returned in three years with 3000l. As he was painting his way back to London, in his own post-chaise, with an out-rider, he loitered in his own neighbourhood, and, entering Knutsford assembly with Major Este of the 68th, a lady was at once won by his appearance, sat next day for her picture, and the next week gave him the original in marriage, reserving her fortune to herself; she soon gave him the Tabley estate, and, dying soon after, settled on him, after the death of her eldest daughter by Sir William Duckenfield, the whole Duckenfield estate in fee, amounting together to 5000l. a year. The Tabley estate, about 1000l. a year, he decorated, built, and sold. Old Tomlinson, of Nantwich, who had the honour of breeding Sir Lloyd Kenyon, was the buyer; of course it was not sold for more than its value, probably for less, for Sir Robert Taylor would have given 2 or 3000l. more. This money being spent, he was to look for other resources. With such a rever-



sion as Duckenfield what he looked for was easily found; and, after he had made two or three charges on the property, he received a proposal from Prescott, the banker, for a post-obit of the whole, in succession to the daughter. The price was fixed, and the night before the agreement became final the daughter died. Astley hurried into Cheshire, took possession of the estate, and returned to town before his wife's family knew what had happened, or could take means to counteract his claims. On his outset in London he lived in St. James's street, where Dr. Hill afterwards followed him. He then bought Schomberg house, in Pall-mall, of Lord Holderness, for 5000*l*. With 5000*l*. more he made three houses out of one. Gainsborough and his art have made one well known; the centre he himself inhabited, and made that fine room where Dr. Graham preceded Colway. There too he built an attic story, which, for the surprises of scenes in a place like London, should be seen by all who go to it. In the structure and decoration of small buildings, rich as the time is in architecture, Astley's architecture was pre-eminent. Pall-mall is one instance. Lady Archer's saloon and conservatory is another. Duckenfield is yet finer than either. The saloon, the loggio in front, the chamber on each side, and the great octagon, are all as exquisite as their original from their first idea to their last. Astley's ingenuity led him also to commercial arts, but the balance was against him in his colliery and iron works. But in the art of money his destiny was inexhaustible. By the death of his brother, a surgeon at Putney, who was run over by a waggon, at Wimbledon, and killed on the spot, he more than replaced the 10,000*l*. he had lost in these works. By painting, legacies, and marriage, he may be supposed to have got above 170,000*l*. Of this about 25,000*l*. were spent in art and elegant accommodations. He told Dr. Warren he had spent 30,000*l*. in seven years excesses, when he was languishing under the consequences; and, in the self-disapprobation of a retrospective hour, he told the writer of this account he would give of the remainder 100,000*l*. to redeem the time he had lost. Yet, eager as he was for gain, his grave cannot be outraged as an oppressor's. Impetuous after pleasure, he abhorred those aggravated enormities which have to answer for the inroads on virgin innocence and domestic peace. He loved

the pleasures of the table, but, like Charles II. he made his passion for wine submit to the passion for love. He was temperate on principle, he was active against inclination. He cultivated cheerfulness and very successfully. His diction by degrees improved to great delicacy. He conversed with such powers as made him more than a match for men much more intelligent than himself. This he did by what Bacon allows as dextrous, by seeming to know what he did not, and by the fair use of all he did know; by all that constitutes a ready man, by whim, vivacity, and very often by the fair force of thought. As a companion he had powers of captivating; but, except on art, or the experience of life, he instructed less than he entertained. He was more merry than wise. As a companion in his own house his hospitalities were perfect, and reached to all with the same spirit and taste, which made them to all very winning. He had been thrice married, and here he had most praise for relative duties. To Lady Duckenfield his regard need not be doubted. His first wife, the mother of his eldest daughter, he never mentioned without a sigh. Those sighs, we find, are amply repaid by the lady he has left behind. As a father he failed deplorably; he had neither the cautious strictness of a good man, nor the overstrained indulgence of a bad one. He first encouraged folly, and then was inexorable in punishing it. That forgiveness and re-establishment which should have come from him are left to be done by his widow. That he is gone may be a mercy to the three youngest children he has left; for, had he lived, it is too probable he had bred them in the worst way possible, in the ignorance and looseness of a convent in France; he had exposed them to error, and then, perhaps, never have forgiven them. Such was the character and condition of Astley. He owed his fortune to his form, and his follies to his fortune.

This abstract of some short memoirs of him, which appeared in the *World* and other morning papers, and copied in the "*Testimonies to the Genius and Memory of Sir Joshua Reynolds, 1792*," may not be thought an improper illustration to this poem, and a supplement for the involuntary omission of Mr. Astley in our *Obituary*. The lady Duckenfield whom he married was daughter of Mr. Vernon of Chester, and relict of Sir William Duckenfield, to whom his maternal



maternal uncle, Sir Samuel D. left his estate, on which he assumed his name by act of parliament. Sir William died 1751, leaving an only daughter, the lady already mentioned.

83. *Testimonies to the Genius and Memory of Sir Joshua Reynolds. By the Author of "Imperfect Hints towards a new Edition of Shakspeare."*

THIS work contains memoirs of several periods of Sir Joshua's life, in which his residence in Italy (when a student) is taken notice of, his veneration for the works of Michael Angelo. A list is given of the most distinguished of his portraits, as well as of his historical and other pictures. A description of that superb work (the admiration of every traveller) the painted window at New College, Oxford, representing the Nativity of Jesus Christ, copied by Mr. Jervais from the cartoons of Sir Joshua. A list of such pictures as he drew from Shakspeare. An account of the Literary Club founded by him. Observations on the arts and artists of Great Britain, previous to the establishment of the present Royal Academy of Arts, taken from an ingenious work of the late Mr. John Gwynn. Some extracts from the Discourses of Sir Joshua. On the valuable portraits of Milton and Cromwell, by Cooper, which he was fortunate enough to purchase on his visits to the Netherlands. Some letters from Dr. Johnson to him. Lord Thurlow's handsome conduct to the Doctor. Remarks on Gainsborough. A review of Sir Joshua's literary works. A selection from such writers as have testified their respect and friendship for him, commencing with Sterne and Goldsmith, about the year 1762. His resignation of the Presidency of the Academy. Mr. Jerningham's beautiful lines on that event. The funeral honours paid to him. On the funeral rites of Vanduyck, Rubens, Le Brun, and the eloquent account, by Feltham, of the last period of Raphael's life. Many testimonies to Sir Joshua's memory, which have appeared since his death.

84. *A Statement of Facts relative to the Behaviour of the Rev. Dr. Parr to the late Mr. H. Homer, and Dr. Combe; in order to point out the Source, Falsehood, and Malignity, of Dr. Parr's Attack, in the British Critic, on the Character of Dr. Combe.*

WE are of opinion that Dr. Parr has met with an equal antagonist, though

we could have wished poor Homer had been permitted to finish his own design. *Sed Dis aliter visum*; and, without farther entering into it, we must lament the controversy and the occasion of it.

85. *Scriptores Logarithmici; or a Collection of several curious Tracts on the Nature and Construction of Logarithms, mentioned in Dr. Hutton's Historical Introduction to his new Edition of Sherwin's Mathematical Tables: together with some Tracts on the Binomial Theorem, and other Subjects connected with the Doctrine of Logarithms.*

THE friends of mathematical science will think themselves under great obligations to the liberality and knowledge of Baron Maferes for thus bringing together a number of short pieces on the doctrine of logarithms, written since the publication of Briggs' *Arithmetica Logarithmica & Trigonometria Britannia*, and mentioned by Dr. Hutton in the introduction to his edition of Sherwin's mathematical tables, 1785, beginning with Kepler, 1624, and ending with Halley, 1695, including many valuable tracts of the Baron's own composition. We hope he will complete his plan by publishing a third volume of this collection.

86. *The Plays of William Shakspeare. Accurately printed from the Text of Mr. Malone's Edition; with select explanatory Notes. In Seven Volumes.*

AS ascertaining the genuine editions of books is a part of literary history; the following notices, which have been published in several newspapers, claim a place in our Monthly Repository, where they may survive the fugitive and perishable publications of the day.

"Whereas an edition of the Plays of Shakspeare, in seven volumes, 12mo, with short verbal explanations, published by John Rivington and Sons, and several other book-sellers, has, in various sale-catalogues, and by other modes, been untruefully and injuriously attributed to Mr. Malone, and sold to ignorant and incautious purchasers under his name, though he has publicly declared that he never did publish any edition of Shakspeare's works, except one (long since out of print), which was given to the publick in Nov. 1790, in eleven volumes, crown octavo, ornamented with engravings; containing not only that author's plays, but also his poems (which are not to be found in any former edition), with all the valuable notes of former editors and commentators; together with a very large accession of new observations, a glossarial index, and several



new essays, dissertations, &c. And whereas, on tracing this misrepresentation to its source, it has been found that the proprietors or holders of the copies of the said 12mo. edition of Shakspeare's plays, in order to give a currency and vent to the said book (of which a very large impression was struck off on ordinary paper for the accommodation of the lower class of purchasers), do in their private bills of sale affix the name of Mr. Malone to it, because the text is said to be printed from his edition, and sell it to their brethren of the trade as his work; in consequence of which, several bookfellers, notwithstanding personal remonstrances on the subject, persist in vending it as the work of that gentleman, declaring at the same time, that "be the matter as it may, as his they bought it, and as his they will sell it."—In order, therefore, to prevent for the future any such injurious misrepresentation, and abuse of his name, by which a work is ascribed to him for not one line or word of which he is answerable, Mr. Malone does hereby give this public notice, to all the bookfellers and proprietors of copies in London, that if *hereafter*, in any sale-catalogue, private or public, or at any auction of books or shares of copies, the said edition of Shakspeare's plays, in seven volumes, 12mo. shall be described, set up, or sold, as his work, or if it shall be exhibited in any bookfeller's shop with his name affixed thereto, as soon as he shall have been made acquainted with the fact, he will immediately publish the name of such bookfeller or proprietor of copies as one, not only guilty of an injurious imposition in this respect, but as a person likely to act in his other dealings with the publick with as little good faith as he must appear to do in this instance, if after this public notice he shall sell the said book as the work of Mr. Malone."

By way of answer, the bookfellers have published the following retort courteous.

"The Proprietors of this Edition disdain the most distant imputation of attempting Malone's edition; but (as the title-page very truly expresses) it is printed literally from the text of his edition, for the same proprietors, by the same printer, with precisely the same types (not new-composed, but merely converted from octavo into twelves, the long notes being curtailed, and the dissertations wholly omitted). All this too was done with the acquiescence of Mr. Malone, who was previously consulted on the business, and knew the progress of the volumes as they passed through the press. As the principal motive of the proprietors was to accommodate the publick at large with an edition which unites cheapness and utility, containing at a very moderate price the principal illustrations of all preceding

commentators, they have no scruple to subjoin to the present advertisement an extract from Mr. Malone's printed letter to Dr. Farmer\*: "The bookfellers who published my edition of Shakspeare's works in eleven volumes, crown octavo, having also published an edition of his plays only, in seven volumes, 12mo, which in many of the annual London catalogues has been improperly ascribed to me; I take this opportunity to say that this small edition is not my work. I am therefore not entitled to its merits, whatever they may be, nor answerable for any of its defects. It is, I make no doubt, carefully executed; but, being intended merely to accommodate such persons as wished for a cheap edition of this poet, it contains neither my history of the stage, nor any of the other dissertations which accompany my work, nor the author's poems; and, instead of the copious notes which I have given, short verbal explanations are, in general, subjoined to the text."

We enter no farther into this controversy; but, as impartial Reviewers, declare the edition, as far as it professes to go, to be a very good one; and such as would not disgrace the name of any Editor, however high his rank in Shakspearian or any other lore. For an account of Mr. Malone's edition, see vol. LX. p. 1124, LXII. 741.

87. *Medical Facts and Observations. Volume the Second. 8vo.*

ARTICLE I. *Case of a compound Fracture of the Leg; with remarks. By Mr. Henry Yates Carter, Surgeon at Kettley, near Worthington, in Shropshire.*

This narrative affords a striking proof of the necessity there is for great deliberation in cases where amputation may be thought necessary. The poor man who is the subject of it is a collier, sixty years old, who received, from the fall of a bucket down a coal-pit, in which he was at work, a compound fracture of his right leg. The injury, Mr. Carter observes, was effected with so much violence as to occasion an almost complete division of the muscles; so that the foot and lower part of the leg remained hanging only by a small portion of the soleus muscle. As the patient himself refused to be removed to the county infirmary, or to submit to amputation, it became necessary to attempt the cure of the limb at home without an operation; and this was happily effected, so that in less than two

\* See vol. LXII. 741; LXIII. 200.



months he was able to walk with the assistance of crutches. From this and some other similar facts the author concludes that, however necessary and right speedy amputation may be in great hospitals, this ought to be no precedent for country practice, in which much more, he thinks, may be expected from the resources of Nature than many imagine.

II. *Case of a Boy whose Head was pressed between certain Parts of an Engine employed in draining a Coal Mine. By the Same.*

We have here an account of a dreadful accident which happened to a boy, ten years old, who, in looking into the cylinder of a coal-engine, was caught between the cylinder and what is commonly called the horse-head, so that his head was pressed within a space of about three inches. The patient recovered, but not without the loss of both eyes.

III. *Case of a Boy whose left Leg and Thigh, together with part of the Scrotum, were torn off by a Splitting Mill. By the Same.*

In November, 1789, a boy, twelve years old, in passing through the splitting mill at Kettley, unluckily put the great toe of his left foot between the pinion-wheels while the mill was at work; and the toe fastening, the limb was gradually drawn in, and crushed as it went, till the mill had reached to about the middle of the thigh; at that instant a man came to his assistance, and tore him from the machine. There was no hæmorrhage, and the boy survived the accident five days. This curious case is illustrated by an engraving.

IV. *Case of a fungous Enlargement of the Extremity of the female Urethra; with Remarks. By Mr. T. Hughes, Surgeon, at Stroud Water, in Gloucestershire.*

V. *Case of Emphysema, brought on by severe Labour Pains. Communicated in a Letter to Dr. Simmons, by Mr. R. B. Blagden, Surgeon, at Petworth, in Sussex.*

VI. *An Account of the spontaneous Cure of an Aneurism. By the Same.*

VII. *Some Remarks on the Angustura Bark. Communicated in a Letter to Dr. Simmons, by Mr. George Wilkinson, Surgeon at Sunderland, Member of the royal College of Surgeons at Edinburgh, &c.*

VIII. *An Account of two Cases of Polydipsia, or excessive Thirst.*

GENT. MAG. May, 1794.

For this very curious and instructive paper the medical reader is indebted to the learned editor \* of the work before us. We shall here give it entire.

"Almost all the modern nosologists have introduced into their systems a disease to which, on account of the excessive thirst that forms its characteristic symptom, they give the name of *Polydipsia*; but in none of the examples of it they have been able to collect does it appear to have been idiopathic; and Dr. Cullen expressly says that it is almost † always symptomatic. A very curious instance, however, of such an affection, apparently depending on peculiarity of temperament, or what is called *idiosyncrasy*, occurs in a woman now living at Paris, of whose case the first account was given, by M. Besselon de la Chassagne, in a letter which we shall here translate from the Paris Journal of May 1, 1789.

"To the Editors of the Journal.

"Gentlemen, Paris, April 18, 1789.

"You will interest equally the humanity and curiosity of the publick, by inserting in your journal the following anecdote, which, without doubt, will be considered as a phenomenon. I have assured myself, with the most scrupulous accuracy, of the facts which I announce; but I leave to the reader to explain their nature and cause.

"Catharine Bonsergent has been remarked from her tenderest years. A burning thirst, a drought without example, with which she has been continually afflicted from the time of her birth, have always fixed on her the attention of persons of observation. Her parents, after having entrusted the first care of her to a nurse, took her home when she was three years old. It was not long before they observed that an extraordinary quantity of water was consumed in the house, and at length they discovered that their daughter drank, every day, to the amount of nearly two pailsful. At first they attributed to improper education what in reality was the effect of a surprising, though natural, appetite. It was to no purpose that they attempted to correct this defect by caresses or threats, by denying her

\* Dr. Simmons.

† The words "*polydipsia fere semper symptomatica est*," used by Dr. Cullen, might lead the reader to imagine that he had sometimes seen it exist as an idiopathic disease; but the varieties he mentions of it, viz. *Polydipsia febrilis*, *polydipsia hydropica*, *polydipsia fluxuum*, and *polydipsia a venenis*, are all of them collected from M. Sauvages as instances of symptomatic affection: he gives no example of it from his own experience. See *Synops. Nosol. Meth.* 8vo Edin. 1785. Tom. II. p. 320.

Note by Dr. Simmons,  
water,



water, or lessening the quantity of what she drank; and they were still more surprised to see her secretly availing herself of every means to satisfy her thirst. In summer she drank the first water she could meet with, in winter she had recourse to snow and ice, and she was always careful to reserve as much as would enable her to drink abundantly during the night.

"The ill treatment this disposition occasioned her to experience from her parents at length obliged her to quit them; and she came to Paris and lived as a servant with different families, who were more indulgent to her; for, although the infirmity in question was not to be concealed, her good conduct in other respects secured her from reproach.

"At the age of twenty-two years she married one Fery, a cobbler, from whom she contrived to conceal her complaint till after their marriage. She has had by him eight children, three of whom are still alive, and she is now pregnant with a ninth. What appears particularly extraordinary is, that, during her lyings-in, instead of having recourse to such food and liquors as would seem to be most likely to strengthen her, she chuses rather, for the sake of satisfying her thirst, which at those times is more intense, to drink, almost without interruption, three or four quarts of the coldest water. During the severe cold of last winter this woman, who was then pregnant, drank to the amount of four pailfuls of water in twenty-four hours; and her husband, being unable to afford the expence of such a consumption, was under the necessity of supplying her with melted snow and ice. The price of a load (two pailfuls) of water, at that time, was six *sols*; and the quantity she required would have cost him more than he earned by his work.

"This woman has never made use of any sort of strong liquors; and if she drinks only a single glass of wine she feels an uneasy sensation in all her limbs, and seems to be in danger of fainting. She is not dropical; she even enjoys a pretty good state of health; she voids naturally all the water she drinks, but her urine is extraordinarily foetid. She lives at the Hotel des Arts, Fauxbourg Saint Martin.

"Signed, BESSEJON DE LA CHASSAGNE,  
"Prêtre de St. Laurent."

"The facts related by M. de la Chassagne seemed, if they might be relied on, to afford an instance of an affection, at any rate extremely rare, if not altogether without example; but the value, like that of every other fact, depended on their authenticity. There was a possibility that the writer of the account, without any intention of stating more than was true, might have been deceived by the patient or his friends, and that the story in question might, on farther enquiry, like too many other extra-

ordinary assertions, be found to be greatly exaggerated, or even to have its origin in ignorance or imposture. A narrative so remarkable seemed, however, to be deserving of investigation; and accordingly the Editor of this work ventured to direct the attention of some of his medical friends at Paris to the case, and to solicit their assistance in ascertaining the degree of confidence it might merit.

"The first communication he was favoured with on this subject was from M. Temon, professor of anatomy, and member of the royal academies of sciences and surgery at Paris, who, in a letter, dated Paris, September 7, 1790, says, 'This woman, Fery, at the Hotel des Arts, Fauxbourg St. Martin, is now thirty-nine years old, and pregnant of her tenth child. According to her own account, from the age of four or five years, to that of sixteen or eighteen, she drank one of our pailfuls of water, that is to say, ten quarts (or Paris pints), each weighing two pounds of sixteen ounces, daily. Since that period she has constantly drunk twenty quarts, and sometimes thirty, in the space of twenty-four hours. Every time she drinks she swallows rather more than a quart. Her health does not appear to be affected; only she experiences a little heat in her under lip, which at the same time hardens it. When she is in the least indisposed, her thirst diminishes.

"She has reared only two children; the eldest is not more than eight or ten years old. Neither of them partake of their mother's complaint.

"This woman is of a middle stature, lean, and of a fair complexion, inclining to red.

"I have employed a person on whom I can depend to procure for me these particulars, and he has them from the patient herself; but I cannot be sure that she has not imposed on him."

"The next account the Editor received of this case was from Mr. William Maiden, of Stroud, in Kent, an ingenious student of physic, who went lately from London to Paris, and who, at his request, visited this woman in August, 1791. Mr. Maiden found her rather thin in the face, but seemingly in good general health, without any swelling of the legs or preternatural enlargement of the belly; and she related to him nearly the same circumstances of her case that the reader has seen mentioned in the preceding accounts. But Mr. Maiden, who delayed this enquiry till the day before he left Paris, having been able to remain with her only a few minutes, the truth of the facts still rested chiefly on the assertion of the woman herself, and nothing less than the ocular testimony of some intelligent person, whose accuracy might be fully relied on, seemed sufficient to establish their authenticity. Such a testimony has, at length,



length, been obtained through the obliging exertions of M. Souville, physician at Calais, and M. Parmentier, apothecary major of the royal hospital of Invalids at Paris, at whose request M. Brougniart, who is known to the Editor of this work as a very accurate and ingenious student of physic, readily undertook the investigation of the case. The following papers relative to this subject, with which we shall close our account of the case, will shew the satisfactory manner in which the facts in question have been ascertained :

1. Extract of a letter from M. Parmentier, apothecary major of the royal hospital of Invalids at Paris, to M. Souville, physician at Calais, and member of the royal medical society at Paris, &c. dated Paris, Oct 27, 1791.

"I have delayed, Sir, doing myself the honour of answering your letter till I should be furnished with the particulars of the case Dr. Simmons has requested of us; and I thought I could not do better than to request M. Brougniart to procure them for him. You will judge from the inclosed papers how well he has acquitted himself of a commission which I myself should have readily undertaken, had I not had reason to hope that it would be still more completely executed by physicians who, though young, are good observers."

2. Extract of a letter from M. Brougniart, student of physic at the royal hospital of Invalids at Paris, to Dr. Simmons, dated Paris, Oct. 25, 1791.

"You wrote lately, Sir, to M. Souville, for the purpose of procuring some authentic information relative to a woman at Paris who drinks a great quantity of water. You expressed to him a wish that some person, whose accuracy could be relied on, might be engaged to visit this woman, and see with his own eyes the truth of this fact. M. Souville wrote to M. Parmentier, and sent him your letter. M. Parmentier, with whom I have the good fortune to be intimately connected, knowing how much I wished for an opportunity of making you some return for your kindness to me during my stay in England did me the favour to put into my hands your letter, and at the same time engaged me to make the inquiries you desired.

"Being persuaded that whenever the object is to ascertain a fact two persons observe better than one, and must necessarily inspire more confidence, I communicated your letter to a society who meet for scientific purposes, and of which I am a member. The society joined with me a young physician for the purpose of assisting me in the enquiry, and we saw together in my apartments the woman in question. Several other members of the same society were present during the investigation, as you will see by the annexed Report, which I have the honour to send to you."

3. Report made to the Philomatical Society, relative to a woman who drinks a great quantity of water; by M. M. Bellot and Brougniart. Read at a meeting of the Society on Saturday the 22d of October, 1791.

"The Philomatical Society, being desirous of complying with the request made by M. Parmentier, in the name of Dr. Simmons, appointed us to examine the temperament and habits of a woman who drinks a great quantity of water.

"We accordingly went, on Saturday, the 15th of October, to the woman in question, at the Hotel des Arts, Fauxbourg St. Martin. Not having met with her at home, we went thence to the place where her husband was at work, having previously collected, from the Porter of the Hotel, several points of information which agreed with what had already been told to us. We found the woman with a pitcher of water by her side; and, a day being appointed for the purpose, it was settled that she should come and pass the whole of it with us.

"We met accordingly on Monday, the 17th of October, 1791, and received from this woman the following particulars:

"Catharine Bonfergent, wife of James Fery, a cobbler, now living in the Hotel des Arts, Fauxbourg St. Martin, parish of St. Laurence, at Paris, is forty years old, and was born at Senlis.

"She is very fair; her skin is fine, but freckled. She is rather lean than fat, and seems to be of a bilious temperament. Her arms are leaner than the rest of her body.

"At the time she was weaned she was placed with her grandmother, who, drinking a good deal of wine, made her also drink it. When she returned home to her mother she vomited up every thing she took. What she vomited was of a black colour.

"From her earliest infancy she had a very considerable thirst, and sought every means of satisfying it. While she was single she drank three pailfuls of water a day; after she was married, two pailfuls were sufficient for her till she was delivered of her first child; she then returned to her former quantity of three pailfuls, and continued it till after the birth of her fourth child. Since that period she has drunk only two pailfuls in the four and twenty hours. When she is sick she has no longer the same thirst, and when she does not drink as much as she desires she is ill.

"When she lies-in she has much more thirst than usual.

"Salted meats she is not fond of eating, but they do not render her more thirsty than other aliments.

"Her thirst occasions a sensation at the stomach similar to that which is excited by hunger. Her mouth is clammy, and she is unable, she says, to swallow a bit of bread.

"When



"When she has drunk, she feels about the region of the stomach a pretty considerable coldness, which occasions her to shiver for some time, and obliges her to be constantly near the fire whenever the weather happens to be at all cold.

"This woman has the lower lip rather thick, and covered with scabs. This lip smarts, and at times is very painful to her, especially in summer. She is subject to the blind piles, and when these take place the complaint in her lip ceases.

"She has had eleven children in ten lings-in. It is since the birth of her first child that she has been subject to the piles.

"Of all her children there remain only two. Almost all of those she has suckled have been subject to different diseases. Her eldest, who is still living, has a disease of the skin similar to the itch, but which is not infectious. Her youngest child, which she has suckled only a month, is in very good health.

"This woman is the only one of her family who has so great a thirst.

"She perspires sufficiently, and her urine is in proportion to what she drinks.

"She does not spit.

"She drinks neither wine, nor coffee, nor spirituous liquors.

"She told us that she ate a great deal, but we did not observe this while she was with us.

"This woman drank, in our presence, during the space of ten hours which she remained with us, fourteen quarts (or Paris pints) of water, which must be equal to about twenty-eight pounds. She assured us that in the night time she rises every hour and a half to drink, and this will be found to make pretty exactly the load, or two pailfuls, of water, which this woman asserts that she drinks in four and twenty hours.

"She voided ten quarts of urine that was nearly colourless.

"M. M. Bonnard, Lair, and Robilliard, members of the Philomathical Society, observed with us this woman during a considerable part of the day."

"While the preceding account was preparing for the press the following paragraph appeared in the Lincoln Mercury of Friday, December 9, 1791,

"However extraordinary the following circumstance may appear it may be depended on as fact:—A man who lives with Mr. John Julyan, of Woodstone, near Peterborough, is afflicted with such an immoderate degree of thirst as obliges him to drink the astonishing quantity of three gallons of water a night, and one gallon a day; and, what makes this appear still more extraordinary, he has continued this practice twenty-three years."

"The facts described in this paragraph bore too striking a resemblance to those he

had just before received from Paris not to excite in the Editor a wish to see the case more fully and satisfactorily investigated. This has since been done through the kind offices of Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. who being acquainted with a gentleman in the neighbourhood of the patient, on whose accuracy he knew he could depend, had the goodness to transmit to him some queries from the Editor relative to this subject, with a request that he would engage in the inquiry.

"In consequence of this request, Mr. Maxwell, the gentleman alluded to, sent for the man to his house, where he remained a whole night, and was carefully attended to. The result of this investigation, which sufficiently establishes the truth of the facts, we shall here give in Mr. Maxwell's own words.

Extract of a letter from Mr. George Maxwell to Dr. Simmons, dated Fletton Lodge, near Peterborough, December 18, 1791.

"With respect to the Water-drinker, who is the subject of your enquiry, and who lives at Stanground, near Woodstone, though he works at the latter place, it happens that Mr. Beal, the person who now looks after my farm, employed him as a thrasher more than twenty years ago. His account of this man is, that he always drank the quantity he is now said to do, or at least was at that time reputed to drink it.

"As he resided three or four miles from Mr. Beal's habitation, the latter used to make up a bed for him in his house, and Mr. Beal observed that at night he always took a bucketful of water up stairs with him.

"I have a labourer likewise who has worked with him, and who says that in mowing-time this man always takes four quarts of water out with him from a pump in the village, besides two quarts of beer.

"These accounts being sufficiently satisfactory as to his not being an impostor, I have sent for him, and put to him your queries, which I shall here set down, together with his answers to each:

"Q. 1. His name, age, occupation, habit of body, and general state of health?

"A. William Read; in the fifty-first year of his age; a labourer; never costive; generally in good health.

"Q. 2. Whether his thirst is natural, or a consequence of disease; and, if so, at what period of life it first shewed itself?

"A. Not natural, but came on after an ague and fever, which confined him a whole winter, twenty-four years ago.

"Q. 3. Whether his thirst is constant and uniform, the same in summer as in winter, or only occasional, and varying in degree?

"A. Always the same, when he is well.

"Q. 4. Whether he drinks any other liquor besides water?

"A.



"A. Has no objection to other liquors, but can seldom get any.

"Q. 5. How much does he usually take at a draught, and how often does he repeat it?

"A. A quart at a time, and repeats it sixteen or eighteen times in the course of a day and night.

"Q. 6. Whether his thirst is diminished or increased when his general health happens to be affected?

"A. When his health happens to be affected he drinks but little; nothing like so much as the usual quantity.

"Q. 7. What is the state of his tongue and fauces with respect to dryness, moisture, &c.?

"A. No appearance of dryness.

"Q. 8. What quantity of urine does he void, and what is the state of it?

"A. He makes water almost every time he drinks, and as much upon the whole as he drinks. He knows nothing of the state of it.

"Q. 9. Does he perspire much or little?

"A. Very much when he works, but not at all in the night.

"Q. 10. What is the general state of his bowels?

"A. No purging, nor any pain in his bowels.

"Q. 11. Is he the only one of his family who has been remarkable for this excessive thirst?

"A. Yes.

"The man adds, that he has consulted several medical gentlemen about his complaint, but has not been able to get any thing that could in the least relieve him.

"On Sunday the 18th inst. at two o'clock, he ate a hearty dinner of roast beef with my servants, and drank a quart or more of beer. Contrary to his promise, he went home as soon as dinner was over, but returned about five, when I ordered him into the room where I was sitting, and he drank a quart of water at a draught and very greedily. He said he had drunk three times while absent.

"At eight o'clock he supped, and drank a quart of small beer.

"At nine o'clock he went to bed.

"Mr. Beal promised to watch him all night.

"At half past nine I went over to Mr. Beal's to settle the plan of management, his house being at a little distance from mine. It was agreed that no water should be left in Read's bed-room, but that it should be set ready in a room below to be carried to him at a quart at a time in the night.

"The next morning (Monday), at eight o'clock, I found him at breakfast. Mr. Beal informed me that he had carried him the water himself, and that

"At ten o'clock (the night before) he had drunk a quart;

"At eleven o'clock, another quart;

"At twelve o'clock, another quart;

"At near three (Monday morning), another quart; all of which he drank greedily, each at a single draught;

"Between four and five o'clock, another quart, except a little left in the mug.

"At near six another quart was carried to him, but of this he left about half.

"A servant boy who slept with him says he drank the remainder of the last quart after Mr. Beal left him.

"The patient himself says he drank a seventh quart as soon as he got up, whilst Mr. Beal was employed in the yard.

"I found him, as I just now mentioned, at breakfast in the kitchen, eating heartily of milk with bread crumbed in it. He observed to me that he prefers milk to cold meat or any thing else; that he was not more thirsty last night than usual, and thinks he usually drinks as much every night, but that, never having had his liquor measured to him before, he could not speak with certainty in the account he gave.

"I examined the water made by him in the night. There appeared to be between five and six quarts of it, and it shewed no appearance of sediment.

"At nine o'clock the man had finished his breakfast, having ate a quart of milk and bread, and some cold meat after it, and drank two quarts of small beer, except about a gill which we found left in the bottom of the last jug.

"The facts being thus ascertained without a possibility of doubt, I did not think it necessary to detain him any longer; and for my own part I believe all that he says on the subject."

IX. *An Account of the good Effects of Electricity in a Case of Paralytic Affection: serving to prove that, in such Cases, the Electric Spark should be taken from the Muscles which are Antagonists to those that are contracted. Communicated in a Letter to Dr. Simmons, by William Gilby, M. D. Physician to the General Hospital at Birmingham.*

It has hitherto been the practice of medical men to use electricity to the contracted muscle; but this mode is condemned by the ingenious writer of the present paper, and seemingly on good grounds, because its effects are to make the muscular fibres contract more strongly; whereas, if the electrical sparks be taken from the muscles which are antagonists to those that are contracted, they prove, he observes, a very powerful and efficacious remedy. The author brings two facts in support of this theory.

(To be continued.)

88. *A Defence of the Scotch Highlanders in general, and some learned Characters in particular; with a new and satisfactory Account of the*



the Picts, Scots, Fingal; Ossian, and his Poems; also of the Maces, Clans, Bodotria, and several other Particulars respecting the Highland Antiquities of Scotland. By the Rev. John Laune Buchanan.

A PRINCIPAL object of Mr. B. is to defend his injured countrymen from Mr. John Pinkerton\* who has so outrageously insulted them. Considering the tempers of the two antagonists, who are not a whit behind each other in abuse, it may be prudent in us not to interfere in the controversy, but content ourselves with stating the subject, which is simply this: to establish the original Scots in Scotland and not in Ireland, and to assert the purity and originality of the Gaelic language. "In the whole shire of Inverness Gaelic is the vernacular language of the inhabitants, and spoken there in the greatest purity, and yet the English language is also spoken there more properly than in any spot in North Britain. This will appear less surprising when it is considered that all such as speak it are taught at the first seminaries of learning in Scotland, and such as are of inferior rank, and in want of better opportunities are there immediately taught from the mouths of these instead of it" (p. 18).

He derives the name of Scot from *scode*, a sail, as the sailors in England are named from the same occupation, and which, among the islanders, was of much older standing, though the Romans never heard of it till a much later period, p. 33. In vindication of the hospitality, civility, and mental cultivation, of the Highlanders, he largely cites Dr. Johnson, and his fellow-traveller, Mr. Boswell. The name of Picts (*Pecks*) he derives not from painting or plunder, but from labour, expressive of their industrious life. That of *Crom-leach* or *Crow leachd*, *q. d. cow altar* or altars whereon oxen were sacrificed, and he distinguishes the higher ones, resting on high pillars, as being sepulchral, and the original altar tombs. He gives a different account of the Druids and their worship. In the destruction of Camalodunum, the metropolis of the Picts, all their records and written monuments were involved, but not, as falsely supposed, the whole nation; their language still subsisting in the mouths of their posterity, p. 179. Mr. B. finds a succession of kings, long before the Christian æra, and the invasion of the first

Fergus, and is of opinion that *Abaris* went from *Liewis* (Lewis) "which equals Sicily in extent," of which he was the archdruid, p. 187, 192. "And as to the prolific nature of their cattle, whoever reads the late *Travel* into the Hebrides, by Laune Buchanan, will be abundantly satisfied with the justness of Diodorus's account on that head," p. 189.

"All this, with more of their address, is truly offensive in these Celtic cattle, whether modern or antient. The first have opposed the *Piks*, *Peci Lint*, or the *Verians*, in the North; and this tyrant *Bridan*, and his successors, would not suffer the Scots from Ireland to take possession in the South, but drove out the very natives to make room for his islanders; and even his descendants extended their empire over all Scotland afterwards, as is well known. How then can Mr. Pinkerton give an account of the Scots and Picts, when thus unexpectedly stripped of both! No wonder he should rail against such savages, and more particularly against *Bridan Mor*, being the oldest offender in occupying most impudently, the very place of retreat for the *Tiva de Dunman* and the *Irish Scots*, and for making him labour in vain. But they will have matters in their own way; as Celtic understanding will always continue to be Celtic understanding in spite of obstruction. *Dhanian co bende e*, in spite of opposition, an old motto of the Macdonalds, in their coat of arms from that time till now. This tyrant is justly entitled to bear his own proportion of railing, seeing the Macphersons have already got enough of abuse. Had Hecataeus and other antient writers concealed the above account, matters would have succeeded better; nay even Mr. Nicol must open again like a *Scheanachie*, and support the old Gaelic too, by telling the world that it has a regular and established standard, as is well known to many gentlemen of taste and candour, who, though not natives of the Highlands, have been at much pains to become acquainted with it. I shall only, says he, appeal to two respectable evidences, General Sir A. Oughton, and Sir James Fowles; these gentlemen will give a very different account of the matter, and cannot be well supposed to have any partiality, the one being an Englishman, and the other a South country Scotsman. The testimony of Mr. Pennant, and of every other elegant traveller through the Highlands, with that of the world, is in our favour; and, against that, Mr. Pinkerton's praise or censure can have little weight. What Sir Richard Steele says with regard to himself may, in some sense, hold in this case; when impertinent calumniators, jealous of his fame, bespattered his honour, as Mr. Pinkerton abuses the Macphersons, and

\* So he says, Mr. Whitacre, and Mr. Thourclinn and Thoroelin, and Borlase, Gough, Ravenant the monk, Eumeneus.



and other learned men, with the Celts in general, namely that idle people, for want of other entertainment and discourses, must be led to hate the persons of those they never saw, and oppose designs into which they never examined. In one word, one cannot but reprobate the stubborn malignity that this gentleman all along pursues against the learned and illiterate Celts and others in his writings, when every line is almost marked with prejudice, and every sentence teems with the most illiberal and unprovoked invectives. And I doubt not, if he is thought worthy of notice, but he will meet with severe correction from some one or other of the abused characters so outrageously insulted by him. But the author would have taken his final leave with the sentiment of Agesilaus respecting the foolish Menecrates, who styled himself Jupiter in his letter to the king, with wishing Mr. Pinkerton health and a sound mind, did it not appear necessary to make a few more remarks before parting" (p. 194—197).

Mr. B. proceeds to a vindication of the genuineness of Ossian's poems. "This name is composed of two words, *Os* or *Aish*, and *Janne* or John. *Os* answers to the Latin *heus*, or heark-ye. But in this particular word *aish* is applied, and not *os*; and *Aish Janne* means the reflections of John; when John, or the bard, in composing his poem, looks back on things that passed ages before his time, or anticipates circumstances that were to follow in after times" (p. 241). *Shean aish*, old way, or old fashion, is the common mode of expression in enquiring after one's health in many parts of the Highlands of Scotland. *Cinnas ata n' Dune ud n'diu*. How does that man do to-day? and the answer is, *Sean tean aish*, in the old way, old use and want, p. 242. Mr. B. contends that these people (the Northern Islanders) were more polished and learned long before the age in which Fingal lived and Ossian sang, and also that the progress of civilization of manners in these later ages was on the decline then, from what appears in the faint traces of it handed down by the learned to our times, so that the age of Ossian, refined as the manners then are allowed to have been, was not early, but, comparatively modern, p. 251. "Mr. Pinkerton charges the Celts with an unparalleled effence as they were, and are still, so fond of clans. What is praise-worthy in others he affirms to be most criminal in a Highlander; whether in the right or wrong these Celtic cattle must be always held in the wrong" (p. 258).

From this charge Mr. B. defends his countrymen, and concludes his "Defence" of them with a defence of himself from the attacks of the Rev. Dr. William Thomson, in the English Review, and of Buchanan, or rather the Eumenius, for the use of *Britannus* as an adjective instead of *Britannicus*.

By this time, we apprehend, our readers are heartily tired of this controversy, as we can assure them we are. In order, however, to do ample justice to Mr. John Lanné Buchanan, we shall insert his letter\* which accompanied his book, the bearer of which expressed his desire to find our publisher by "wishing for Cæcero's head."

"Sir, Leicester-street, Golden-square, April 10.

"I beg you will have the goodness of accepting my Defence of the Scotch Highlanders; there you will find many things new, and, I hope, satisfactory, together with such extensive reading as will please you. If you honour it with early attention by the first of May, you may expect to be troubled with another. If not mentioned within that term, I shall be afraid you wish to drop my correspondence, and will not venture to give further trouble, &c.

"The story of the eagle is perfectly fact; and it is common for them to lift fish from the surface, where the play of fish is. He did not use his wings by way of sail only, but to keep his poise, as he can never disengage his talons till the fish or flesh is tore away; an impossibility when the strong turbot was struggling hard for breath (being amphibious), and the eagle to keep the center of gravity even. I have seen two strong eagles who fought, and fastened their talons so effectually in each other that they lay like two large panniers, firmly fixed in each other, until a countryman took both their heads to Mackinzee of Lewis, and received the usual reward of half-a crown for each. Depend upon it I shall write nothing without authority to support it.

"I thank you and all the critics who used my Travels handsomely; all but Dr. Thomson, whom I took into pay, he alone privately stabbed me; but I gave a fright to his employers which did him little service for his malice. In haste,

I am, &c. JOHN LANNE BUCHANAN.

We have nothing to do with Mr. Buchanan's belief, but must still beg

\* Whether a similar letter was sent to all the Reviewers we cannot take upon us to say, but it appears that a letter was sent by Mr. Buchanan to the Monthly Reviewers, who, like us, liked not *teizing* to peruse his work in the last month.



leave to suspend our belief of the story of the eagle, or the *amphibious* nature of the turbot, which, like all other flat-fish, swims in a perpendicular, and not horizontal direction. Mr. B. announces his "just and impartial account of the beginning, progress, and decay, of the several fisheries which have formerly been promoted in Great Britain and in other parts of the empire; accompanied with a modest enquiry into the conduct of the managers entrusted by the lately established company of gentlemen for the encouragement of the British fisheries, both for marking out the proper station, and the proper mode of erecting villages in the Hebrides, and North-west coast of Britain."

89. *An Attempt to examine the several Wounds and Deaths of the Heroes in the Iliad and Æneid, and trying them by the Test of Anatomy and Physiology, in a Series of Letters. By the Rev. W. Tasker.*

THIS article concludes Mr. Tasker's Works in three volumes. And we must observe that it is the fashion of this investigating age to shew old Homer in some new light. His geographical knowledge has been lately examined; but, as anatomy (in its present improved state) is in a great measure a modern science, and very few of the Greek scholiasts or modern commentators have been any adepts therein; it is strictly true, as our author observes, that though many have in general terms admired the great variety of Homeric and Virgilian wounds; yet no one individual has as yet attempted to examine all that variety by the test of Anatomy and Physiology; and this, in its full extent, as attempted by Mr. Tasker, is most certainly a new investigation: and, in our opinion, a most difficult and laborious one it is, requiring a critical knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages, and no small proficiency in the several arts of anatomy and surgery. How far the translator of Pindar has succeeded in his hazardous enterprise we leave to his medical readers to decide. We observe, however, that the style and manner are superior to any thing he has as yet exhibited; and, if the report be true, that a second edition is already in the press, we should presume that the attempt, great as it is, has not been altogether unsuccessful.

90. *The Persian Interpreter, in three Parts, &c. By the Rev. Edward Moises, M. A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, Master of the Royal Grammar School at Newcastle upon Tyne.*

IF the Persian language should ever become a fashionable study in Europe, which we very much doubt, it is not by the plagiarism of authors that it will be established. We are led to pass this severe censure on the present work, the first part of which, the Grammar, is almost entirely stolen, almost *literatim*, from the excellent Persian Grammar of Sir William Jones, omitting some of the rules, sometimes whole chapters, and all the beautiful quotations which exemplify them, and new-casting the arrangement and style. The second part, consisting of extracts from Persian authors, in verse and prose, is taken from books with translations by other authors. The Vocabulary, in Persian and English, is insufficient to elucidate even the second part. The Persian is incorrectly printed, and no table of errata subjoined.

91. *Confusion's Master Piece: or, Paine's Labour's lost. Being a Specimen of some well-known Scenes in Shakspeare's Macbeth reviewed and improved; as enacted by some of his Majesty's Servants before the Pit of Acheron. By the Writer of the Parodies in the Gentleman's Magazine.*

THIS little pamphlet is one of those effusions of the moment which in general set Criticism at defiance.

"What means this, my Lord?"

Marry, this is mitching Malicho, it means mischief." Hamlet.

How far this author is qualified for the task he has undertaken, our readers have had many opportunities of judging for themselves. There is a peculiarity in the language of Shakspeare, which few men have been able to imitate with success. "Falstaff's Wedding," by Dr. Kenrick, is a rare instance of congeniality of genius. *Master Shallow* also pursues his prototype with no small success. The present Parody on the several scenes of the Witches in Macbeth is evidently on "affairs of state;" but what can have induced our honest friend thus to soar beyond the limits of Mr. Urban's columns, we cannot conceive; yet wish not, however, to clip his daring pinions. He may very possibly have the expectation of a royal patent for his parodies; and therefore we will not check his loyalty or his zeal; but readily allow every man to judge of his own powers and disposition; and verily, *Master Shallow*, if thou delightest in these idle toys, we have no objection to thy asserting an exclusive right, *non obstante* the effusions of a *Canab. or a Grecian* (pp. 309, 366).



## SONNET,

By MARY JULIA YOUNG \*.

VELL, veil thee, thou unfeeling Queen  
of night,

Nor force my tongue to execrate thy rays;  
For, oh! Elwina saw by their pale light,  
A scene—that blasted all her blissful days.

Slowly the warriors trod the dewy plain—  
My dying Edgar on their shields they bore!  
I saw the crimson flood his bosom stain—  
He look'd—he sigh'd—but, ah! he spoke  
no more.

Canst thou forget how oft, when thy bright  
beam  
Broider'd with silver Nature's verdant vest,  
And scatter'd gems on Severn's lucid stream,  
How oft with Edgar thou hast seen me  
blest?

That, o'er his turf while I sad vigils keep,  
Thou canst thus coldly, thus serenely, sleep!

## BENEVOLENCE.

BENEVOLENCE, meek Pity's darling  
child, [implore,  
Who gives that succour which the weak  
Cheers the afflicted, and, with friendship  
mild, [door;  
Invites the trembling stranger to her  
Calms the rough tempest which the mind  
surveys,  
And bids the tear of Rapture fill the eye,  
Like the bright Sun, whose beam a thou-  
sand ways  
Disperses Night, and beautifies the sky;

You aged object needs your gen'rous aid;  
His food is sorrow, and his drink a tear;  
How like an angel doth his anguish plead!  
He speaks, and Pity listens to his pray'r:

"O come, and clasp my shiv'ring limbs!—  
I'm cold!— [scarce can I

"These wint'ry winds so pierce me,  
My wants proclaim!—I'm helpless, wea-  
ry, old, [die!"

"And only fit to lay me down—and  
Pity and kind Benevolence appear— [shed;  
Truth guides their footsteps to the victim's  
Hush'd is the sigh—repress'd the trickling  
tear—

Sadness is joy! and wretchedness is fled!  
*Bath, Jan. 7, 1794.* W. SYLLE.

## THE SENSIBLE ASS, A FABLE.

By a LADY.

IN ancient times, (as stories tell,)  
When beasts in wit did men excel,

\* Author of "Adelaide and Antonine, or  
the Emigrants, a Poem just published for  
the benefit of the Refugee Clergy."

GENT. MAG. May, 1794.

A certain man his ass address'd [haste;  
With, "Pray you, blockhead, make more  
"We shall be caught, I surely fear,  
"For, lo! our enemies are near."  
"What's that to me?" the ass reply'd,  
"I need not fear, whate'er betide;  
"Sure, they may take me if they will,  
"I can but carry burdens still."

FOURTH ODE OF THE FIRST BOOK  
OF HORACE TRANSLATED.

NOW dreary Winter back recedes,  
And Spring and Zephyr court the  
meads;

The vessels, haul'd from down the stocks,  
No more stand useless on the rocks;  
No more the cattle love the fold;  
No more the ploughman, pinch'd with cold,  
Sits by the blazing fire; no more  
The fields with silver frost are hoar.  
Now Cytherea leads her band;

Beneath the Moon's impending ray,  
The Nymphs and Graces, hand in hand,  
Lightly trip in sportive play:  
Whilst Vulcan ev'ry Cyclops' fire  
Impels, and makes each flame burn higher.—  
Let now our brows, with odours crown'd,  
With verdant myrtle-wreaths be bound,  
Or florets, which the loosen'd field  
Does in plenteous fragrance yield.

To Pan a tender lamb shall bleed,  
Or, if he wills, a sportive kid:  
Pale Death, with foot impartial, waits  
At the low cot and palace gates:  
O Sextus, blest with wealth and pow'r,  
Short life's deceitful fleeting hour  
Forbids us e'er our hopes t' extend;  
For, soon an unexpected end  
In gloomy night may you o'erwhelm,  
And Pluto's sprites and fabled realm;  
Which when you reach, your friends no more  
Can choose you to reign jovial o'er  
The festive bowl; your fav'rite boy  
No more will yield you am'rous joy,  
Who now each youthful gallant moves,  
And soon will win the virgin's loves.

LYCIDAS.

TRANSLATION OF MR. GRAY'S ODE,  
written at the GRAND CHARTREUX.

(See his Letters.)

THOU, whose Deity pervades  
This solemn scene, these awful shades,  
Whate'er thy hallow'd name;  
For, sure, in these his native floods,  
Or deep within these antique woods,  
Some God must homage claim;

And more his conscious presence mark  
The pathless rock, the mountain dark,  
The precipice's height,  
O'erhanging with its craggy brow  
The founding torrent's foam below,  
The grave's impervious night.

Then



Then did we view enshrin'd thy form,  
From the bold hand of Phidias warm,  
In radiant gold exprest :  
Hail, guardian power ! a suppliant youth  
Duly invokes thy aid ; O ! sooth  
His weary soul to rest.—

But, banish'd from this envied seat,  
And deem'd, though willing, yet unmeet,  
The sacred law to keep  
Of silence dread ; if on the wave,  
By Fortune rudely hurl'd, I brave,  
Once more, the stormy deep :

At least, O grant my latest hour  
May find some lone sequester'd bow'r,  
To shade my silver hairs,  
Free and remote from tumult loud,  
Where I may shun the busy crowd,  
And steal from human cares. W. F.

Mr. URBAN,

March 25.

THE following Prologue, written by Miss T. H—s, was lately spoken at the opening of the Theatre of Leominster, by Mr. Miell, master of the Worcester company of comedians. This occasional theatre, having first been a school-house, then a court or sessions-house, afterwards a place of entertainment for one of the candidates during the late contested election, and last of all a play-house, affords the writer an opportunity of displaying considerable ingenuity upon the subject of its metamorphosis ; and I doubt not but you will think it worthy of a place in your entertaining miscellany. Yours, &c. VITRINGA.

“ IN days of yore, as ancient stories tell,  
When Gods celestial deign'd on earth to dwell,  
Strange feats and transformations then took  
And pranks peculiar to the heav'nly race.

Fair Daphne, to avoid Apollo's love,  
Flew to the bosom of a neighb'ring grove ;  
Where chang'd into a laurel she appear'd,  
Nor ever more the God's advances fear'd.

Narcissus, viewing in the glassy flood  
His own fair form which on the margin flood,  
Was self-enamour'd ; when, with magic power,  
The Gods transform'd him to a drooping

If Fame tells truth, the God of thunder,  
Jove, Oft chang'd his form, impell'd by mighty  
To gain fair Leda he a swan became,  
And thus, 'tis said, he won the beauteous dame.  
A lovelier form he yet assum'd, we're told,  
And ruin'd Danaë in a shower of gold.

But why these tales of ancient days renew,  
When modern times present the like to view ?  
The town, the law, each calling and each trade,  
Are all transform'd, and seen in masquerade :  
Nor is this change confin'd to man alone,  
But e'en descends to piles of wood and stone.

This spacious structure, which you now behold,  
Was rear'd to Learning first, as we are told ;  
Thence called the *School-house*. Here, with wig full-blown,  
The rod his sceptre, and the chair his throne,  
Sat the stern Pedagogue, in awful state,  
While trembling boys around in terror wait.  
A *Court-house* next this spacious hall was made,  
Where wily Lawyers oft their arts display'd.  
Here *Plumer*, *Douglas* \*, lately strain'd their  
About the illegality of votes. [throats  
Sacred to *Bacchus* next this shrine became,  
And thund'ring shouts re-echoed *Sawyer's*  
name. [cheer ;  
In those fam'd days, I'm told, was glorious  
Oh ! how I wish we Players had been here !  
What glorious treat to feast on the sur-loin,  
And drink the candidate's good ale and wine !  
Next, to a Theatre the hall is chang'd,  
And rows on rows in glorious order rang'd :  
To view this strange, this metamorphos'd  
dome, [come :  
I hope each worthy beau and belle will  
And tho' corporeal dainties we can't give,  
Yet mental food all ranks will here receive.  
*Thalia* hails the gay and sprightly throng,  
And makes them joyous by her wit and song.  
The thoughtful in *Melpomene* will find  
Sweet thoughts, congenial to a pensive mind ;  
And softest Sensibility will here  
Feel other's woes, and drop the pitying tear.  
Permit me, then, your kind support to ask,  
And to amuse will be our fav'rite task.  
Oh ! may applause and patronage be yours,  
And warmest gratitude shall still be ours.

#### IN PAPILIONEM.

IN terrâ est animal, cui nomen Papilionem  
Dant homines ; parvum facta stupenda par-  
Primò serpit iners, curvata volumina versans,  
Arboribusve sedens, belluo, cuncta vorat.  
Grata benigna Ceres frustrâ sua munera præbet,  
Herbiferâ frustrâ cespitem terra viret,  
Si modò dente premat truciùs eruca tenellos,  
Si lentos flectat læta per arva gradus.  
Mutatâ at formâ, mores mutantur & ipsi,  
Chrysalis & dormit, molle cubile petens.—  
Mox, cito perrumpens animal mutabile testum,  
Omniâ pervolat, quod modò serpsit iners.  
Cuncta eruca vorat ; dormitat chrysalis umbrâ,  
Papilio gratis clarior errat agnis. [omnes,  
Errat agris, volitantque locos circumspicit  
Effloribus & teneris dulcia mella premit.  
Utile jam vobis exemplar papilionem  
Propono ; ingenui discite nunc juvenes.  
Non satis est edisse, bibisse, altumque soporem  
Cepisse ? Instat jam tempus in alta feri.  
Musas nunc colite, studiis intendite mentes ;  
Anfugitote malos ; invigilate bonis.  
Ne de quoque ferat præceptor talia verba :  
“ Eruca est, nunquam papilio esse potest.”

\* Two eminent counsellors.

ODE



O D E

AD PARVULUM MILVIUM,

*Qui cum mansuescere doceretur, jam iterum au-*  
*fugerat.*

**S**IC, tu secundo, pessime milvium,  
Cunis ab ipsis non sine perpeti  
Curâque nutrite & labore,  
Diffugiens dominum relinquis  
Non hoc merentem? Sed tibi bubulæ,  
Renumque, lecti nec jecoris, neque  
Pulmonis invidit recentis  
Pascere te vigilans minister.

Quin non acutis territus unguibus,  
Non rostro adunco, prælia quæis furens  
Olim movebas, indecenti  
Ut posita feritate, mores

Dignos honesto cive, nec hispido  
Discens, magistri noscere sibilum,  
Parere jussis, & vocantis  
Perciperes humeris, manuque

Sedere mitis; blanditiis frequens  
Indulfit ultrò, te modò pupulum,  
Te passerem dixit, suumque  
Non renuit vocitare amicum.

Inordinatas sæpe etiam manu  
Digessit aptè in pectore pennulas,  
Lavitque turpes; nec reliquit  
Officii, studique partem

Ignavus ullam. Sæpe etiam toræ  
Curans salutis, pharmaca sedulus  
Paravit ægro, sæpe lectum  
Ex foliis, tenerisque plumis.

Quid nunc in agro feceris avius,  
Solusque? vitam quove feres modo?  
Rudisque, & infuetus parare  
Cædibus, aucupioque menfas.

Quâve arte fraudes decipientium  
Vitare discas? Quâ retegés dolos?  
Ah! fortè vel visco, vel igne,  
Stulte, cades, volucrique plumbo.

Sedes priores, si sapias, impiger,  
Require; notas & relegens vias  
Redi volatu jam sagaci,  
Non alibi melius futurus. S. F.

*(A Translation of the above is requested.)*

*On the DEATH of a YOUNG GENTLEMAN.*

**A**VERNUS' Lake, but alter'd, in my  
dream  
I thought I saw like Buxton's silver stream.  
Droop'd on the verge a youth; averted flood,  
With downcast eye, the Naiad of the flood!  
A sister mourns! But him I soon espied,  
With fair Hygeia, on the other side.  
Her *here* he long had woo'd, but woo'd in vain;  
For still she coyly fled her eager swain:  
But *there*, at length, vouchsaf'd to crown  
his vows;

And with immortal roses bound his brows.  
JOHN ADAMTHWAITE, D. D.

EPITAPH, intended to be placed over the  
REMAINS of a MUCH-LOVED WIFE,  
buried in St. BRIDE'S CHURCH-YARD,  
Jan. 24, 1794

**A** Statelier tomb, and far less humble spot;  
Could merit claim its due, had been thy lot;  
The best of women and of wives would have  
A sculptur'd urn, and marble-vaulted grave;  
A husband's love thy virtues would rehearse,  
If not in equal, yet in heart-felt, verse:  
But, ah! the frowning fates, that nipt thy  
bloom,  
To this obscure recess thy ashes doom;  
These wish'd-for tokens of respect deny,  
And here unnotic'd must thou ever lye.  
No friendly tear thy relics shall bedew,  
No friendly sigh shall speak this tribute due;  
Here shalt thou rest till that thrice awful day,  
When tongues angelic shall thy worth display.  
Here thy once-lovely form, thy better part  
Lies deep entomb'd within thy husband's  
heart. ALEX. BICKNELL.

ON READING, in p. 185, AN EPITAPH, TO  
WHICH IS ADDED, "EDW. HARWOOD  
"FILIUS POSUIT."

**Q**UID prius hæc posuit natus tibi mar-  
mora? Scriptis,  
Marmora dum pereunt, stant monu-  
menta tuis.  
Why should thy son with fond affection raise  
This needle's trophy, to recount thy praise?  
Thy works, when marble falls to dust, shall  
be  
An everlasting monument to thee.

*New-Street, Hanover Square,* JOHN RING.  
*March 27, 1794.*

EPITAPH ON A TOM CAT.

**E**RE scarce two years had hurried o'er  
his head, [dead.  
Poor Tom, alas! was number'd with the  
Nine lives he had; but (O resistless fate!)  
Nine lives suffic'd not to protract his date!  
An envious rival carried eight away,  
And with the ninth he linger'd out a day.  
He could no more; for, Pity seiz'd a gun;  
She saw his pain; and took the other one.  
Thus fell poor Tom, nor single in his fall,  
For, Death, which level'd him, must level all.  
Both men and cats await the fatal blow, [go.  
The grave opes wide its jaws, and all must  
N. B.

LINES BY MISS CARTER.

[The Letters spell ELIZABETH CARTER,  
CATHARINE TALBOT.]

ECLAITZHAERREITNHECTAARLT  
BEORT.

Oh! may our thoughts united join,  
Close as our names in this expressive line.

EPIGRAMMA.



## EPIGRAMMA.

*In Baculum Pampinum.*

"PALMITE Bacche tuo nitar—nec, Liber,  
iniquum est—  
Ut firmes gressus, qui titubare facis. M.D."

## IMITATED IN ENGLISH.

EPIGRAM, *inscribed to BACCHUS on a  
WALKING-STAFF formed out of a VINE-  
BRANCH.*

" 'Tis right, jolly God, who inspir'd me  
with wine,  
And laugh'd at the lovers of water,  
That, propp'd by the VINE-BRANCH, I  
tread the right line,  
For, the juice of thy grape makes me tot-  
ter." F. S.

## ANOTHER IMITATION.

As the grape's heady juice oft makes men  
reel,  
Firm footsteps should they by a vine-staff feel.  
No BACCHANAL.

## IMPROMPTU.

DAMON to Myra said—Why do you  
sigh?  
Am I inconstant?—Is your lap-dog dead?  
You're very CONSTANT, Myra makes re-  
ply—  
But I was thinking *when I shall be wed.*

## EXTEMPORE.

*On hearing a Debate respecting the Pre eminency  
of the LONDON PHYSICIANS.*

THAT HAWES is first in fame, who can  
gain say?  
'Tis clear as is the sunshine at noon-day.—  
He, like the Sun, proves Death arrests in  
vain— [again.  
HAWES can—HAWES does—to life restore  
*Goldsmith-Row,  
Gough-Square,* LONDINENSIS.

ON THE DEATH OF MR. TRESHAM  
CHAPMAN. (*See p. 91*).

WELCOME, blest Spirit, now thy  
work is done,  
Thy day was long, and calm thy setting sun:  
Active, sincere, he felt no aching void,  
But Heaven's best talent there was well em-  
ploy'd:  
Benevolent, friendly, honourably just,  
True to his word, unshaken in his trust;  
Steadily pious from the dawn of youth,  
He sought, nor sought in vain, the God of truth.  
The gracious Saviour, who delights to find  
His brightest image stamp'd on human kind,  
Guarded from devious vice his youthful way,  
And blest with quiet Peace his evening day.  
Oh, may we follow close his wiser plan,  
True to our God, benevolent to man;  
Ever prepar'd to seek the realms above,  
Where truth must guide, and happiness is love.

## PARODIES OF SHAKESPEARE, NO XIII.

O THEN I see, dame Blab hath been  
with you:  
She is Detraction's midwife; and she comes,  
Drawn by th' inviting steam of strong Bohea,  
In voice no louder than a gentle whisper,  
Athwart the greedy ear of our Squire's lady,  
With each day's idle town-talk ere she sleep.  
Her tale is spun of Slander's lengthen'd thread;  
The traces of the smallest likelihood;  
The cover of the purest charity,  
(To slip the collar, if perchance detected);  
Her whip of critic's spleen; the lash her  
tongue;  
Her voucher is an old grey quoted maid;  
Prompt at conjecture, or a big round lie  
Pick'd up at bake-house by her errand-girl.  
Why, now she's bursting with an empty  
report,  
Made by the washerwoman, or old nurse,  
Time out of mind the neighbourhood's  
chronicle: [house,  
And with this news she gads from house to  
Wracking her brains to find what ne'er was  
dreamt [break;  
Of tradesmen's shops, and who is like to  
Of tradesmen's wives, and who goes dizen'd  
most;  
Of ladies' lovers, and who was seen to kiss.  
Sometimes, as from ground floor observatory,  
Whole hours she'll watch folks passing by  
her door,  
And then dreams she of smelling out their  
business: [day's prayers,  
And sometimes comes she to the Wednes-  
day-Greeting the parson with a tithe-pig's tale,  
Then thinks he of another christening  
dinner:  
Sometimes she hurries into th' inner shop—  
And then they fall to cutting up of charac-  
ters,  
Breaches, miscarriages, nameless jades  
Already five months gone;—then fresh in-  
trigues  
Ring in her ear; at which she starts and winks,  
And, sworn secret, runs to a friend or two—  
And calls again:—This is that very Blab,  
That plots the means of mischief in the night,  
And makes foul feuds, in quiet families,  
Which, till unravel'd, much misfortune  
bodes. [ing,  
This is the hag, when children first go visit-  
By pressing from them all they see and hear,  
Soon learns them to be gossips of good car-  
riage.

ROMEO, I. 4.

———Methinks it were a happy life  
And good—to be a stalled Prebendary.—  
At audit meet, (oh! when shall I do so!)  
To share rich dividends, fine after fine;  
To see fresh leaves how they run; to fix  
What lying I shall for my option make;  
What offices I must go through this year;  
What month is best to chuse for residence;  
When this is known, then to divide the time;  
So many hours must I attend the minister;



So many sermons must I preach in turn ;  
So many guineas must I else lay down ;  
So many public dinners must I give ;  
So many barrels hospitably broach ;  
So many days, and weeks ere I go back  
To my snug country flock, and shear the fleece.  
O ! what a life were this ! how sweet ! how  
easy !

Gives not the organ an enchanting sound  
To deans incumbent on their velvet cushion,  
Beneath the Gothic, high-arch'd canopy,  
That hear their choir's full-voic'd harmony ?  
O yes, it doth ; beyond compare it doth ;  
And to conclude—the master's brilliant touch,  
Whether in softest swell the strain he length-  
ens,

Or in full burst pours forth the loudest peals,  
(All which secure and sweetly he enjoys,)  
Rehearsal is of angel's symphony ;  
His diapason subject blended neat, [ment,  
His fugue led off in strong and curious move-  
When chant, service, and anthem, wait on  
him.

3 HENRY VI, II. 6.

MASTER SHALLOW.

LINES, addressed to the SOCIETY for a  
LITERARY FUND, by CAPTAIN MORRIS.  
(See our Historical Chronicle.)

YE friends of genius, friends of human  
kind, [mind ;  
Who still the throbbings of the wounded  
Ye little flock, selected from the croud,  
The stern, the vain, the thoughtless, and the  
proud,

To Pity's humble shrine your offerings bring,  
Afflicted Genius is a sacred thing ;  
You suffer with the man of studious mood,  
Who starves by labours for the public good,  
Whose wisdom forms us, and whose magic  
pen !

Softens our hearts, and tames us into men.  
Rouse, sons of wealth, whom heav'n in  
anger fees

Stretch'd on your sofas in the pomp of ease,  
Who mark the poet's or historian's art,  
And praise the truths that never reach the  
heart ;

Who read an author as you quaff champaign,  
To warm the frozen blood, and fire the vein ;  
And, while the flights of genius you admire,  
View the scorn'd owner in a goal expire ;  
Or, like poor Chatterton, resign his breath,  
Self-murder'd, to preclude a ling'ring death.  
Rouse, sons of wealth, when Pity calls, and  
find

How woes of sympathy exalt the mind ;  
How oft, by small relief, in season giv'n,  
We build in Sorrow's breast a little heaven ;  
And who, when such sublime effects are  
known,

Who but must feel it rising in his own !

CASIM. EPIGRAM XIII.

Lampades ejus lampades ignis. Cant. vii. 6.

YES, my beloved, were I plac'd,  
Like earth revolving on its tree ;

Still in thy hand I'd hold me fast—

Thy trembling spouse would cling to thee.

Were I more ruffled than the flood,  
Rolling its turbid waves below ;  
My quiet passions, at thy nod,  
Should gently as still waters flow.

Or, were I fleetier than the wind,  
Which drives along yon eastern hill,  
More swiftly still my ready mind,  
Should yield subjection to thy will.

Yes, I can move with swifter pace  
Than yonder darting fires I see ;  
Or I would gladly change my place—  
All things become, or—nothing be.

U. U.

# SONNET.

On the DEATH of ROBT. RIDDELL, ESQ.  
of GLENRIDDEL. (See our Obituary.)

NO more, ye warblers of the wood, no  
more ;

Nor pour your descant grating on my soul :  
Thou, young-ey'd Spring, gay in thy ver-  
dant stole, [wildest roar.

More welcome were to me grim Winter's  
How can ye charm, ye flowers, with all  
your dyes ? [FRIEND !

Ye blow upon the foil that wraps my  
How can I to the tuneful strain attend ?  
That strain flows round th' untimely tomb  
where Riddel lies.

Yes, pour, ye warblers, pour the notes of  
woe, [hier :

And soothe the Virtues weeping o'er his  
The Man of Worth, who hath not left his  
peer,

Is in his narrow house for ever darkly low.

Thee, Spring, again with joy shall others  
greet ;

Me mem'ry of my loss will only meet.

ROBERT BURNS.

On the DEATH of MRS. LEONARD. (p. 383.)

AH, what avails, that round her polish'd  
form

The modest Graces lent each varied charm !  
Ah, what avails the friend-surrounded bier,  
Or e'en the tend'rest husband's hopeless tear !  
That mind, where Virtue rear'd her spotless  
throne, [shone !

Where Bounty smil'd, and beaming Genius  
That touch, which taught the swelling notes  
to roll ! [lumb'ring soul !

That voice, whose sweetness wak'd the  
That fancy, whence the pencil'd scenes arose !  
That hand, by which the living landscape  
glows !

Bright pattern of excelling Nature, gone !  
Those arts, with whom benignity is shewn !  
Unconscious sleep ! regards of each care,  
Which bursts the heart, and swells th' em-  
passion'd tear.

Hov'ring



Hov'ring the spirit wings its airy way,  
And bending Seraphs guard the beauteous  
clay. [storm,

Bright as the rose which sinks beneath the  
Fair as the gather'd lily's silver form,  
Lamented shade! for THEE shall MEMORY  
mourn, [adorn;

And deathless praise thy hallow'd grave  
With ev'ry grace the raptur'd soul to move,  
Careless'd by fortune, happy in thy love.

Ah! when did fate with equal blessings  
shine? [thine?

Or what blest'd husband knew a joy like  
Won by his worth, by his affection charm'd,  
Endear'd by HOPE, by mutual FONDNESS  
warm'd;

Each op'ning morn increasing pleasure knew,  
With scenes of bliss each closing day with-  
drew.

" Blossoms and fruits at once of golden hue  
Appear'd, with gay enamell'd colours mixt:  
On which the Sun more glad impress'd his  
beams,

Than in fair ev'ning cloud, or humid bow,  
When God hath shower'd the earth; so lovely  
seem'd [air

The landscape, and of pure, THEN, purer  
Met their approach, and to their hearts in-  
spir'd

Vernal delight, and joy able to drive

..... all sadness ——— but despair."

Great God of wisdom, on thy just decree  
What impious mortal dares to question thee?

Why BLEST AMELIA yields her valu'd  
breath, [grasp of death?

While the POOR SUPPLIANT COURTS the  
Whilst HE, whom sad afflictions mark'd  
her own,

Beneath this tedious weight of Being groan?  
In secret breath, with UNAVAILING sigh,  
And cloud with ceaseless tears his STREAM-  
ING eye?

Or who the hidden springs of fate can find?  
What ruling planet guides the searching mind?

Why MERIT DROOPS? and prosp'rous VICE  
beguiles? [SION SMILES?

Why PITY MOURNS, whilst RUDE OPPRES-  
O'er BEAUTY'S URN? when tears of virtue  
flow; [woe.

And, whilst the living miscreant laughs at  
AN AFFLICTED AND TRUE FRIEND TO  
THE DISTRESSED.

#### SONNET, by Miss LOCKE

THIS dead of night; storms rend the  
troubled air:

Fell Murder takes his solitary round;  
Yet shrink's affrighted from the meteors glare,  
And starts while falling trees and rocks re-  
found.

From Alpine woods, his hunger to allay,  
Rushes the Wolf, and tears the new-made  
grave;

Yet, tho' half famish'd, quits his bloody prey,  
And slinks reluctant back to his lone cave.

But who is she, who 'mid the dreadful scene  
Fearlessly treads the Cliff's extremest verge,  
Surveying all around with looks serene,  
The prostrate towers, rent rocks, and foam-  
ing surge?

Tis Virtue—conscious she of blameless life,  
Nor shuns nor fears the elemental strife.

#### SONNET, To the Violet, by Miss LOCKE

HALF willing, half reluctant to be seen,  
Sweet Child of Spring, I view thy  
lovely form,

Expanding now to meet the breeze serene,  
Now, fearful, shrinking from the bursting  
storm.

For, soon the Sun, whose false alluring ray  
Call'd forth thy beauties from their native  
vale,

Abandons thee to chilling frosts a prey,  
Thy blossoms scatter'd by each ruder gale.

So, hid beneath the borrow'd garb of Truth,  
How oft has Flattery Innocence betray'd!  
Rifled each charm. that could adorn her  
youth,

And scorn'd the misery himself had made!  
Weeping to Heaven she breathes repentant  
sighs,  
Sinks unprotected, and unpitied dies.

#### EPITAPH on D—— P——'s BROTHER.

HERE rests a man who ne'er could rest in  
life, [WIFE.

Plagu'd with a fickle Miss\* and scolding  
Most men their senses five through life enjoy,  
But his hard fate did these rare gifts destroy;  
His hearing, seeing, tasting, feeling, smelling,  
Were all offended in his earthly dwelling.

SCOLDING † began with ev'ry rising day;  
He saw himself Misfortune's cruel prey;

He FELT the pangs of penury and scorn,

His conduct censur'd still from night to morn;

He TASTED all the bitterness of woe,

From stubborn children and a curish frow ‡;

At last he CAUGHT a putrid fell disease,

Which, though a painful potion, gave him ease;

For, now to SENSES FIVE he bids defiance,

And with his Miss and WIFE disdains al-

A gracious God, in pity to his pains, [liance!

Has fix'd him happy in more peaceful plains,

Where no rough clangor now disturbs his joy,

But peace and harmony his hours employ.

W. A. WILLIS, M. D.

#### On the present Transactions at Paris.

PARIS disproves what ancient Legend tell  
Of cruel Demons and a Hell below;  
Those Demons cruel, and that wretched Hell,  
Within her crimson'd walls does Paris shew.

\* Mis-tortune. † French proverb,  
La maison est misérable et méchante,  
Où la Poule plus haut que le Coq chante.  
That house doth ev'ry day more wretched  
grow, [crow.

Where the HEN louder than the Cock doth  
‡ His wife. Mi-



MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF FRANCE, *continued from p. 369.*

*Nov.* **R**AFFRON moved for the establishment of a Council of Censure on the Legislative Body.—The justice which the Revolutionary Tribunal had rendered to the Republic, in the trial and condemnation of the traitorous deputies, proved the necessity of such an establishment.

He conceived that a preventive measure should be applied; and he suggested, that the nation might not always rise in a mass to overwhelm traitors.

Thuriot, interrupting Raffron, requested him to recollect, that sufficient proof had already been given of the evil consequences that would necessarily ensue, if the Representative Body were to be in a state of continual dependence; and how unjust it would be to deprive the people of the right of promulgating their opinion of their Representatives.

Chabot. "I move the previous question; and I do it because the people who hear us are the sovereign judges. I do it because the opinion of others cannot be more just or more well-founded than the opinion of the people. I observe besides, that, if the tribunal proposed by Raffron had existed at the period of the 31st of May, the Brissotine horde would have been elevated to the highest pinnacle of power, and the Mountain would have been guillotined. Recollect also that there is still a large number of federalists in the departments, and that, if you establish the Council proposed by Raffron, to whose Patriotism I bear testimony, these federalists will sit in judgement on those legislators who shall succeed us."

The previous question was carried.

Laly was elected President.

Fresine, Philippeaux, and Merlin of Thionville, Secretaries.

*Nov.* 7. Babel obtained the adoption of a decree relative to the manufactory of tapestry at Beauvais, which continues to it the possession of the ground, houses, looms, pictures, drawings, and other necessary articles, but suppresses all other gratifications or indemnities.

*Nov.* 10. The Committee of Safety proposed a decree of Accusation against Ofselin, a Member of the Convention.—Adopted.

Philipot supported the motion, with a view to prove that prevaricators are pursued, and even punished, within the walls of the Convention; but, in order to attain more effectually the purifying of the social body from all the corrupt elements which prevent the public regeneration, he proposed the following Decree:

1. From this day to November 30th, every Representative of the people shall be obliged to deposit, with the Inspectors of the Hall of the Convention, *the exact state of his Fortune*, such as it was at the beginning of the Revolution, and such as it is this day. If there be a difference, to point out the source of its increase.

2. That he who shall make out an unfaithful statement, or who shall not, within the limits of the time prescribed by Law, have presented it, will be considered as unworthy to sit in the Convention, and be declared a traitor to the country.

3. On the first of December, the Commissioners, Inspectors of the Hall, shall get printed all the Declarations which shall be given to them, in order to be distributed to every Member of the Convention, to be forwarded to all the Departments, affixed at the place of abode of each Member, and submitted to the censorial examination of all the Fellow-citizens of him who made the declaration.

4. That, within ten days of the publication of the present decree, all Public Functionaries, Civil and Military, or of any other description, shall be obliged to make out the same comparative statement of their fortunes to the Secretary of the Commons where they reside; to be published, and submitted to the severe examination of their Fellow-Citizens; in failure of which, or in case of *inaccuracy*, the person shall be reputed as suspected, and punished as such.

Bazire, frightened at the Republican rigour of such a decree, considered it solely as an instrument in the hands of Aristocrats to torture the warmest Patriots. It is intended (said he) to establish a system of denunciation and terror. Already the Aristocrats say openly, on seeing the founders of the Revolution bleed on the scaffold, that we shall each of us follow them. Most certainly it is full time that this butchery of the Members should be put a stop to. It gives too much cause of joy to our enemies. He called for the order of the Day; and the Convention adopted it, foreseeing that the measure proposed by Philipot contributed to discover, among the Representatives of the Nation, a greater number of prevaricators, fattened with the blood of their victims, than pure and disinterested Patriots.

Chabot did not think himself secure by this decision; he wished that a Decree of Accusation should not be issued against a Member *without his being first heard*; and

he



he declared, that the crime of Offelin, notwithstanding the report of the Committee of Safety, did not appear to him to be proved.

Thuriot, supporting the motion of Chabot, apprehended the dissolution of the National Representation, if all the forms, destined to protect and to be the safeguard of innocence, are abolished. He maintained that *Tyranny was ready to seize on the Sovereign Authority*, if the mere opinion of a Committee be sufficient to destroy a Representative of the People. He wished to guard the public mind from *too frequent an use of the Revolutionary means* which were lately employed to get rid of the enemies of the people.

Bourdon, of Oise, exclaimed with a Republican ejaculation—What! is the departed Faction of the right side rising from the tomb?—Offelin is a rogue: and, in all that I have heard from those who attempt to justify him, I discover nothing but cowardice and insincerity.

This exclamation produced as many harsh replies, and threw the Convention into great confusion for a considerable time. After the most violent agitation, it was decreed, “That a Decree of Accusation shall not be issued against a Member, without his being previously heard; but that, notwithstanding, upon the report of the Committee, he may be put under arrest, and all his papers sealed.”

The Members, freed at length from the great apprehensions they were under of very rigorous measures proposed in the two preceding debates, relaxed themselves very agreeably in hearing the Section of the *Sans-culottes* declare to them at the Bar, that they will no longer have Priests among them; and that they required the total suppression of salaries hitherto paid to the Ministers of Religious Worship.

This agreeable petition was followed by a still more satisfactory spectacle. A numerous procession filed off in the Hall, accompanied by National Music. Surrounded by them appeared a young woman of the finest figure, arrayed in the robes of Liberty, and seated in a chair ornamented with leaves, in festoons: she was placed opposite the President; and Chaumette said:—“*Fanaticism* has abandoned the place of *Truth*; squint-eyed, it could not bear the brilliant light. The people of Paris have taken possession of the Temple, which they have regenerated; the Gothic Arches, which till this day have resounded with lies, now echo the accents of Truth. There all the people uttered ardent wishes for the prosperity of the Republic; there they offered thanks to their Legislators for the benefits they received from them. You see it, we have not taken for our festivals inanimate dolls; it is a *chef d'œuvre* of Nature, whom we have arrayed in the habit of Liber-

ty; its sacred image has inflamed all hearts. The people have but one cry—*No more altars; no more Priests, no other God but the God of Nature!*—We, their Magistrates, we accompany them from the Temple of Truth to the Temple of Laws, to celebrate a new Liberty, and to request that the *ci-devant* Church of *Notre Dame* be changed into a Temple consecrated to Reason and Truth.”

Nov. 11. Bishop Massieu, one of the Representatives of the People at the army des Ardennes, wrote, that he renounced his sacerdotal functions; and that he was going to marry the daughter of the Mayor of Gevet.

An immense number of letters from the Departments announced the resignation of priests, who listened to the voice of reason; and several Commons sent the silver of their churches for the wants of the country.

The Central Committee of the Popular Societies and Sections of Paris petitioned for the suppression of all salaries hitherto paid to the Clergy, in whom, said the petitioners, the people no longer believed.

Chabot thought that all the Commons of the Republic should follow the fine example which was shewn to them by the Commons of Paris; but he wished that his wish might be suffered to acquire maturity, and that for the present the petition of the Central Committee be inserted in the minutes, in order to prove how agreeable it was to the Convention.

Thuriot observed, that, among the Clergy who sent in their resignation, there were many who had nothing else to live upon but their salaries; that it suited the dignity of the Convention, that the day of triumph of philosophy should not be marked by the complaints of those who offer so many sacrifices. He required the Committee to make speedily a report on the subject.

The motions of Chabot and Thuriot were adopted.

Nov 12. The National Assembly passed a Decree of Accusation against Offelin, one of its Members.

Barrere.—“You have just done an act of justice; but this is not enough; and I am going to tell you what yet remains to be done. You must look back to a decree passed on the 10th inst. This decree seems to have passed in a moment, when you yielded to some other influence than that of reason, justice, and the law. It was, “That no Member of the Convention should be put in a state of arrest without being first heard at the bar of it; nevertheless, the Members may be put in a state of arrest on the report of one of the Committees. If they refuse to obey the decree of arrest, they may, after eight days, be put in a state of accusation. Let us send back to the Committees of Legislation and General



General Safety, the proposition of putting the Deputies out of the reach of the law for counter-revolutionary crimes."

Barrere supported his proposition by a very long speech, in which he said, that every author of treason, whoever he may be, should be punished alike; the law should be the same for every one. Before it, the crime is on one side, and the scaffold on the other. The conspirator who wishes to fly, should be liable to be taken hold of by every friend to liberty. I therefore propose, that the decree of the 10th should be repealed."

Merlin, of Thionville, was of the same opinion, but wished to extend the principles laid down by Barrere. "Yes (said he), all citizens should be prosecuted alike. I therefore demand, that it should not be necessary for the Deputies themselves to be impeached in the Convention, in order to be decreed in a state of accusation."

*Thurist*—"I was accused yesterday, in a Society which I have always cherished, and who, I trust, will hereafter acknowledge my innocence, and do me justice. In the mean time I proclaim, that all the general and revolutionary measures of the Committee of Public Safety have always received my entire assent."

Billaud Varennes made some observations in favour of the Decree passed on the 10th; and thought, that the National Representatives should not be liable to be arrested on the mandates of the ordinary Tribunals.

Barrere's proposition for a repeal of the decree of the 10th then passed.

*(To be continued.)*

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE interference of the Empress of Russia in the affairs of Poland, first by dividing the country, and appropriating a considerable portion of it to herself, and afterwards by subverting that form of government the remaining Poles had chosen, a form sanctioned by their king and approved by the general voice of Europe, not having been sufficiently elucidated, has been sometimes ascribed to a mere capricious exertion of power, and at others to the indeterminate views of unbridled ambition. But such imputations are certainly unfounded. An enlightened and benign Sovereign, as she confessedly is, does not act from such motives, if motives they can be called. We must seek a more substantial ground for the conduct, however desultory it may appear, of such a Prince. The truth of the matter then is briefly this: Some 15 years ago she conceived the grand design of restoring the ancient Grecian empire, of re-establishing the throne of the Constantines, and of settling the succession of it in her own illustrious line. To revive the Sciences and the Arts in those regions

where they once flourished in so much splendour, but are now over-run with so much ignorance and barbarism; to diffuse the blessings of Freedom over territories heretofore the proper seat of Liberty, but now blasted by the baleful influences of Tyranny and Oppression on one hand, and the servility it produces on the other; to break the galling yoke of bondage, and to restore the native genius of those climes to its pristine vigour; were ideas sufficiently noble for being allowed to operate with energy on her mighty mind. Since the period then of their first adoption they have been the vital principle of all her efforts. Her counsels have uniformly tended to the execution of this grand purpose. In this view her second grandson received at the font the name of CONSTANTINE; in this view he was committed to the care of Greek nurses, fetched for that purpose from the islands of the Archipelago, and by whose converse his infant organs were habituated to the language of those realms he is one day destined, under the over-ruling hand of Providence, to govern and exalt. In this view the two wars have been entered into with their Ottoman oppressors, at the expence of so much blood and treasure; and in the same view the dismemberment of Poland has been effected, in order to furnish a passage for her forces, whenever she shall have so far accomplished her aim as to bring all other circumstances into a favourable train for the full completion of it. And in this view the constitution, which to her seemed assuming too much similarity with that adopted in France, was overturned. In the mean time, the most dreadful carnage may be apprehended to ensue from the present resistance of the Poles to the designs of that Monarch; as there is no doubt but that she will carry her point at whatever expence of money and troops, though perhaps it may be attended with the less difficulty, as Poland has not one fort or other strong place in all its territory, except Caminiek, which is situated in that part already appropriated by the Empress to herself. Her plans are always matured for execution; and, though some may have been retarded, not one of them has ever yet been defeated.

*Warsaw, April 11.* A battle took place on the 4th instant, in which the Russians were defeated; of which an official account by General Kosciuszko says:

"We took 11 pieces of cannon and 1 stand of colours. Three officers and 18 soldiers have been made prisoners.

"Our troops gave no quarter, which accounts for the paucity of prisoners. Our loss is about 200 men; we know not that of the enemy, but it must have been very considerable. Generals Denisow and Termanow commanded the Russians. Generals Madalinski and Zalozek led on ours."

INTEL.



## INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Monday, April 28, 1794.

Admiralty-Office, April 28. The letters, of which the following are extracts, were this day received from Rear-Admiral Macbride.

*Minotaur, Plymouth Sound,*

SIR,

April 26, 1794.

BE pleased to acquaint my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the Echo sloop arrived here yesterday morning, bringing with her a letter from Sir John Warren, of his Majesty's ship *Flora*, who was on his passage to Portsmouth, with the *Pomone* and *La Babet*, French frigates, captured by the squadron detached under his command.

The *Concorde* and *La Nymphe* arrived yesterday evening with *L'Engageante*, another French frigate, captured by the *Concorde*. Inclosed are the letters from the Captains, Sir John Warren and Sir Richard Strachan, to me on the occasion. The *Resolue*, another frigate that was in company, escaped by her outailing the *Melampus* and *La Nymphe*, who chased her into Morlaix.

I am, &c JOHN M'BRIDE.

*Philip Stephens, Esq.*

SIR, *Flora, at Sea, April 24, 1794.*

In pursuance of your orders, I proceeded with the ships *Arethusa*, *Melampus*, *La Nymphe*, and *Concorde*, to cruize on the coast of France; and on the 23d instant, from variable winds being to the Westward of Guernsey, Dover Rock bearing E. by S. four or five leagues, the Seven Islands S. S. W. four or five leagues, Guernsey N. E. Half East seven or eight leagues, I discovered at four in the morning four sail, standing out to sea upon the larboard tack, the wind S. S. W.; and, as the morning began to break, I saw from their manœuvres and firing of guns they were some of the enemy's ships of war. They soon afterwards appeared in a line of battle on the larboard tack; and as our ships, from having chased, were not collected, I made the signal to form in succession. We crossed each other on contrary tacks, and the enemy began the action at a considerable distance; their sternmost ship having passed over, they again tacked; but, the wind changing two points in our favour, I perceived it was possible to weather them, and therefore made the signal for the ships to engage as they came up, so as to prevent the enemy gaining their own shore, and to oblige them to come to a close action. I am happy to say we succeeded in this object.

The engagement lasted nearly three hours, when two of the ships struck. I then made the signals for those who were coming up to pursue and to engage the enemy, as, from the situation of this ship, having led the line into action, she was incapable of continuing the pursuit.

I am much indebted to Sir Edward Pellew in the *Arethusa*, who was my second astern, and to the other officers and ships under my command, who exerted themselves in engaging and pursuing the enemy.

I have since been informed that another of the enemy's struck to the *Concorde*, Sir Richard Strachan, in the evening; but, as that ship and the *Nymphe* have not yet joined me, I cannot yet make any return of their state and condition.

The French squadron consisted of *L'Engageante*, 36 guns, 18-pounders, 300 men; *Monsieur Desgarceaux* Chef D'Escarde; *La Pomone*, 44 guns, 24-pounders, 400 men; *La Resolue*, 36 guns, 13-pounders, 320 men; *La Babet*, 22 guns, 9-pounders, 200 men: they sailed from Concal Bay the evening before we met them.

I owe every obligation and acknowledgement to the officers and crew of this ship for their zeal and exertions upon this and every former occasion in the service of their King and country, and trust you will recommend them to their Lordships' notice and protection.

Enclosed are lists of the killed and wounded, and also of the ships taken from the enemy. I am, &c.

JOHN BORLASE WARREN.

*Rear-Admiral Macbride.*

*A list of killed and wounded.*

<i>Flora.</i>	1 seaman killed.
	3 ditto wounded.
<i>Arethusa.</i>	1 master's mate killed.
	2 seamen killed.
	5 seamen wounded.

*La Pomone.* Between 80 and 100 killed and wounded.

*La Babet.* Between 30 and 40 killed and wounded.

*La Pomone.* 44 guns, 24-pounders; 400 men.  
143 feet, keel.  
42 feet, beam.  
1100 tons.

Five years old, and supposed to be the finest frigate they had.

*La Babet.* 22 guns, 9-pounders; 200 men.

*La Concorde, Plymouth Sound,*

SIR,

April 25, 1794.

I have the honour to acquaint you of my arrival here with his Majesty's ship under my command, with a French frigate which we took in the afternoon of the 23d instant. The early transactions of that day have been detailed to you by Sir John Warren; but, as the *Flora* was at too great a distance to observe my proceedings in the afternoon, I beg to relate the particulars of my conduct from the time we passed the *Pomone* after she had surrendered. About eleven A. M. we were near enough to receive and return the fire of

the



the enemy's two frigates, which were making off. It was my intention to endeavour to disable the sternmost, and leave her for the ships of his Majesty which were following us, and push on to attack the leading ship; but in this I was disappointed; for, the leading ship bore down and closed to support his second, and, laying herself across our bows, soon disabled us in our sails and rigging so much, that we dropped astern. We soon got our sails on the ship again, and I purposed to keep the enemy's two ships in check till ours arrived, as the only means of taking them both; but, finding the day far advanced, and little probability of our being assisted, as our ships rather dropped, and expecting our main-top-mast, which was shot through, to go every minute, knowing that, if our mast went, both the ships must escape, I determined to secure the one I was nearest. She was assisted for some time by her second; but, changing sides in the smoke, it prevented him from annoying us. She was defended with the greatest bravery from twelve till a quarter before two P. M. when being silenced, and totally unmanageable, they called they had surrendered. She proved to be *L'Engageante*, of 34 guns and 4 carronades, with 300 men. The other frigate, *La Resolue*, after firing a few shot, stood on, and our ship, much cut up in her sails and rigging, was not in a condition to follow her. The mast of the *L'Engageante*, in the evening, as we attempted to tow her, fell; and, expecting our's to go also, I availed myself of seeing the *Nymph* and *Melampus* returning from the chase of the *Resolue*, to make the signal for assistance. The *Nymph* joined us at night, and we steered for this port.

I must request you will please to inform their lordships, that the zealous, cool, and steady conduct of the officers and ship's company was highly meritorious in the action; and their efforts in refitting the ship, after the fatigue they had experienced, exceeded any exertion I ever saw before. As the first lieutenant, Mr. Charles Apthorp, was mostly with me, I had an opportunity of observing the spirit of enterprize which pervaded his conduct; and I must acknowledge the great assistance he was of to me from the able manner in which he performed the various duties I employed him upon; and am convinced also of the good conduct of Lieutenants Boys and Evans, who commanded on the main deck. I enclose a report of the damages and state of the ships, and am, &c. R. J. STRACHAN.

*Whitchall, April 30.* A letter, of which the following is a copy, dated Cateau, April 25, 1794, was last night received by the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, from His Royal Highness the Duke of York.

SIR,

Cateau, April 25, 1794.

In consequence of a request from the Prince Cobourg, I sent the day before yesterday a detachment of cavalry to reconnoitre the enemy, who were reported to have assembled at the Camp de Cæsar, near Cambray. This patrol, with which General Otto went himself, found the enemy in great force, and so strongly posted at the Village of Villers en Cauchie, that he sent back for a reinforcement, which I immediately detached; it consisted of two squadrons of the Zetchwitz Cuirassiers, Major-General Mansel's brigade of heavy cavalry, and the eleventh regiment of light dragoons. As they could not arrive till it was dark, General Otto was obliged to delay the attack till the next morning, when it took place soon after day break. He then ordered two squadrons of Hussars and two squadrons of the fifteenth regiment of light dragoons to charge the enemy, which they did with the greatest success; and finding a line of infantry in the rear of the cavalry, they continued the charge without hesitation, and broke them likewise. Had they been properly supported, the entire destruction of the enemy must have been the consequence, but, by some mistake, General Mansel's brigade did not arrive in time for that purpose. The enemy, however, were completely driven back, and obliged to retreat, in great confusion, into Cambray, with the loss of 1200 men killed in the field, and three pieces of cannon.

The gallantry displayed by these troops, but particularly by the 15th regiment of light dragoons, does them the highest honour; and, considering the danger of their situation, when left without support, the loss they experienced is not considerable. The only officer wounded was Captain Aylett, of the 15th regiment, who had the misfortune to be severely wounded by a bayonet in the body.

The first parallel at Landrecies is in such forwardness that it is intended to-night to convey the cannon into the batteries, which are to open to-morrow. The enemy attempted this morning to make two forties, but were driven back with considerable loss.

I am, Sir, &amp;c.

FREDERICK.

*Whitchall, April 30.* The following letters were received from His Royal Highness the Duke of York by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

SIR, *Heights above Cateau, April 26, 1794.*

It is from the field of battle that I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, for his Majesty's



Majesty's information, with the glorious success which the army under my command have had this day.

At day-break this morning, the enemy attacked me on all sides. After a short but severe conflict, we succeeded in repulsing him, with considerable slaughter. The enemy's General, Chapuy, is taken prisoner, and we are masters of thirty-five pieces of the enemy's cannon. The behaviour of the British cavalry has been beyond all praise.

It is impossible for me as yet to give any account of the loss sustained by his Majesty's troops. I have reason to believe that it is not considerable.

The only officers of whom I have any account, as yet, and who I believe are all who have fallen upon this occasion, are, Major-General Mansel, Captain Pigot, and Captain Fellows, of the third dragoon guards.

The army under his Imperial Majesty was attacked at the same time; and the only particulars with which I am acquainted at present are, that the enemy were likewise repulsed with great loss.

I shall not fail to send you a more full account by the first opportunity.

I am, &c.

FREDERICK.

P. S. This letter will be delivered to you by my Aid-de-Camp, Capt. Murray, who will be able to give you any farther information that you may wish to receive.

Right Hon. Henry Dundas,

&c. &c. &c.

SIR,

Cateau, April 26, 1794.

In addition to my letter, written immediately after the engagement, I have just learnt, from his Imperial Majesty, that General Count Kingky and Major-General Bellegarde, after having repulsed the enemy with great slaughter from Prisches, had pursued them as far as day-light would permit, in the direction of Capelle, and have taken twenty-two pieces of cannon; so that we are already in possession of fifty-seven pieces of ordnance taken from the enemy this day.

I am, &c.

FREDERICK.

Right Hon. Henry Dundas,

&c. &c. &c.

Whitehall, May 3. A dispatch from his Royal Highness the Duke of York, of which the following is a copy, was yesterday received by the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

SIR,

Cateau, April 28, 1794.

As I thought his Majesty might wish to be informed, as soon as possible, of the success which the Troops under my command had had on the 26th instant, I dispatched my Aid-de-Camp, Captain Murray, from the field of battle, and take this opportunity

of giving you some farther details concerning the action.

It appears that the attack of the enemy was intended to be general, along the whole frontier, from Treves to the sea.

The corps, which attacked that under my command, consisted of a column of eight and twenty thousand men, and seventy-nine pieces of cannon, which marched out of Cambrai the preceding night at twelve o'clock, and a smaller one, whose force I am not justly acquainted with, which moved forwards by the way of Prémont and Marets. The enemy formed their line at day-break in the morning, and, under favour of a fog, advanced to the attack of the villages in my front, which, being occupied by light troops only, they possessed themselves of without much resistance; and advancing, formed their attack upon the village of Troisville, into which they had actually entered, but were dislodged again by the well-directed fire of grape-shot from two British six-pounders, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Congreve.

Their movements being now plainly seen, and their left appearing to be unprotected, I determined to detach the Cavalry of the right wing, consisting of the Austrian Cuirassier Regiment of Zetschwitz, of the Blues, 1st, 3d, 5th Dragoon Guards, and Royals, under the command of Lieutenant General Otto, and to turn them on that flank; whilst, by a severe cannonade from our front, I endeavoured to divert their attention from this movement. Some light troops likewise were directed to turn, if possible, their right flank; but, having received a very severe fire from a wood which they imprudently approached too near, they were obliged to retire: they however immediately rallied, and, after driving the enemy back, took from them two pieces of cannon.

General Otto completely succeeded in his movements. The enemy were attacked in their flank and rear, and, although they at first attempted to resist, they were soon thrown into confusion, and the slaughter was immense. Twenty-two pieces of cannon, and a very great quantity of ammunition, fell into our hands.

Lieutenant-General Chapuy, who commanded this corps, with three hundred and fifty officers, and privates, were taken.

While this was passing on the right, we were not less fortunate on our left.

The cavalry of the left wing having moved forwards to observe the enemy's column, which was advancing from Prémont and Marets, the 7th and 11th regiments of light dragoons, with two squadrons of Arch-Duke Ferdinand's Hussars, under the command of Major Stephanitz, attacked their advanced guard with so much spirit and impetuosity, as to defeat them completely.

Twelve hundred men were left dead on this



this part of the field; ten pieces of cannon and eleven tumbrils filled with ammunition, were taken.

I cannot sufficiently express my thanks to Lieutenant General Otto for the manner in which he conducted the movements of the cavalry of the right wing, as well as to Prince Schwartzberg and Colonel Vyse (the latter of whom commanded the two brigades of British cavalry after General Mansel's death) for the spirit and gallantry with which they led on the troops.

The coolness and courage, manifested by all the officers and soldiers of his Majesty's troops, demand my highest acknowledgments; and it is a duty I owe to them, to desire that you will lay my humble recommendation of them before his Majesty.

The number of the killed and wounded is not so considerable as, from the severity of the action, might have been expected.

The enemy, in three columns, attacked likewise the army under his Imperial Majesty: they were, however, repulsed with considerable loss, and driven back under the cannon of Guise.

I am, Sir, &c.

FREDERICK.

P. S. From the reports which I had received when I dispatched Captain Murray, I mentioned Captain Pigot as killed; but it is with singular satisfaction that I find, that, though greatly wounded, he is still alive, and not without hopes of recovery.

*Whitehall, May 3.* A letter, of which the following is a copy, was yesterday received from Colonel Craig Adjutant General to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, by the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

SIR, *Dynse, April 30, 1794.*

General Walmoden's Aid-de-camp is this instant arrived here, with the disagreeable news, that yesterday the enemy attacked the post at Moucron, where General Clairfayt, with some battalions of Austrians, had joined the Hanoverians, and that, after a long and severe action, they had forced our people to retire with the loss of some cannon and tumbrils. Menin still held out late last night but this event, by rendering an immediate succour impossible, obliges us to look up to the loss of that post as an almost necessary consequence.

I have the honour, &c. J. H. CRAIG.  
Right Hon. Henry Dundas,  
&c. &c. &c.

*Whitehall, May 3.* Mr. Tims, one of His Majesty's messengers, arrived this morning, with a letter from his Royal Highness the Duke of York, to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, dated Cateau, April 30, 1794, of which the following is a copy:

SIR,

It is with peculiar satisfaction that I have the pleasure to acquaint you with the surrender of Landrecies.

At ten o'clock this morning the town offered to capitulate, and requested a suspension of arms for forty-eight hours, to arrange the articles; but this was absolutely refused, and they were allowed only half an hour to come to a determination, which, upon a second request, was extended to an hour. Before however this time was elapsed, the Deputies of the town came out, and, after a very short conference, agreed to deliver up the place this evening at five o'clock, and that the garrison should be prisoners of war.

This fortunate event, which was not expected to happen so soon, makes up for the disagreeable intelligence which we received this day of a check which General Clairfayt had had at Moucron. This post had been retaken from the enemy by a corps of Hanoverians, under the command of Major-General Count Oenhäusen, the night before; but, the enemy having in a manner surrounded it, General Clairfayt, who had joined the Hanoverians with six battalions of Austrians, was at last obliged to retreat, and had taken up a new position, in order to cover the high road from Tournay to Courtray.

In consequence of this intelligence, the Emperor has desired me to march this evening, as quick as possible, to St. Amand, and thence, if necessary, to Tournai to the assistance of General Clairfayt.

I am, &c.

FREDERICK

*Whitehall, May 6.* A letter, of which the following is an extract, dated St. Amand, May 2, 1794, was yesterday received from his Royal Highness the Duke of York, by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department:

In consequence of the Emperor's request, which I mentioned in my Letter of the 30th, I marched, at twelve o'clock the night before last, with all the troops under my command, from the camp, near Cateau, and proceeded here, with part of the cavalry, yesterday evening; but, from the excessive heat of the day, and a severe storm which lasted the whole night, the infantry was not able to arrive till this morning.

I went over by appointment to-day to Tournay, to meet General Clairfayt, in order to consult with him upon the necessary operations for compelling the enemy to retire from Flanders, and had, at the same time, an opportunity to inquire more fully into the unfortunate affair of the 29th.

General Clairfayt told me, that the enemy had taken the advantage of his absence at Denain to attack and carry the post of Moucron, and consequently Courtray itself, which was incapable of defence: that,

with



with regard to the affair of the 29th, it had been his intention to attack the enemy, as soon as six battalions of Austrian infantry, which had been sent to him from the Emperor's army, were arrived; but that the enemy had been before-hand with him, and began themselves the attack: that his troops behaved with much courage and resolution, from eight o'clock in the morning, when the attack began, till four o'clock in the afternoon; but that, as soon as the order was given to retreat, from the intricacy of the country, they fell into a confusion, from which it was impossible ever to rally them.

I have not as yet received the returns of the loss upon this occasion; but I fear it is pretty considerable.

The brave garrison of Menin, under the command of Major-General Hammerstein, after sustaining the attack for four days, finding no probability of succour, gallantly determined to force their way through the enemy, which they effected without any great loss, though continually harraßed in their march.

This garrison consisted of four battalions of his Majesty's Hanoverian troops, and four companies of the loyal emigrants.

I am sorry, that, from recent changes in the distribution of the troops in Flanders, I have it not in my power to name the regiments which have distinguished themselves so much. They retired to Ingelmunster.

The enemy have not as yet made any attempt to penetrate into the country.

*Whitehall, May 14.* The dispatch, of which the following is a copy, was this morning received from His Royal Highness the Duke of York, by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

SIR, *Tournay, May 11, 1794.*

The Enemy having attacked me yesterday in different columns, to the amount of 20,000 men, I have the satisfaction to inform you, that, after a sharp engagement, which lasted five hours, we repulsed them with great loss, having taken from them 13 pieces of cannon, and above 400 prisoners.

The attack began at day-break, when the enemy attempted to turn my left flank; but were driven back by the Austrian regiment of Kaunitz, which was posted in a wood to cover us on that side.

The enemy then directed their next efforts against my centre, upon which they advanced, under a heavy cannonade, with great resolution; but a favourable opportunity presenting itself, of attacking them on their right flank, which did not seem to be protected, Lieutenant-General Harcourt was detached for that purpose, with

sixteen squadrons of British cavalry, and two of Austrian hussars. General Harcourt, having succeeded in gaining their flank, attacked them with so much resolution and intrepidity, that they immediately began to retreat, in the course of which they were soon broken, and suffered considerable loss.

Whilst this was passing in the corps under my particular command, that of the Hanoverians on my right was attacked with equal vigour: this however, after a severe contest, terminated to the advantage of the Hanoverians, who maintained their post, and repulsed the enemy with great loss.

I have many thanks to return to Lieutenant-General Harcourt, as well as to Major-Generals Dundas and Sir Robert Lawrie, for the courage and good conduct which they shewed upon this occasion. The officers and men of the troops which they led merit also every commendation, having well supported the reputation which they had already acquired by their conduct on the 26th of last month.

I am, &c.

FREDERICK.

*Whitehall, May 16.* A dispatch, dated St. Lucia, April 4, 1794, was this day received from General Sir Charles Grey, K. B. by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, giving an account of the surrender of that island to the arms of His Britannic Majesty.

*Admiralty-Office, May 16.* Captain Parker, late of his Majesty's ship *Blanche*, arrived this morning with dispatches from Sir John Jervis, K. B. Commander in chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels at Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands, to Mr. Stephens, dated Barrington Bay (late Grand Cul de Sac), St. Lucia, April 4, 1794; also giving an account of the surrender of that island.

*Whitehall, May 17.* A letter, dated Tournay, May 13, 1794, of which the following is an extract, was yesterday received from His Royal Highness the Duke of York by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas.

"Since my last letters no attempt has been made by the enemy to harraß or molest any of my posts. On Sunday morning, however, they attacked in great force General Clairfayt's corps, which had the night before crossed the Heule. The action lasted from one o'clock in the afternoon till eleven o'clock at night, when General Clairfayt succeeded in completely driving them back into the town of Courtray; but, not being able to take possession of the place, he retreated first across the Heule, afterwards behind the river Mandel; but, being still very closely pursued by the enemy, he found himself under the necessity of continuing his march to Thielt, where he has taken up a position in order to cover Ghent, Bruges, and Ostend. His loss, I am sorry to say, has been very considerable.

*Whitehall,*



*Whitehall, May 21.* A letter from Sir Charles Grey, K. B. dated Basse Terre, Guadaloupe, April 22, 1794, was yesterday received by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, giving an account of the surrender of Guadaloupe and its dependencies to the British arms.

*Admiralty Office, May 21.* Captain Nugent arrived yesterday with a letter from Vice-admiral Sir John Jervis, K. B. addressed to Mr. Stephens, dated Boyne, Basse Terre, Guadaloupe, April 23, 1794, giving an account of the surrender of that island.

*Whitehall, May 23.* A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, was this morning received from his Royal Highness the Duke of York by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas.

Sir, *Tournay, May 19, 1794.*

In my last letter I mentioned to you his Imperial Majesty's intention of making a general attack with his whole force, in order, by a joint co-operation with the troops under the command of General Clairfayt, to compel the enemy to evacuate Flanders.

On the 16th, at night, the army moved forwards for this purpose, in five columns.

The two columns on the left were intended to force the passages of the Marque, and, by a vigorous attack on the enemy's posts along the river, to cover the operations of the three remaining columns; these were destined to force the enemy's posts by Roubaix, Waterloo, and Mouscron, thus to favour General Clairfayt's passage of the Lys, and then, by a junction with his corps, to have cut off the communication between Lille and Courtray.

Unfortunately, the two columns on the left forced the passage of the Marque so late, and were so much fatigued by the length of their march, that they were not able to accomplish the remaining part of the proposed plan, while the column on the right, under General Busche, finding the enemy at Mouscron in much greater numbers than had been expected, was under the necessity of relinquishing its attack, and of retreating to its former position at Warcoing.

Lieutenant-General Otto proceeded with his column through Leers to Waterloo, whence, after some resistance, he drove the enemy, and pushed on to Turcoing.

My column consisted of seven battalions of British, five of Austrians, and two of Hessians, with six squadrons of light dragoons, and four of hussars. We moved forwards from Templeuve to Lannoy, which we forced the enemy to evacuate, after a short cannonade, in which we had the misfortune to lose Major Wright of the Artillery, a brave and deserving officer.

Having left the two Hessian battalions at Lannoy, I proceeded to Roubaix, where we found the enemy in great strength both in men and cannon. The resistance was proportionably stronger, but equally unavail-

ing, as the enemy soon found themselves compelled to retire, which they did towards Mouscron.

Having at this time no intelligence of the two columns on my right and left, notwithstanding I made every effort to obtain it, I did not think it prudent to advance any farther, but was resolved to have left my advanced guard, under the command of Lieutenant-General Abercrombie, at Roubaix, and with the remainder of my corps to have taken a position on the heights behind Lannoy. The orders for this purpose were given; but, having acquainted his Imperial Majesty, who had advanced to Lannoy, with my intention, the necessity of co-operating with General Clairfayt induced his Majesty to direct that I should proceed to the attack of Mouscron.

I accordingly directed the attack to be made by Lieutenant-General Abercrombie, with the four battalions of guards. He found the enemy strongly intrenched; but, having cannonaded it for some time, the good countenance of the flank battalion of guards, who advanced to storm it with the utmost order, supported by the first battalion, and seconded by the seventh and fifteenth light dragoons, under Lieutenant-Colonel Churchill, compelled the enemy to retire, with the loss of three pieces of cannon and a considerable number of men, who were cut down by the light dragoons in the pursuit, which was continued as far as Bouderes.

Upon maturely considering the nature of our situation, I directed Lieutenant-General Abercrombie to remain at Mouscron with the four battalions of guards; and having posted four Austrian battalions to cover Roubaix, I detached the second brigade of British infantry, under the command of Major General Fox, to take post on my left, on the great road leading from Lille to Roubaix. The cavalry was divided with these several corps, for the purpose of patrolling, the nature of the country not admitting of their being of any other use. My advanced posts communicated with those of General Otto, on my right, who I now found had got possession of Furcoing.

Early the next morning the enemy attacked the post of Turcoing in great force, and I received an application from Colonel Devay, who commanded there, to make a diversion in his favour; for which purpose I sent two battalions of Austrians, giving them express directions, if they should be pressed, to fall back upon me, but, by some mistake, instead of doing so, they joined Colonel Devay. From this circumstance an opening was left on my right, of which the enemy availed himself in the attack upon my corps, which took place soon after, and, by so doing, obliged me to employ the only battalion I had left to secure a point which was of the utmost consequence to us.



At this period, a very considerable column of the enemy, which we have since learnt amounted to 15,000 men, appeared advancing from Lille, whilst another corps, having forced its way through Gen. Otto's position by Waterloo, attacked us on the rear. The few troops that remained with me soon gave way before such superior numbers, nor was it in my power, with every effort I could use, assisted by those of the officers who were about me, to rally them. At that moment the advanced parties of the column from Lille shewed themselves also upon the road between Reubaix and Mouveaux, and I found it impossible to succeed in the attempt which I made to join the brigade of guards.

Thus circumstanced, I turned my attention to join General Fox's brigade, but upon proceeding to Roubaix for that purpose, I found it in the possession of the enemy. Thus completely cut off from every part of my corps, nothing remained for me to do, but to force my way to that of General Otto, and to concert measures with him to free my own troops.

This I effected, accompanied by a few dragoons of the 16th regiment, with great difficulty; but the project of marching upon Lannoy, to which General Otto had consented, as a measure which would greatly facilitate the retreat of my corps, being given up, upon finding that the Hessians had been obliged to abandon that place, I found myself under the painful necessity of continuing with General Otto's column the remainder of the day.

Previous to this, I had sent orders to General Abercrombie to retire from Mouveaux to the heights behind Roubaix, where it was my intention to have assembled my corps; and the Coldstream battalion had been posted to cover the communication till he effected his retreat. In consequence of these directions, General Abercrombie found Lannoy also in the possession of the enemy, but he avoided the town by marching round it under a very heavy fire, and soon after reached Tompleuve.

Major-General Fox, after sustaining, with great resolution, a very vigorous attack from the principal part of the column which came from Lille, began his retreat also, and finding himself cut off from the brigade of guards, and Lannoy occupied by the enemy, he directed his march upon the village of Leers, at which place he joined the column of Lieutenant-General Otto.

I inclose you a return of our loss upon this occasion\*. I regret it is so great; but when the nature of the action is considered, and that it was conducted in a country the most favourable to the views of the enemy that they could have wished for, while their perfect knowledge of these parts

enabled them to take every advantage of it, it might have been expected to have been still more considerable. From the badness of the roads, the loss of the horses, and the timidity of the drivers, the leaving a part of our artillery became inevitable.

I am to desire that you will assure his Majesty, that the officers and men shewed all the firmness and resolution on this occasion that could be expected from them, and it would be an injustice done to the rest to distinguish any particular corps. The abilities and coolness with which Lieutenant-General Abercrombie and Major-General Fox conducted their different corps under these trying circumstances, require, however, that I should particularly notice them.

It is a peculiar consolation to me that the column under my command executed to the full extent their intended part of the operation; and that in the check which they afterwards sustained, the conduct of the British troops has entitled them to the warmest expressions of gratitude and admiration on the part of his Imperial Majesty.

I am, &c, FREDERICK.

*Whitehall, May 25.* A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, was received this afternoon, from His Royal Highness the Duke of York, by the Right Honourable Henry Dundas.

SIR, *Tournay, May 23, 1794.*

I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, for His Majesty's information, that yesterday morning the enemy, having made an attack upon the combined army, under the command of his Majesty, were repulsed, after a long and obstinate engagement.

The attack began at five o'clock, but did not appear to be serious till towards nine, when the whole force of the enemy (consisting, according to every account, of upwards of one hundred thousand men) was brought against the right wing, with an intention of forcing, if possible, the passage of the Scheldt, in order to invest Tournay.

At first they drove in the out-posts, and obliged General Busche's corps, which was posted at Espierres, to fall back upon the main army; but upon succour being sent, General Wallmoden, who, though very unwell, had retaken the command of the Hanoverians, maintained his position. The enemy, by constantly bringing up fresh troops, were enabled to continue the attack, without intermission, till nine o'clock at night.

The troops of the right wing being greatly fatigued, it became necessary to support them from my wing; for which purpose, besides seven Austrian battalions, I detached the second brigade of British, under the command of Major General Fox. Nothing could exceed the spirit and gallantry with which they conducted themselves, particularly in the storm of the village of Pontéchin, which

\* Total killed, 53; 206 wounded; 568 missing.



which they forced with the bayonet. The enemy immediately began to retreat, and during the night withdrew all their posts, and, according to every information, have fallen back upon Lisle.

Seven pieces of cannon, and about 500 prisoners, have fallen into our hands; and the enemy's loss in killed and wounded is said to amount to little short of twelve thousand men, which is by no means improbable, as they were exposed to an incessant fire of cannon and musquetry for upwards of twelve hours.

The manner in which General Fox conducted the brigade of British infantry of the line merits my warmest approbation.

I am, &c.

FREDERICK.

*Whitehall, May 27.* A letter (of which the following is in extract) was this day received by Mr. Secretary Dundas, from Vice-Admiral Lord Hood, dated Victory, off Bassia, April 25, 1794.

"Bassia still holds out, although our batteries have had a powerful effect. A surgeon, who came out of town, reports the enemy to have lost a great number of men, and that there were then in the hospital near 300. Our loss has been inconsiderable."

*Brussels, May 22.* A messenger has just brought an account, that General Baron de Beaulieu, having marched in the Dutchy of Bouillon on the 18th instant, defeated a considerable body of French who covered that Canton, and having killed twelve hundred, taken between two and three hundred prisoners, six pieces of cannon, and several *caissons*, he took possession of the Town of Bouillon, and summoned the Citadel to surrender, which was refused.

The inhabitants having fired upon the Austrians, the town was given up to be pillaged.

*Whitehall, May 28.* A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, dated Tournay, May 26th 1794, was this day received from his Royal Highness the Duke of York, by the Right Honourable Henry Dundas.

SIR,

*Tournay, May 26.*

I have the pleasure to inform you, that his Imperial Majesty has received, this morning, intelligence from General Count Kaunitz, that, on the 24th instant, he attacked the French army, which had passed the Sambre, and had taken a position with its left to Rouveroy, and its right to Fontaine l'Evêque; and that he has completely defeated them, and obliged them to retreat in great confusion over the river, which he intended to pass with his army to-day in pursuit of them.

The enemy has lost near fifty pieces of cannon, and above five thousand men, three thousand of whom are prisoners. The loss

of the Austrians has been very inconsiderable, as they in a manner surprized them.

Accounts were likewise received to-day, that the enemy has made an inroad into the Dutchy of Luxembourg, with an army of forty thousand men, and has taken possession of Arlon, which has obliged General Beaulieu (who had moved forward with the troops under his command, and had taken the town of Bouillon by storm) to retire, and to fall back to Marche, in order to cover Namur. I am &c. FREDERICK.

#### IRELAND.

The Rev. William Jackson, late of London, was arrested at his lodgings in Hyde's new hotel, in Dame-street, Dublin, on a charge of high treason, by Mr. Oliver Carleton, of the police, and brought before the Earl of Clonmell, who committed him to the New Gaol. His writings, &c. were seized.—This is the gentleman who was so distinguished some years ago in the quarrel between the celebrated Foote the comedian, and the late Duchess of Kingston.

The charge made against Mr. Jackson we understand to be, that he has held a correspondence of a criminal nature with several persons who now belong to the existing government of France, in which treasonable information was given to the enemy respecting the force in Great Britain and in this country, with the opinions of the people as to the prosecution of the war.

In consequence of the investigation of Mr. Jackson's papers before the Privy Council, some persons of respectability in different parts of the kingdom are implicated in the charge of high treason; and Mr. Poyle, and another of the King's messengers, set off to apprehend those against whom warrants have been issued by the Council.

Mr. Jackson is confined a close prisoner in Newgate. Two centinels are placed outside of the room-door in which he is imprisoned, to prevent all intercourse either with visitors or prisoners, and who attentively examine every article before it is suffered to enter for his use. In other respects his situation is rendered as comfortable as the circumstances of his case will admit. Orders have been issued to furnish him with all necessary accommodation which he may desire, and which, as furnished to a prisoner of State, is to be defrayed at the public expence.

Mr. Jackson is supposed to be concerned with Hamilton Rowan, and many others, in carrying on a traiterous correspondence with the French. He is very closely guarded; and it is expected that his trial will discover many important matters.

Archibald Hamilton Rowan, who was committed to Dublin gaol for two years for a libel, and who has lately been charged with high treason, made his escape from prison.



prison. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has, by proclamation, offered a reward of 100*l.* for his apprehension; but we are informed that he has got safely to Brest.

*Cork.* The Rev. Dennis O'Driscoll was tried in the City Court, before the Prime Serjeant, and found guilty of publishing, in the *Cork Gazette* of the 15<sup>th</sup> of January last, certain seditious paragraphs, under the head of *Truths*; and on Thursday he was brought to Court, and sentenced to two years imprisonment, and to find security for future good behaviour."

#### COUNTRY NEWS.

*The Hon. Mr. Justice Rooke's Address to the Grand Jury at Reading Assizes.*

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury,

We are here assembled, in his Majesty's name, and by his Majesty's authority, to enquire after, hear, and determine all offences against the public peace of this county.

If ever there was a time when men in all ranks and stations were more than ordinarily called upon to exert themselves for the preservation of the public peace—it is the *present*.

This is a season in which false philosophy and a pretended zeal for the good of mankind has made a direct attack on the first and most sacred principles of religion, morality, and civil government.

The radical principles to which men in former ages most wisely assented were these—that man is formed by nature for society—that the same Almighty Power, who gave man social sympathies, has made civil government necessary for the preservation of social order—and, that to attempt to overturn the established government of any country by open violence, or to loosen the great bonds of society by insidious artifices and suggestions, is an offence against morality, civil government, and natural as well as revealed religion.

In these latter times, all these principles are directly attacked. Men now openly and without disguise deride all social affection, and set up (what they call) the rights of man as paramount to all social order and civil establishment.

Whoever will soberly and impartially examine the tendency of such doctrines will easily satisfy himself, that they are unnatural, immoral, and subversive of all social happiness.

The social sympathies and relative affections of human nature are given to us for the best and wisest purposes; they are the surest bonds of society, and the source of our most innocent pleasures and comforts; and they are so deeply engraven on the heart of man, that nothing but the most perverse abuse on our part can efface them. They prompt us to live in harmony with our families, our neighbours, and our country-

men; they receive, and acknowledge as divine, those precepts of revelation which command us to bear a general good-will to all mankind, to live under civil government without envy or malignity, and to cherish in our hearts a reverential respect for all lawful and constitutional authority.

When therefore we meet with men who manifest a spirit of malignity and ill-will towards mankind, who deride the social and relative affections of human nature, and endeavour to excite a spirit of discontent and distrust between governors and people; we may assure ourselves, that, whatever pretences they may hold out, they are dangerous members of the community.

Eradicate from the human heart its social affections, and what bonds of society shall we substitute in their place? Our best and dearest comforts are derived from these affections. Parent and child, husband and wife, friend and friend, magistrate and subject, should be affected to each other by natural sympathy, and endeared to each other by the confidence which each has in the other's good-will. Society without these bonds is unconnected and insecure. They who would destroy these bonds would leave us a set of solitary wretched individuals, jealous and envious, and preying upon each other, without any common tie or interest to unite us.

If there are men who have these designs, they are either miserable politicians and superficial false philosophers, or (if they know better) they are instigated by a devilish principle to destroy the happiness of mankind.

There are however such men, and they stand forth, and boldly avow that they assert *the rights of man*. On this subject they talk vaguely, and would mislead us, as if man *had some absolute rights*. And such are the French, the followers of T. Paine.

Man, the creature of an Almighty Being, can have no *absolute* rights independent of his Creator. If man were in any respect independent, there could be no Omnipotence—for, where man's independence began, his Creator's power would be restrained.

A very slight consideration will be sufficient to convince a rational mind, that the Supreme Being is Almighty, and that man is absolutely subject to his controul. Even the course of Nature proceeds by his order and by his sufferance; and man himself, when he abuses his free agency, and disturbs the order prescribed to him by the moral government of the Universe, however he may vaunt himself of his independence and autocracy, acts still by the sufferance of Almighty Power.

Now, if man be absolutely dependent on his Almighty Creator, and can act only through his sufferance, it must necessarily follow, that before man stands forward to assert what he calls his *natural rights*, he should be attentive to the knowledge and per-



performance of his moral and religious duties.

When therefore we perceive men attempt to assert the rights of man, at the expence of moral and religious duty, we may rest assured that such men proceed upon false principles.

Both reason and revelation assure us, that, next to the worship of our Creator, the great duty of man is charity and general benevolence: and surely the best symptom of charity is, an honest desire to preserve the peace and good order of the society in which we live; for, when this peace is disturbed, and government is unable to protect its individual members, anarchy must of course ensue, and no man can be secured as to his life, liberty, property, or the enjoyment of any one comfort, for the sake of which society is instituted.

Against such vanity, it is both our interest and our duty to be on our guard. Let us, therefore all, in our respective stations, exert ourselves honestly to maintain the public peace of the community. By public peace, I mean a dutiful, rational, and conscientious submission to the laws and constitution of our country.

Your duty is, to enquire after and to prevent all offenders who disturb the public peace, either by capital offences, or inferior felonies or misdemeanors, and particularly, at this day, those who by teaching, preaching or advised speaking, or by seditious publications, would spread dissensions among his Majesty's subjects. Such practices are criminal, because they tend to deprive us of those blessings which our ancestors have so nobly and so honourably transmitted to us, at the expence of so much blood and treasure, and which our posterity have a moral right (subject to the will of Divine Providence) to demand at our hands.

The innovators of the present day give out the most specious pretences as to the innocence, and even the generosity, of their designs. They assure us, that they aim at the general good of mankind, and though *some* persons may suffer severely, and *all* may possibly endure some temporary mischief, yet in the end posterity will be benefited by them.

Can we be imposed upon by such vain pretences? Are these men instigated by a principle of benevolence, who would shake society to its very centre, and make the present generation wretched for the sake of that which is to succeed them? If they love not the present generation, "whom they have seen;" can we believe that they have any real affection towards the succeeding generation, whom they "have not seen\*?"

Such men are strangers to that grand Christian principle†, which forbids us to do evil that good may ensue. They would take

the moral government of the world out of the hands of its All-perfect Ruler, and administer it themselves, upon principles of malignity, caprice, and self-interest.

*Winchester.* The following melancholy accident should most forcibly operate with all parents in endeavouring to prevent their children, as much as possible, from being in possession of any kind of pointed instruments. As a little boy, named Bavistock, one day last week, was playing in the Cathedral church-yard with some other children, and having a piece of large wire in his hand, about 14 inches in length, he put one end of it into his mouth; just at this instant, the poor child unfortunately fell on his face, by which means the wire was forced partly down his throat, and it perforated the skin in a direction towards the back part of the neck. The boy was almost immediately picked up, and the wire being taken out of his mouth, he was conveyed home to his unhappy friends, where he languished for a short time and then expired, the wound he received being of such a nature as to baffle all chirurgical assistance.

*Gloucester.* An inquest was taken on the body of William Reed, Esq; late of Swanley, in the parish of Berkeley, who was murdered in a most inhuman manner by one James Watkins, who has since absconded. The unfortunate Mr. Reed was in possession of 6000*l.* which his wife persuaded him to leave to her by will, as he was but in a poor state of health. Soon after this was done, it is believed that she gave him a large dose of poison in some broth, as it was observed that, after he had taken it, he began to be very sick, and vomited in a most violent manner. His wife then persuaded him to go to bed. He had not been long in bed before Watkins came into the house: she told him that the job was not completed. No sooner had she spoken the words than he took a broomstick in his hand, and said he would finish it, and, going up stairs, struck the unfortunate man several blows on his head, one of which cut the flesh down three inches over his forehead, and repeated the blow still he was dead. Several circumstances seemed to prove the poison; for two dogs that ate part of the stuff which he vomited up, and that was found upon his stomach, died soon after. The Coroner's Inquest returned a verdict of wilful murder against the said Watkins. The wife has found bail for her appearance at the next Gloucester assizes.

Watkins, not able to bear the stings of a wounded conscience, shot himself through the head with a pistol ball. The Coroner's inquest having brought in a verdict *sclo de se*, the wretch has been buried in the highway, and a stake driven through his body. He was brother to the wife of the unfortunate Mr. Reed, who now stands charged with having

\* Applied from 1 John iv. 20.

† Rom. iii. 8.



having administered poison to her deceased husband.

*Bridgewater*, Mr. G. schoolmaster, has calculated the compound interest of one farthing, at 5l. per cent. per annum, from the birth of Christ to the present year; and so amazing is the power of numbers, that he declares the amount would build a golden wall round the globe of the earth, a mile high, and wide enough for twenty carriages to go abreast!

A few days since, as three carpenters were removing an old escrutoire in *Leeds-Castle*, Kent, they found concealed there, in guineas, half guineas, and other coins, to nearly the amount of five hundred pounds, which they restored to Dr. Fairfax, the present proprietor of that ancient mansion (see vol. LXIII. pp. 766, 816.) who rewarded them with ten guineas each for their honesty. The guineas and half guineas were all coined in Queen Anne's reign, and are supposed to have been there ever since the beginning of this century.

In a part of the village of *Heathfield* in Sussex, named *Cade-street*, from the death of Jack Cade, who was killed there, but which has been commonly called *Cat-street*, Mr. Newbery has lately erected a pedestal, by the road side, to commemorate this event, and to correct the vulgar error. It is a noble structure, of stone, and has a tablet in the centre, with the following inscription:

"Near this spot was slain the notorious  
Rebel *Jack Cade*,  
by Alexander Iden, Esq. Sheriff of Kent,  
A. D. 1450.

His body was carried to London, and his head fixed upon London Bridge.

This is the success of all Rebels, and this fortune chanceth ever to Traitors.

*Hall's Chronicle.*"

#### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

*Wednesday, April 23.*

This being St. George's day, the Society of Antiquaries of London met at the apartments of the Society in Somerset-place, to elect the President, Council, and Officers of the Society for the year ensuing, when the following gentlemen of the Old Council were re-chosen of the New Council.

The Earl of Leicester, Thomas Aistle, Esq. Rev. John Brand, Sec. Owen Salusbury-Brereton, Esq. Sir Henry Charles Englefield, Bart. Richard Gough, Esq. Di. editor; Rev. Dr. Hamilton, Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Salisbury; John Topham, Esq. Joseph Windham, Esq. Rev. Thomas William Wright, Sec.

The following Gentlemen were likewise chosen of the New Council;

Rt. Hon. Henry Addington, Cha. George Lord Arden, the Rt. Hon. Lord Frederick Campbell, John Frere, Esq. Philip Earl of Hardwicke, Charles Mellish, Esq. Henry Lord Middleton, Andrew Stuart, Esq. Sa-

mucl Wegg, Esq. George James Williams, Esq.—The old officers were continued.

*Friday, April 25.*

At the annual meeting of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

President—Thomas Percival, M. D. F. R. S. &c.

Vice-presidents—Charles White, Esq. F. R. S. Mr. Thomas Henry, F. R. S. John Ferriar, M. D. Rev. J. Radcliffe, A. M.

Secretaries—S. A. Bardley, M. D. Edward Holme, M. D.

Librarian—Mr. S. Harvey.

Treasurer—B. A. Heywood, Esq.

Committee of Papers—Mr. Wm. Simons, George Lloyd, Esq. Mr. George Phillips, Mr. Thomas Richardson, Rev. John Vause, A. B. Mr. Charles Macniven.

*Thursday, May 3.*

A Court of Common Council was held at Guildhall; at which the Lord Mayor, Recorder, Common-serjeant, twelve Aldermen, the two Sheriffs, and about 200 Commoners, were present.

Mr. Deputy Leekey presented a Report from the Committee appointed to present the Freedom of the City to the Marquis Cornwallis; with an account of the expenses attending the procession: all which was highly approved of by the Court; and thanks were unanimously ordered to be presented to the Lord Mayor, as Chairman of the Committee, "for the magnificent and splendid entertainment given by his Lordship on the above occasion, and for the very handsome manner in which he conveyed the sense of the Court of Common Council of the many meritorious services rendered to his country by this distinguished Nobleman."

The Lord Mayor, from the Commissioner of the Court of Lieutenancy, stated, "That it was their anxious wish to comply with the request of the Common Council, in putting the Militia of the City of London on a proper and respectable establishment, as far as circumstances would permit; and should take the necessary steps as speedily as possible."

Mr. Deputy Birch begged leave to premise to his Lordship and the Court, that, when he endeavoured to bring a question before them at their last assembly, it was not the crude thought of the moment, not the rallying point of a disappointed question; but the solid conviction of that merited odium under which the Corporation of London necessarily lay, by abandoning the principles which had actuated their proceedings for more than 100 years past, and raised the metropolis of the kingdoms to a summit of admiration; which every subordinate Society in the Country, however remote, had bowed with reverence, and imitated with emulation.

He said; shocked as he was at the effect which the humiliating decisions of the la-



Court must necessary produce in the mind of all those who had been accustomed to listen to their professions with confidence, and to echo back their loyalty with enthusiasm, and stung to the quick for the honour of a connexion which he had ever held respectable; it was with pride and gratification to his feeling, though not without extreme anxiety, that he submitted to their consideration the question which stood first on the summons of the day; with pride and gratification to his feelings, because he therein afforded the Court an opportunity of recovering their forfeited title to consistency, generosity, and honour; with extreme anxiety, because he foresaw the mischief that would attend their putting a negative upon it.

He said, he did not with the Court, in the course of that day's debate, to avail itself of any trivial prejudice which it might have imbibed from partial communication or unfounded jealousy; nor yet to adopt the meaner plan of sheltering its decisions in ambiguous objection, and frivolous opposition; but to meet the question in a fair and manly manner, and openly to avow the result of their judgement; for it was his intention, and he was bold to confess it, to draw from them an explicit declaration, to inform the anxious and observing world, whether they were disposed to aid Government or not; and for this purpose he had not defined the mode, but proposed sending to the deliberations of a Committee, to be appointed by and accountable to them, before they proceeded in any measure, subject to the opinion of a future Court, both the mode to raise the subscriptions, and the most salutary end to which they should be applied for the general defence of the country at large; and not meanly suffer themselves to be virtually protected at the expence and by the exemplary valour of surrounding counties, while they indulged themselves at their ease in their local security, and added not a mite to their support.

In the construction of this question, he said, he had avoided all the objectionable parts, which were prominent in their late discussions; he had not interfered *with the questionable and undefinable powers* of the Court of Lieutenancy, of which he believed *none had greater doubts than the Members of the Court of Lieutenancy themselves*; he had not said one word about the partial defence of the City of London; he had it not in contemplation to billet troops within the City, nor to shock the eyes of the most refined worshiper of the Constitution with a single soldier. He said, he would not distress the Court by reminding them any more of their eager love of precedence in matters of Loyalty; of any thing they might heretofore have asseverated at the foot of the Throne; he would not even intimate, that the very last sentence in their last address, as yet scarcely cold on the Recorder's lip, spoken on their behalf, and in their name, meant any thing, at least that

they meant any thing by it; that the words, "Your Majesty may be assured that it is the united voice of the Citizens of London, when we declare, that we are ready to sacrifice our lives and dearest interests, in defence of"—what?—"your Majesty's sacred Person and Government!" that these expressions, plain as they were, conveyed any thing more, even at this moment, when that sacred Person and that inestimable Government were the avowed objects of our enemies' fury, than, that they would take all possible and immediate care of themselves and their properties.—Selfish and dishonourable! He would not insist upon this, but only conjured his Lordship and the Court, to remember, that the question before them did not at all respect the military institution within their walls; but was to evince something like consistency of conduct; something like honour in making good their word; something like the generous feelings which became the first City in the Empire; something like a sincere solicitude for the safety of that Constitution, in Church and State, under which they lived, and which it was the declared intention of their enemies to overthrow.

In doing all this, he said, he meant to ascertain a decided declaration; he loved unanimity as well as any man, and would sacrifice as much to meet it: but he would never court it at the expence of principle; he would not, in days like the present, when characters should appear as they were, unwarping by interest, unappalled by opposition, suffer a question so to be mutilated as, for the pitiful pretext of embracing the consent of all, to speak the opinion of none; nor would he compound for an unanimous vote, which would only involve them in unanimous disgrace, by saying something so equivocally as better never to have been said at all.

It was decision, therefore, not evasion, which he hoped for; and that Gentlemen would not be so circumspectly patriotic, as through fear of committing one error against the Constitution, let go by every opportunity of doing it any good.

For all these reasons it was, that he conjured the Court, not so much to build upon what great effects might be produced by carrying the question, as to consider what the event of a negative would be,—an eternal reproach upon the metropolis, that, instead of raising her head with dignity and pride, amid surrounding patriots clustering in the glorious contention of which should serve their Country; most, the would only serve as a fixed and more notorious mark for

—the hand of Scorn

To point her slow and moving finger at;" for, conspicuous as she was, she must be either a glory or an offence, enchanting or disgusting; there was no medium; a city set upon such a hill could not be hid; she must be observed, either to be worshiped or execrated.



erated. He then moved, "That it be referred to a Ward Committee, to be appointed by this Court, to consider the best means of obtaining a General Subscription throughout this City, to aid Government in raising additional Military Force, for the better protection of this country in its present important situation and emergency, and report their opinion."

Mr. Deputy Nichols seconded a motion which met with his warmest approbation; and hoped that the question, which in effect had been already thoroughly agitated at two preceding Courts, was now brought forward in so *unquestionable* a shape, that it would meet with unanimous concurrence. At all events, he looked forward to a fair and manly decision; and that the question would not be shrunk from, under the paltry pretext of introducing an amendment which should destroy the object it might profess to improve.

Mr. Phillips, however, moved to leave out all the words, except "That," and to substitute, in lieu thereof, "The Committee, appointed on the 17th of April last, be directed to consider of a proper mode for the establishment of a Fund in aid of the Trophy Tax, the better to enable his Majesty's Commissioners of Lieutenancy to effect the wish of the Court with respect to the London Militia, and the defence of the City."

This was seconded by Mr. Toulmin, in a long and very able speech, replete with legal knowledge, and delivered with the highest animation; and was followed by an interesting and warm debate; in the course of which Sir Watkin Lewes, Sir James Sanderson, Aldermen Newnham, Pickett, Skinner, Combe, Deputy Leekey, Messrs. Box, Bodley, Dixon, White, Parish, Bailey, Goodleheré, Griffiths, and some other gentlemen, spoke their sentiments; when the question being loudly called for, it was put as amended, and carried in the affirmative. On a division being granted, the numbers appeared, For the question as amended, 86.

Against it, including the Lord Mayor, 48.

This determination has afforded matter of exultation to the few who suppose it unfriendly to what they term "Ministerial subscriptions for internal defence;" forgetting that the City Militia are already its constitutional guard, if properly disciplined; and that this measure is now in agitation, and will undoubtedly be completed with the spirit and loyalty for which the Citizens of London have ever been remarkable.

The anniversary of the Society for the *Establishment of a Literary Fund* was this day held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, where 96 friends and supporters of this benevolent and useful institution assembled; and Sir Joseph Andrews, one of the Vice-Presidents, and the friend of every charity, took the chair. The festivity of the day was preserved by loyal, literary, and convivial toasts; the classification of which was made by the stewards, but the modification and

expression were left, as they always should be, to the chairman. No professional singers being present, some excellent songs, duets, &c. were exquisitely sung by several gentlemen. But the peculiar entertainments of the day were recitations of original compositions, in which Mr. Fitzgerald, the elder Captain Morris, and the Rev. Mr. Tasker, distinguished themselves. The stewards for the occasion received the thanks of the Society; and the following gentlemen offered themselves, or were proposed by their friends, to fill those offices at the next anniversary: Sir Joseph Andrews, Bart. Mr. Deputy Nichols, Mr. Deputy Birch, David Pugh, Esq. William Salte, Esq. John Grey, Esq. Rev. Thomas Naylor, Thomas Dale, M. D.

Saturday 17.

The Speech of Mr. Chamberlain Wilkes, when he presented the Freedom of the City of London to Lieutenant General Sir William Medows, Knight of the Bath.

General Sir William Medows,

*I give you joy; and I have the satisfaction of returning you thanks in the name of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common Council assembled. They have unanimously voted you the Freedom of the Capital, and desire to express their high esteem for the second in command under the Marquis Cornwallis, and gratitude for the glorious and important advantages gained by his Majesty's forces in the East Indie, aided by your gallant conduct.*

May I be permitted to remark, that the *East Indies* have only been the latest, although the most important, scene of your military glory? The public attention has long been fixed on former victories in various other parts; and the astonishing success at St. Lucie, with very inferior numbers, against the formidable strength of the ancient enemy of these kingdoms, is still related with patriotic enthusiasm. I will not go into any other particulars of your conduct in the field, nor dwell on that nice sense of honour which has marked your course through life. Your country approves and applauds; and the Citizens of London inscribe your name in the illustrious list of the benefactors of this free nation.

I desire to add my fervent wishes, that you may long enjoy the fair fame, and unsullied honours, which are the reward of superior merit and fortitude.

Tuesday 27.

The Freedom of the city of London was voted in Common Council to Sir Charles Grey and Sir John Jarvis, to be presented in gold boxes, value one hundred guineas each.—The Lord Mayor, the same day, presented a Report from the Court of Lieutenancy, with heads of a Bill by them prepared for putting the London Militia on a respectable and useful establishment; which will be taken into consideration on the 3d of June.

The



The marriage recorded vol. LX. p. 370, l. 48, 49, of the Earl of H. with Miss C. (we are assured by a Correspondent) was a mere fiction of the day.

Vol. LXIII. p. 1121. The author of "Intimations and Evidences of a future State" was Mr. *Thomas Watson*, a Dissenting Minister near Taunton, in Somersetshire, lately deceased; and not our worthy Correspondent of the same name, who has just favoured the publick with an ingenious pamphlet, under the title of "Original Correspondence on the respective Tenets of the Two Orders of Episcopalians in Scotland;" of which our Review shall speak hereafter.

Vol. LXIV. p. 185. The friends of Literature will be happy to hear that it was NOT Professor Schweighauser, but another person of that name, who has fallen a victim to the guillotine. The VIIth volume of Polybius is published, and shall be reviewed as soon as it comes to hand.

#### BIRTHS.

**L**ATELY, in Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, the Countess Winterton, a daughter.

May 3. The Lady of Bell Lloyd, esq. a son.

4. Mrs. Lister, wife of Dr. L. of Bridge-street, Blackfriars, a daughter.

6. Mrs. Davison, of Harpur-street, a daughter.

7. At her father's house in Sloane-street, the Lady of A. Hepburn, esq. a son.

12. At her house in Albemarle-street, Lady Cathcart, a son.

23. Mrs. Goleborn, wife of Thomas Lynch G. esq. of Welbeck-street, a daughter.

24. At her father's house in Portland-place, the Lady of Rev. James Orde, a son.

26. The Lady of Joseph Alcock, esq. of Welbeck-street, a daughter.

#### MARRIAGES.

**A**P<sup>ril</sup> **A**T Edinburgh, William Graham, 23. esq. jun. of Mosknow, to Miss Grace Margaret Gordon, daughter of the late Hon. Col. John G. brother to the late Earl of Aboyne.

25. At Bramcote, co. Lincoln, William Woodward, esq. of Stanton-hall, co. Derby, to Mrs. Evans, relict of the late Wm. E. esq. of Draycot hall.

27. At Newark, Mr. Jalland, mercer and draper, of Nottingham, to Miss Strong, of Bingham.

28. By special licence, Lord Viscount Belgrave, only son of Earl Grosvenor, to the Hon. Miss Egerton, daughter of Lord Grey de Wilton.

L. Maclean, M.D. of Sudbury, to Miss Mary Young, youngest daughter of the late James Y. esq. of Clare, co. Suffolk.

At Manceter, co. Warwick, Mr. W. Parsons, of Leicester, to Miss King, of Atherston.

30. Mr. Sager, an eminent schoolmaster, to Miss Marshall, both of Sibsey.

Lately, at Gainborough, Laurence Dundas, esq. eldest son of Sir Thomas D. bart. to Miss Hale, third daughter of Gen. H.

Mr. Alexander Taylor, to Miss Mary Baker, both of Bowling-street, Westminster.

At Manchester, Mr. James Horsley Rockliffe, grocer, of Stockport, to Miss Anne Wilcockson Lynch, of Manchester; also, Mr. Daniel Lynch, druggist, of Manchester, to Miss Frances Rockliffe, of Stockport.

Abraham Hoskins, esq. jun. of Burton upon Trent, to Miss Somerville, of Stafford.

At Hagley, co. Stafford, Richard Mee, esq. of the Tiled-house, to Miss Durant, daughter of the Rev. Mr. D. rector of that parish.

Mr. Albin, druggist, of Gainborough, to Miss Withers, of Huntingdon.

At Scampton, co. Lincoln, Mr. Thomas Smith, of Willingham, to Miss Mary Slack, of Scampton; also, Mr. George Barker, to Miss Jane Smith, of Scampton.

Rev. Charles-Benjamin Charlewood, B.A. of Trinity-college, Cambridge, to Miss Turner, of the Heath-house at Checkley, co. Staff.

At Glossop, after a tedious courtship of three years, Thomas Whitehouse, sen. of Heafield, aged 88, to Miss Isabella Barber, of the same place, aged 18.

Edward Gray, esq. of Harringhay-house, Hornsey, to Miss Rachel Satterthwaite, of Lancaster.

May. 1. At Dunbar, George Crawford, esq. of King's Langley, to Miss Mary Hume, of St. James's-square, Edinburgh.

Mr. George Banke, of Barholm, to Miss Eliz. Bowman, of Braceborough, co. Linc.

Rich. Marshall, esq. of Newark, to Mrs. Hutton, relict of Rich. H. esq. of Norton-grange, near Malton, co. York.

2. At Hammer-smith, Mr. Tho. Clarke, of Sadlers-hall, attorney at law, to Miss Bowyer, only daughter of the late Samuel B. esq. of the Exchequer-office, Inner Temple.

At Greenwich, Capt. Campbell, of the 19th light dragoons, eldest son of Sir James C. of Inverniel, in Argyleshire, to Miss Hunter, only daughter of the late John H. esq. of Leicester-square.

At Hull, — Lacy, esq. captain in the Northumberland militia, to Miss Thompson, daughter of Benjamin Blaydes T. esq.

5. At Gretna-green, Archibald Douglas, esq. to Miss Charlotte Jermyn, of Halesworth, co. Suffolk.

Mr. Cornelius Huthwaite, wine-merchant, of Nottingham, to Miss Allsop, daughter of the late Mr. Lewis A. of the same place.

6. Rev. J. Bowman, rector of Great Poringland, to Miss Graves, eldest daughter of the late Mr. G. of Norwich.

At Twycrofs, co. Leicester, Tho. Moore, of Thurmaiston, gent. to Miss Sarah Farrin, daugh. of Rich. F. of the former place, gent.

7. Dr. Powell, of Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn, to Miss Styles, only daughter of Clement S. esq.



By special licence, at Fletton, near Peterborough, Major gen. Bertie, to Mrs. Scrope, of Colby, co. Lincoln.

Rev. Mr. Rippon, vicar of Hitchin, Herts, to Miss Roycroft, daughter of the late Samuel R. esq. of Bray, Berks.

8. Mr. John Ravenhill, of Fenchurch-str. to Miss Prescott, only daughter of William P. esq. of Clapham.

Capt. Philip, of the royal navy, and late governor of New South Wales, to Miss Whitehead, only daughter of Richard W. esq. of Preston.

Hugh Inglis, esq. of Bedford-row, to Miss Wilson, only daughter of George W. esq. of the same place.

10. Thomas Jeffreys, esq. of Percy-street, to Miss Anne Gunning, daughter of John G. esq. of Old Burlington-street.

11. Samuel Wood, esq. to Mrs. Grace Craft, of St. Martin in the Fields.

At Ardour-house, D. Mac Lachlan, esq. late of Jamaica, to Miss Louisa Campbell, daughter of Duncan C. esq.

13. John Lateward, esq. of Baker-street, Portman-square, to Miss Lucy Bullock, dau. of Rev. Dr. B. of Conduit-street.

14. Mr. Wm. Hensman, of Kimbolton, to Miss Hall, of Camberwell.

15. Philip Dauncey, esq. barrister at law, of Gray's-inn, to Miss Delignon, of Hart-street, Bloomsbury.

Mr. James Booty, to Miss Abbott, both of Chatham, Kent.

Arthur Anstey, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, barrister at law, to Miss Diana-Anne Peirson, of Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, youngest daughter of the late Francis P. esq. of Mowthorpe grange, co. York.

17. Mr. Roger Harries, of Canonbury-place, Islington, to Miss Sophia Arbouin, eldest daughter of the late Matthew A. esq. of Mincing-lane.

18. Mr. John Robinson, mercer and draper, of Appleby, co. Leicester, to Miss Lloyd, of Newton, near that place.

19. At Manceter, co. Warwick, the Rev. Joseph Kerby, of Plymouth, to Miss French, of Atherston.

Mr. Isaac Bence, jun. merchant, of Bristol, to Miss Vardon, of Soho-square.

20. By special licence, at the Earl of Stamford's, in Charles street, Berkeley-square, John Cotes, esq. of Woodcote, co. Salop, to Lady Maria Grey.

21. Rev. George Vowell, of Potters-Pury, co. Northampton, to Miss Hall, only daughter of Abraham H. esq. of Aldermanbury.

22. Rev. George Talbot, to the Hon. Miss Anne Beauclerk, of Banstead, Surrey.

By special licence, James Godfrey Lill, esq. only son of Robert L. esq. of Gaulstown, co. Westmeath, to Miss De Burgh, only daughter of Fysh De B. esq. of West Drayton, Middlesex.

24. At Wimbledon, William Garthshore, esq. only son of Dr. G. to Miss Charlie, daughter of John C. esq. of Bedford-square.

Jas. Everard, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Miss Blencowe, daughter of the late Henry Prescott B. esq.

27. By special licence, the Hon. Mr. Bingham, eldest son of Lord Lucan, to Lady Elizabeth Howard (late Bellasyse).

Mr. Peter Duthoit, of Highbury-place, to Miss Sarah Everard, of Islington.

#### DEATHS.

1793. **A**T Calcutta, in the East Indies, Nov.... Lient.-col. Francis Skelly, nephew to Lord Gordon.

Dec.... On his estate at Surinam, suddenly, Paul Wentworth, esq.

1794. **J**an.... At his house, Park-place, Knightsbridge, in his 26th year, Cha. Lewis, esq. a gentleman well known, and, what is more rare, well respected at Newmarket and other such fashionable places. The eventful history of Mr. Lewis's life to a common observer has much the air of a tale of other times. He was the only son of Mr. Lewis, a tradesman in London, who, from encumbered circumstances, was in the Fleet prison, attended by his wife, when his son was born, and where he continued some years. The first period of his life was spent within the walls of this strong-hold, where he contracted an unalterable regard, and which never forsook him, for Tom Clarke, his playmate, and a fellow-sufferer with himself, but not quite so happy, being left an orphan at a very early stage of his life, and reared only by the bounty of the prisoners. Clarke was a lad of parts, and soon made himself useful in the Fives-court, and, by making the balls and stringing racquets for this sport, and also for the Tennis-court, has since supported his wife and family. While Mr. Lewis's father was in the Fleet prison, his mother lived housekeeper with a gentleman of fortune, who left him, in ground-rents in and about Piccadilly, a fortune of 500l. a-year, in his own power when of age. Two years before his death he was on the point of being married to a young lady, a Miss Edwards, who had also a considerable fortune in her own power, and was said to be a relation of the gentleman who was his benefactor. Miss Edwards was of a consumptive habit; and, though very ill, the day of their union was fixed, when, from weakness, a slight delirium seized her. Whether from accident or otherwise we know not, she fell from a two-pair of stairs window, and lived only a few days, leaving all her fortune to Mr. Lewis; to the credit of whom it should be mentioned, that he generously provided for two old ladies, to whom Miss Edwards, in her life-time, had been beautiful, but who were omitted in her will from the neglect of those about her. His friend Tom Clarke is sole executor, and his fortune, which is considerable, goes to the debts of honour due to him on the turf, Tennis-court, &c. which are of considerable



considerable amount, and some of them from gentlemen of the first rank. When we consider the education of Mr. Lewis, and the scenes of life to which he was early introduced, to find him a man of honour is not a little to his praise. In his person and address he was much of the gentleman. Mr. Clarke, we are informed, has sold his interest, as maker of tennis-balls and stringer of racquets for the court in James-street, to a pupil of his, Mr. John Cater, for 7*l*. Mr. Cater is a genius of some note, and of a very respectable family in the West of England, to which he is said to be the heir to a fortune of 200*l*. a year.

*March* . . . In Devonshire-street, Queen-square, aged 81, Mrs Lloyd. Her husband was many years train-bearer to Lord Chancellor Hardwicke.

30. In the prime of life, Mrs. Crockett, wife of Henry C. jun. esq. of Little-Ona hall, near Stafford, and eldest daughter of the late Joseph Molineux, esq. of Willenhall, near Wolverhampton.

*April* . . . At his mother's house in South Lambeth, aged 15, of a fever of only four days continuance, Michael Tyson, only child of the late Rev. Mr. T. rector of Lamborne, co. Essex.

4. At her house in James-street, Bedford-row, in the 33th year of her widowhood, and 82d of her age, Mrs. Ord, relict of Henry O. esq. She was the only child of Francis Hutchinson, esq. of Farnham, near Bury, Suffolk, by Anne Craven, daughter and coheir of Sir Anthony Craven, of Lenthwick, bart.; whose son, William, dying without issue, the title of Lord Craven descended to the issue-male of Sir William Craven, younger brother of Sir Anthony.

9. In Southampton-row, Bloomsbury, aged 71, — Dod, esq. barrister at law.

17. At St. Ninian's, Capt. John Livingston, late of the 26th reg. of foot.

18. At St. Alban's, aged about 70, Mrs. Martha Kent.

Mr. J. Taylor, farmer, of Parson-drove, near Wisbech.

20. At Edinburgh, Gen. Robert Dalrymple Horn Elphinston, colonel of the 53d reg.

Mr. Thomas Westell, one of the first preachers in connexion with the late Rev. Mr. Wesley.

21. At Stoke Newington, aged 87, Mr. John Hains, formerly a carpenter in Duff-street.

At his house at Friars Carfe, near Dumfries, Robert Riddell, esq. of Glen Riddell, F. A. S. Scot. & Lond. and member of the Philosophical Society of Manchester; to whose zealous inquiries into her antiquities Scotland is much indebted, and more especially that part of it within his own neighbourhood, Nithisdale, a particular description of which, adorned with many neat drawings of views, buildings, and antiqui-

ties, he presented to the Society of Antiquaries of London last winter, besides many communications interspersed in their "*Archæologia* \*." Mr. Grose acknowledges himself "much beholden to him for his hospitable entertainment, his company and assistance in viewing many pieces of antiquity in Dumfrieshire, Galloway, and Ayrshire; and likewise for the perusal and free use of diverse curious antiquarian papers and collections made by him, and also for diverse communications procured through his interest." His seat at Friars Carfe was a cell to M. Iros abbey, taken down in 1773, and succeeded by the present house, engraved by Sparrow for Grose, 1789 — See, in p. 461, a Sonnet on his death by Mr. Burns.

22. After a paralytic affection of ten years, Rev. George Powell, dissenting-minister at Bristol.

23. By a shot from the enemy, during an engagement with three French frigates, Mr. Thomas-Robert Chamberlaine, master of his Majesty's ship *Melampus*, brother of Mr. C. surgeon in London, and a first cousin of R. B. Sheridan, esq. In acknowledgement for the very eminent services which he rendered to the shipping of the port of Dublin, by the many useful regulations he made as harbour-master of that port, the harbour-commissioners, at the commencement of the war, gave him leave of absence, to serve his Majesty, in his capacity of a master in the navy, during the continuance of it; with an assurance that his place of harbour master should be kept for him till the conclusion of hostilities enabled him to resume it. In August last he married Miss Sophia Tandy, then on a visit at his brother's house in London, a most amiable and accomplished young lady, between whom and him there had subsisted a mutual affection for many years. The morning after their marriage he received a letter, signifying that his presence was necessary on board the *Melampus*, she being immediately ordered out on a cruise. They parted—never to meet again! In him the service has lost a most useful, active, and skillful officer, universally beloved, respected, and lamented by both officers and seamen; his friends and relatives, a sensible, modest, and worthy member of society; his venerable mother, the prop and comfort of her

\* *Memoir on the ancient lordship and lords of Galloway*, vol. IX. p. 49; on the titles of Thane and Abthane, *ibid.* 379 (see strictures on it in our vol. LX. p. 1090); on the ancient modes of fortification in Scotland, *ibid.* 99; on vitrified fortifications in Scotland, *ibid.* 147; several pieces of antiquity, *ibid.* 479—482. In the "*Memors of the Literary Society of Manchester*," vol. IV. are his dissertation on the ancient carved stones in Scotland, and description of one in Dumfrieshire.

declining



declining age; his unhappy widow—but here language is too weak!—Since this was written, our correspondent DUBLINIENSIS enables us to add, that Mr. C. was a gentleman as justly valued for those good qualities which adorn private life as those which shed a lustre on his profession, and gained him the esteem of some of the first naval characters, particularly Sir Roger Curtis, to whom he was aid-de-camp when the British seamen were formed into a marine brigade under his command at the siege of Gibraltar, and afterwards accompanied him, in the same capacity, on his embassy to the Emperor of Morocco. Mr. C. had the honour of signaling himself in the most glorious transaction of that memorable siege, when the British seamen, with a degree of heroic generosity unparalleled, rescued near 400 of their enemies from inevitable destruction, when their battering ships were on fire, and blowing up one after another, and this under a discharge of grape-shot and shells from the enemy's batteries.

24. At Lutterworth, co. Leicester, of a consumption, in her 21st year, Miss Burdett, eldest daughter of Rev. Mr. B. late rector of Gilmorton, in that county.

25. At Boston, aged 68, Mr. Reynolds. In his life he was much respected as an honest, worthy man; and, at his death, truly lamented.

At Doncaster, aged 48, Miss Cromwell. Her death was rather sudden: being at a friend's house on an afternoon visit, and feeling herself indisposed, she requested to lie down, and expired in a few hours.

26. At Grantham, co. Lincoln, aged 75, Mr. Thomas Hutchin.

At the same place, aged 18, Mr. Easton, jun. only son of Rev. Mr. E. vicar there.

Aged 77, Mr. W. Short, sen. one of the proprietors of Paulton coal-work. He has left 50 children, grand, and great grandchildren.

At Stoughton, Mrs. Ingram, wife of Mr. I.; a tender mother, an affectionate wife, and benevolent neighbour.

27. At Cheam, in Surrey, after a lingering illness, John Antrobus, esq. banker, in the Strand.

At Wombourn, after eating a hearty supper, the Rev. Joseph Honeybourn, more than 40 years vicar of that place.

28. At Caistor, co. Lincoln, aged 42, Mrs. Elizabeth Farr, wife of Mr. Gilbert F. of that place. Her uncommon honest sensibility of feeling, and extreme anxiety for her family, in a great measure brought on her illness, which was long and painful; and her loss will be ever lamented by an inconsolable husband and eleven children.

At Frankwell, co. Salop, in his 101st year, Mr. John Prichard, linen-draper, formerly of Cophall near Cluo, in that county. He had 10 children by his first wife, and 22 by the second, who is now left a widow.

29. The infant son of Mr. Snaith, banker, Mansion-house-street.

At Branscombe, co. Devon, in his 76th year, Mr. Nicholas Lacy, whose lineal descent is clearly proved from the beginning of the reign of King Henry VIII. and whose family have lived on the same estate from that time, and, it is supposed, a century or more prior thereto—a family of respectable character.

At Canterbury, in his 58th year, Mr. J. Chalk, hayman and hop-factor, and one of the people called Quakers. Engaged, during the greater part of his life, in the busy and commercial world, and transacting the most important and momentous concerns, his never-failing probity and attention could not fail to win him the hearts of all who depended upon him; and the unlimited confidence reposed in him by all ranks is, perhaps, the best, because the most disinterested, panegyrick that can be bestowed on his memory. As a man of business, a friend, a father, an husband, and a Christian, those who, by their situations in life, felt more particularly the effects of his virtues, can bear the amplest testimony to his punctuality, generosity, and charity, conjugal and parental affection.

30. At Great Yarmouth, at the age of 25, Lady Caroline Home, sister of the present and eldest daughter of the late Earl of Home, by his third lady, who is living, and was the only daughter and sole heiress of the late Jn. Ramey, of Scratby, near Yarmouth, esq. She had been afflicted with a long illness, attended with stomach complaints, for which she was advised to try the air of Norfolk and the Hirsfel on Tweed-side alternately, to no purpose. The present Earl, who is unmarried, and Lady Charlotte Home, his sister, are the only issue of that marriage.

At York-house, in the Strand, Pierce Sinnott, esq. formerly lieutenant-governor of Niagara, in North America.

At the house of Park, in Scotland, Sir Thomas Hay, bart. of Park.

Aged 79, Christopher Scott, esq. an alderman of Hull.

Mrs. Thoresby, relict of Thomas T. esq. of Barton mill, Suffolk.

Mrs. Burslem, wife of Godolphin-William B. esq. of Ravenstone-hall, co. Leicester, one of the daughters and coheirs of Charles Savage, esq. of Bishop's Tichebrooke, co. Warwick, and niece to the Countess of Conyngham.

Lately, the celebrated traveller, Major Houghton, who, some years since, left England on a journey of discoveries in the interior parts of Africa. The sudden death of this enterprising adventurer, at a time when the lapse of a few days would have restored him to the civilised world, after a long and venturous excursion through the greater part of Africa, is an awful and singular event. We understand that he had accomplished the business



business on which he was deputed by one of our African settlements to some of the princes of that immense continent, and was within two days journey of an English colony, when he was discovered dead in his bed; and, although without any visible signs of violence, there is much reason to fear he was murdered by those who attended him, for the presents, &c. with which he was returning. What renders this event still more distressing is, that the wife of this unfortunate man now languishes in a prison for a debt of 15*l.* contracted with a butcher for the support of a large family.—Major H. was a gentleman of Ireland, who got through a very genteel fortune, and, during the late war, served with great approbation as fort-Major of Goree, in Africa. Some excursions in the country gave him an acquaintance with the character and language of the natives and particularly qualified him for the situation in which he was latterly employed. After having been for some time a widower, he married, about the year 1783, a lady in Spring-gardens, the reputation of whose fortune drew his creditors about him with such troublesome importunity, that by this otherwise eligible match his embarrassments were rather augmented than diminished. This it was, added to a very enterprising spirit, that probably induced him to close with a proposal of the African Society, and undertake to explore such interior parts of that continent as did not come within the route of the romantic Vaillant and philosophic Gordon. When the Major set out upon the expedition, a son of his, then an officer at Goree, pressed very hard to be the companion of his travels; but the father's prudence induced him steadily to resist every solicitation of that nature. There were few men better qualified than Major Houghton was for such an expedition. Though upwards of 50 years of age, his constitution was vigorous, and his frame manly and robust. He possessed uncommon courage and resolution, with a cool and well-regulated temper. His address was insinuating; and he had, in a very peculiar degree, the art of varying his manners, and accommodating himself to the dispositions and characters of those he had to deal with. He had the advantage of a liberal education; and his reading, for a military man and a man of pleasure, was tolerably extensive. The writer of this article, who had the honour of being well acquainted with him, never observed that the Major had any botanical knowledge, which was the only way in which the researches of so ingenious a man may not be eminently useful. His correspondence with the African Society will in due time be given to the publick; but there is reason to think that it will contain only a very trifling part of the information which his travels were intended to afford. He kept, if we are not misinformed, a very accurate journal of every occurrence worthy of notice, which it was

his design to publish upon his return, for his own and his family's advantage, judging, very rationally, that it would afford him a more adequate compensation than he could reasonably expect from the funds of the Society. The next arrivals will probably inform us whether or not these journals have been preserved.

At his residence at Kennaird, near Falkirk, in Scotland, James Bruce, esq. the well-known Abyssinian traveller; who traversed with security through the haunts of savages, and escaped perils, the bare recital of which excite horror and amazement, not without a strong degree of doubt as to his veracity. His most eventful life was closed by a fall down some stairs, which at the time did not threaten serious consequences.

At St. Petersburg, Thomas Birch, esq. an eminent English merchant of that place. The immediate cause of his death is attributed, by his physician, to a fall down stairs ten days before, but which was attended by no visible effect on the state of his body.

At Madrid, in his 21st year, the Duke of Berwick, son to the Princess of Sangro, and last male issue of Marthal Berwick, natural son of James II. king of England.

At Valenciennes, of the wounds he received in the action with the French on April 26 (see p. 468), Capt. Pigott, only son of Grano P. esq. of Cambridgeshire.

At the castle of Tralee, in Ireland, Sir Barry Denny, bart. knight of the shire for the county of Kerry, and major in the Kerry militia.

Right Rev. Dr. Woodward, bishop of Cloyne, in Ireland.

At his father's, in Ireland, the Rev. Mr. Richard Swanne, late one of the clerks of All Souls college, Oxford.

At Mardyke, co. Cork, James Morrison, esq. lieutenant-colonel of the True Blues, and one of the aldermen of the city of Cork.

At Newton-Douglas, in Galloway, Charles Warner Dunbar, of Machermore.

At his father's house at Henwick, near Worcester, Mr. Thomas Farley, son of Thomas F. esq. the present high sheriff of that county.

At his villa near Turnham-green, Augustus Rogers, esq. secretary to the Board of Ordnance. He had been private secretary to the Duke of Richmond upwards of 30 years.

At Heveningham, co. Suffolk, Sir Thomas Allin, bart. of Somerley-hall, in that county; by whose decease the title becomes extinct, and the estate, by the will of the former Sir Thomas Allin, devolves to Thomas Anguish, esq. eldest son of the late accountant-general of the court of Chancery.

At Bristol, in his 23d year, John-Joseph Guoch, esq. of Oriel-college, Oxford, third son of Sir Thomas G. bart. of Benacre-hall, co. Suffolk.

At Rochester, aged upwards of 80, Rich. Pordage, gent. senior alderman of that city.

At the same place, Mrs. Allen, wife of Rev.



Rev. Mr. Charles A. minister of the parish of St. Nicholas, in that city.

At Lichfield, Mr. Jas. Egginton, school-master, many years bailiff of the hundred of Offlow, in Staffordshire.

Mrs. Webb, of the Pheasant inn at Wellington.

At Grantham, co. Lincoln, Mr. Wells, many years apparitor there.

Rev. Valentine Lumley, rector of Stockton, co. Norfolk, and vicar of Ilketshall St. Margaret, and also perpetual curate of Ilketshall St. Lawrence, co. Suffolk.

At Denby-grange, near Huddersfield, greatly respected, the Rev. John Horsfall, vicar of Gedney, co. Lincoln.

At Lynn, co. Norfolk, aged 44, much respected and regretted, Lieut. Samuel Horsfall, of his Majesty's navy and impress service at that place. He had been an officer in the royal navy 30 years; and was in the *Dolphin*, with Capt. Wallis, at the discovery of Otaheite, in the South sea.

At the same place, aged 33, Mrs. Jane Symonds, wife of Lieut. J. S. of the navy.

At Lower St. Columb, Devon, a man of the name of Kestle; who, incautiously sleeping in a garden, was bitten by an adder in the neck, and expired, a few hours after, in convulsions.

At Shrewsbury, aged 100, Jn. Pritchard, a rag-collector, and father of 32 children by two wives.

At Ropley, near Grantham, Mrs. Minta, widow, much lamented and regretted.

In her 22d year, Mrs. Fewkes, wife of Mr. John F. draper, at Bedford.

At Chilham, in Kent, far advanced in years, Thomas Heron, esq. late of Stubton, near Newark, and formerly town-clerk of Newark. His remains were deposited at Westborough, co. Lincoln.

Much respected, Mr. Brooker, master of the academy at Buckden, co. Huntingdon.

Thomas Thoroton, esq. of Screveton, near Bingham.

At Boston, co. Lincoln, in her 17th year, Miss Lucinda White, a very amiable and accomplished young lady.

In London, Mr. Slater, of Harringworth, wool-stapler.

May 1. At Bath, Thomas Fownes, esq. of the council-house in Shrewsbury.

2. At his house in Argyle-street, after a long illness, Miss Pigot, only daughter of Sir Robert P. bart.

At Wickham-market, Miss Cole, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. C. of Petritree, co. Suffolk. She was to have been married in a few days to Mr. Balrey, of Woodbridge.

In the 67th year of his age, the Right Hon. Lord George Cavendish, first uncle to the Duke of Devonshire, one of his Majesty's most honourable privy council, M. P. for the county of Derby, and the oldest member in the House of Commons. His Lordship, according to his annual custom, was

come down from London to his seat at Holker, in Lancashire, to receive the holy sacrament in the parish-church of Cartmel, on Easter Sunday, and was soon after taken very ill, and had much difficulty in breathing; but getting a little better, and being very desirous of returning to town, he set forward on Wednesday, April 30, but did not get much farther than Stockport, in Cheshire, when his complaint returned with great violence, and terminated his life almost instantaneously, in his carriage, without a groan. His remains were interred in Cartmel church on Wednesday the 14th instant, amidst an amazing concourse of people, eager to pay their last tribute to the memory of so great and good a man. His Lordship was well versed in the arts and sciences, and in natural history, especially botany, which he had made his particular study for several of his latter years.—But, to speak of his charity, and the goodness of his heart, would exceed all praise; there was certainly never a man so much lamented, and with so great reason, as he has been, in the country where he was known; and his farmers and domesticks have suffered an almost irreparable loss. Yet they have much consolation in being informed that so worthy a character as Lord Frederick Cavendish succeeds to the estates. In short, it may be truly said of him, without exaggeration, that, for honour and integrity, he was not excelled in the known world.

3. Mrs. Spottiswoode, wife of John S. esq. of Sackville-street, and daughter to the late William Strahan, esq. his Majesty's printer.

At his seat at Higham, co. Gloucester, Sir John Guise, bart.

At St. Margaret's Bank, Rochester, on a tea-visit, Miss Griffith, aged about 60, a foreign maiden lady of fortune, lately arrived from abroad.

At Nottingham, aged 83, Mrs. Dunn, baker, in Pilcher-gate.

Much regretted by her friends and acquaintance, Miss Wynne, daughter of the late Henry W. esq. of Dolearthyn, co. Montgomery, and sister to Gabriel W. esq. of Taunton-castle, co. Somerset.

4. At his grandfather's house in Kensington, in the seventh year of his age, Master Alexander Baxter Allardyce, son of Alexander A. esq. M. P. for Aberdeen, Montrose, &c.; and on Tuesday the 20th instant, his remains were interred at Aberdeen, at the side of his mother's.

In Upper Wimpole-street, John Richardson, esq. of the kingdom of Ireland. He was in India during the former war, where he procured a large fortune.

5. At Southampton, Samuel Willey Roberts, esq. late lieutenant-colonel of the 28th regiment of foot.

Suddenly, at her house in Clarges-street, Lady Crawford.



In his 46th year, Mr. George Straw, of Lincoln, maltster.

At Hall, Mr. G. Woodhouse, surgeon.

6. Mr. Thomas Burtenwood, of Lothbury.

At his house in Bloomsbury-square, Nathanael Smith, esq. a director of the East India Company, and one of the representatives for Rochester.

After a lingering illness, Rev. W. Tong, of Haverhill, Suffolk.

7. At her house in Charlotte-street, Portland place, after a long illness, Mrs. Singleton, relict of Thos. S. esq. of Plymouth.

At Lord Rodney's house in Hanover-square, David Murray, esq. brother to Lord Elibank, and M. P. for New Radnor.

Mrs. Penny, wife of Mr. P. of Chiswick.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, co. Leicester, in his 39th year, Mr. Edward Sharpe, master of the Lamb inn there.

At Gedney, co. Lincoln, aged 63, Mr. John Hutchison.

8. In her 81st year, at Saterleigh house, co. Devon, Mrs. Mary Melhuish, relict of William M. esq. She is universally lamented by all her acquaintance, as her constant delight was in doing good.

9. Samuel Dodsworth, esq. one of the aldermen of York. He served the office of lord-mayor in 1792.

In Dublin, John Wilson, esq. agent and register of the Blue-coat hospital, and one of the oldest sheriff's peers of that city.

On a visit at Bedford, in his 6th year, after an illness of five years, the Rev. Francis Okely, of Northampton, many years preacher of the church called Moravians.

10. Guillotined at Paris, Madame ELIZABETH, sister of the late King of France. She was fetched from the Temple on the night preceding, and taken to the Conciergerie the next day, where she was examined before the Revolutionary Tribunal; which examination, however, was very summary. The only questions put to her were her name and quality. To the first she answered, that her name was Philippina-Maria-Elizabeth Helena of France; and her quality, she said, was Aunt to the King. This assertion was sufficient; she was immediately declared guilty of conspiring against the Republick, and executed the same day.

Suddenly, Mr. Beaumont, grocer, of Rochester, Kent.

Aged 71, Mrs. Anne Lake, of Lincoln, a maiden lady; she was interred at Alford.

Mrs. Mills, wife of W. M. esq. of Colston Bassett, one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Nottingham.

At Fleet, co. Lincoln, aged 68, Mr. Jonathan German Drewry, farmer.

11. At the same place, aged 63, Mrs. Mary Garfir.

12. At his house on Clay-hill, Enfield, aged 68, of a paralytic affection, under which he had laboured several years, Alexander Hume, esq. formerly an East India su-

pracargo, and cousin to Sir Abraham H. bart. He married, first, a near relation of Sir Theodosius Boughton, bart. of Warwickshire, by whom he has left two sons and two daughters; secondly, 1779, the only daughter and heiress of John Adolphus Schroeder, esq. by whom he has left 3 sons and 3 daughters.

At Enfield, Mrs. Alicia Calloway, wife of the son of Mr. C. steward of Guy's hospital.

13. Mrs. Mary-Anne Triquet, relict of Charles T. esq. of Craven-row, Holborn.

14. At the Earl of Beaulieu's house in Dover-street, in her 84th year, Mrs. Hufsey, sister to his Lordship.

At Kettering, suddenly, while rocking a child's cradle, Mrs. Dyson, widow. She had a short time before eaten a hearty dinner, and appeared in perfect health.

Suddenly, Thomas Cooper Smaliwood, of Aldridge, gent.

16. Aged 96, Mrs. Gilbert, of Knowle.

After a long illness, Mr. Peter Thompson, musick seller, of St. Paul's church yard.

17. At Hall-green, aged 83, Mr. Benjamin Steedman.

At his house in St. James-square, Sir Thomas Dyke Ackland, bart. of Killerton, co. Devon.

At his house in Upper Wimpole-street, Lieutenant-general Townshend.

At Boston, co. Lincoln, most justly lamented by her relations and friends, aged 63, Mrs. Odlin, an affectionate mother, a good neighbour, and a sincere friend.

At Stamford, in her 15th year, Lady Georgina Ramsay, third daughter of the late Earl of Dalhousie. Her remains were interred in a vault in St. Mary's church in that town.

At Croydon, Surrey, in a deep decline, Mr. John Spiller, mason, of Temple-lane, Blackfriars, brother to the famous Architect. He was a pupil of Mr. Bacon, and carved the statue of Charles II. in the Royal Exchange.

At the same place, far advanced in years, Mrs. Gray; a person much esteemed as a nurse in many noble and respectable families, and who, by her prudent conduct, had been enabled to live retired for some time past.

18. In Soho, Mr. Richard Bentley, sen. who had been in the employment of Mr. Boulton and his late father near 50 years, and was a man well and generally respected.

At Rochester, in an advanced age, Edward Dyne, esq. one of the aldermen of that city, surgeon to his Majesty's ordinary, and to the chest at that port.

19. In the Forbury, Reading, in his 85th year, Thomas Chapman esq.

Rd Callcott, esq. captain in the royal navy.

At Ham, co. Surrey, in his 74th year, Thomas Earl of Haddington.

At her house, St. John Lodge, near Wellwyn, Herts, Mrs. Frances St. John, eldest daughter and one of the co-heiresses of the late Sir Francis St. John, bart. of Long Thorpe, co. Northampton.



At his house in Newman-street, Oxford-street, Lovelace Hercy, esq. banker, in Bond-street.

23. Mr. Thomas Sibley, haberdasher, in Cheap-side.

24. In Chelsea-hospital, aged 123, Joshua Crewman, a pensioner. He served in the reigns of George I. and II. and was discharged in the 74th year of his age.

25. Mrs. Stackhouse, of Orchard-street, Portman-square.

At Richmond, the Hon. Miss Mary Pelham, of St. James's-place.

26. At Walthamstow, of a pleurisy, Mr. Brookshaw, many years a respectable stock-broker, and broker to the Million Bank.

#### GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

**H**IS Grace Thomas Pelham Duke of Newcastle, appointed lord lieutenant of the county and town of Nottingham, *vice* his father, dec.

Colonel his Royal Highness Prince William of Gloucester, appointed colonel of a regiment of infantry, to be forthwith raised.

Capt. Samuel Achmuty, of 75th foot, appointed deputy quarter-master-general to his Majesty's forces in the East Indies, with the rank of major in the army.

Roger Metcalfe, gent. appointed assistant commissary of stores, provisions, and forage, to the forces serving on the Continent under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of York.

Hamilton Lambert, appointed commissary stores, provisions, and forage, to the said forces.

Dr. Wm. Moore, appointed physician to the said forces.

Lieut.-col. George F. Kœhler, appointed quarter-master to the forces serving at Corsica and the Mediterranean.

Major Hildebrand Oakes, appointed deputy quarter-master to the said forces.

Captains Rich. Timms and James Montgomery, appointed majors of brigade to the said forces.

Lieut.-col. William Anstruther, appointed commandant of the invalids at Guernsey.

Major John West, appointed commandant of the invalids at Jersey.

Arthur Beard, appointed adjutant to the invalids at Plymouth.

William Green, appointed adjutant to the invalids at Guernsey.

The Earl of Euston, appointed ranger and keeper of St. James's and Hyde parks, *vice* Lord Grenville.

John Havers, gent. appointed Blue Mantle pursuivant of arms, *vice* Nayler, promoted.

Edward Miles, esq. of Berkeley-street, Berkeley-square, appointed (by the Queen) miniature painter to her Majesty.

Robert H. Crewe, esq. appointed secretary to the Board of Ordnance, *vice* Rogers, dec.

Henry Hamilton, esq. appointed captain-general and governor in chief of the island of Dominica, *vice* Orde.

Joseph Smith, esq. appointed agent and

paymaster to the out-pensioners of Chelsea-hospital, *vice* Brummell, dec.

#### CIVIL PROMOTION.

**E**ARL Camden, elected recorder of Bath, *vice* his father, dec.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

**R**EV. Ralph Downes, B. A. of Church-stoke, co. Montgomery, Petton R. co. Salop.

Rev. Thomas Belham, professor of divinity in the college at Hackney, elected pastor of the Dissenting congregation there, *vice* Priestley, resigned.

Rev. Cha. E. de Coetlogon, Godstone R.

Rev. Thomas-Abraham Salmon, M. A. of Wells, Stoke-Gifford alias Rodney Stoke R. co. Somerset.

Rev. D. Jones, Beltus R. co. Denbigh.

Rev. Charles Hayward, Haverhill V. co. Suffolk.

Rev. W. Erratt, B. A. Sharford R. co. Norfolk.

Rev. Ralph Barnes, M. A. archdeacon of Totness, appointed chancellor of the diocese of Exeter, *vice* Carrington, dec.

Rev. Wm. Antrobus, M. A. St. Mary-Axe R. in London.

Rev. Mr. Larden, of Macclesfield, and Rev. Mr. Donne, of Kington, Hereford, appointed masters of the grammar-school in Chester.

Rev. Mr. Thompson, elected evening preacher at the Magdalen-hospital, *vice* Harrison, dec.

Rev. Digby Smith, M. A. St. Swithune R. *vice* Griffiths, resigned.

Rev. Wm. Nettlehip, M. A. Ruckland R. with Farforth and Maidenwell, co. Cambr.

Rev. Mr. Sparbanke, Great Hornead V. co. Herts.

Rev. John Bythefea, Bagendon R. co. Gloucester.

Rev. Mr. Oddy, Stillington V. co. York, *vice* Valey, dec.

Rev. Thomas Parkinson, rector of Kegworth, co. Leicester, presented to the archdeaconry of Huntingdon.

Rev. Anthony Collett, Cratfield with Laxfield V. co. Suffolk.

Rev. H. Smith, D. D. reader of the Temple, appointed domestic chaplain to the Most Noble the Marquis of Downshire.

Rev. James Verschoyle, LL. B. elected dean of the cathedral church of St. Patrick, Dublin, *vice* Fowler, collated to the archdeaconry of Dublin.

Rev. John Clutton, M. A. rector of Kinnerley, co. Hereford, collated to the prebend of Warham, in Hereford cathedral, *vice* Watkins, dec.

Rev. Henry Say, B. A. North Pickenham R. with Houghton annexed.

Rev. W. Wade, fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, Corley V.

Rev. John Ward, M. A. Stoke Ash R. co. Suffolk.

Rev.



Rev. Richard Wilton, B. A. rector of Desford, co. Leicester, elected master of the free-school at Lutterworth, in the same county, *vice* his father, dec.

Rev. Joseph Wilkinson, Newbold Verdon R. co. Leicester, *vice* Edmondson, dec.

Rev. Samuel Paris, curate of Bredon and Ravenston, co. Leicester, elected usher of the free grammar-school and lecturer of St. John in Coventry, *vice* Denny, dec.

Rev. Samuel Turner, M. A. rector of Rothwell, West Terrington V. co. Lincoln.

Rev. Thomas Winstanley, Camden professor of history at Oxford, collated to a prebend in St. Paul's cathedral, *vice* the Bishop of Rochester, resigned.

DISPENSATIONS.

REV. Dr. Collinson, to hold Dowlisf-Wake, otherwise East Dowlis R. with Holwell otherwise Holiwell R. co. Somerset.

Rev. A. Longmire, LL. B. vicar of Great Badow, to hold Raynham V. co. Essex.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

- May NEW DRURY-LANE.
- 1. King Henry the Eighth—The Children in the Wood.
  - 2. Macbeth—No Song No Supper.
  - 3. The Siege of Belgrade—The Miller of Mansfield.
  - 5. Macbeth—The Irish Widow.
  - 6. The Siege of Belgrade—The Citizen.
  - 7. Macbeth—The Children in the Wood.
  - 8. The Jew—The Quaker.
  - 9. Ditto—No Song No Supper.
  - 10. Ditto—The Quaker.
  - 11. Macbeth—My Grandmother.
  - 13. The Jew—The Prize.
  - 14. King Henry the Eighth—The Children in the Wood.
  - 15. The Jew—My Grandmother.
  - 16. The Pirates—The Englishman in Paris.
  - 17. The Jew—Bon Ton.
  - 19. Macbeth—My Grandmother.
  - 20. The Siege of Belgrade—The Citizen.
  - 21. The Jew—No Song No Supper.
  - 22. The Gamester—My Grandmother.
  - 23. The Pirates—Love à-la-Mode.
  - 24. The Jew—The Children in the Wood.
  - 26. Macbeth—The Prize.
  - 27. The Siege of Belgrade—The Citizen.
  - 28. The Jew—No Song No Supper.
  - 29. The Gamester—My Grandmother.
  - 30. The Pirates—Catharine and Petruchio.
  - 31. The Jew—The Children in the Wood.

- May COVENT-GARDEN.
- 1. British Fortitude and Hibernian Friendship; or, An Escape from France—Fontainville Forest—Netley Abbey.
  - 2. Robin Hood—Niples Bay; or, The British Seamen at Anchor—Follies of a Day.
  - 3. British Fortitude and Hibernian Friendship—Fontainville Forest—Netley Abbey. [in London.
  - 5. The Travellers in Switzerland—Irishman
  - 6. Alexander the Great—The Sailor's Festival—The Poor Soldier.
  - 7. The Road to Ruin—The Soldier's Festi-

- val—Sprigs of Laurel.
- 8. Robin Hood—Harlequin and Faustus.
- 9. Hartford Bridge—The Follies of a Day—Love and Honour; or, Britannia in full Glory at Spithead—Prisoner at Large.
- 10. Hamlet—A Divertisement—Margaret of Anjou.
- 12. British Fortitude and Hibernian Friendship—King Lear—Netley Abbey.
- 13. The School for Wives—The Packet-boat; or, A Peep behind the Veil—British Fortitude and Hibernian Friendship.
- 14. Love makes a Man—Fatal Extravagance—Sprigs of Laurel.
- 15. The Death of Captain Cook—School for Arrogance—Netley Abbey.
- 16. The World in a Village—He would be a Soldier.
- 17. British Fortitude and Hibernian Friendship—The Comedy of Errors—The Packet-boat.
- 19. The Death of Captain Cook—The Siege of Meaux—Netley Abbey.
- 20. The Suspicious Husband—The Sailor's Festival—Modern Antiques.
- 21. Othello—Ditto—Hartford Bridge.
- 22. Netley Abbey—The Siege of Meaux—The Speechless Wife.
- 23. The Gentle Shepherd—Lovers' Quarrels—The Irishman in London.
- 24. The Fall of Martinico; or, Britannia Triumphant—The Belle's Stratagem—The Highland Reel.
- 26. Don Sebastian—The New Divertisement—The Shipwreck; or, French Ingratitude.
- 27. The Siege of Meaux—The Packet-boat—The Death of Capt. Cook.
- 28. Rose and Colin—Alexander the Great—The Sicilian Romance; or, The Aspiration of the Cliffs. [Harnaby Bittle.
- 29. The Deisterer—The Siege of Meaux—
- 30. British Fortitude and Hibernian Friendship—Cyrus—Sprigs of Laurel.
- 31. The World in a Village—Patrick in Prussia.

BILL of MORTALITY, from April 29 to May 27, 1794.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males	967	Males	800	{	Between
Females	879	Females	747		
Whereof have died under two years old		575			
Peck Loaf 2s. 6d.					
				{	Between



# EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN MAY, 1794.

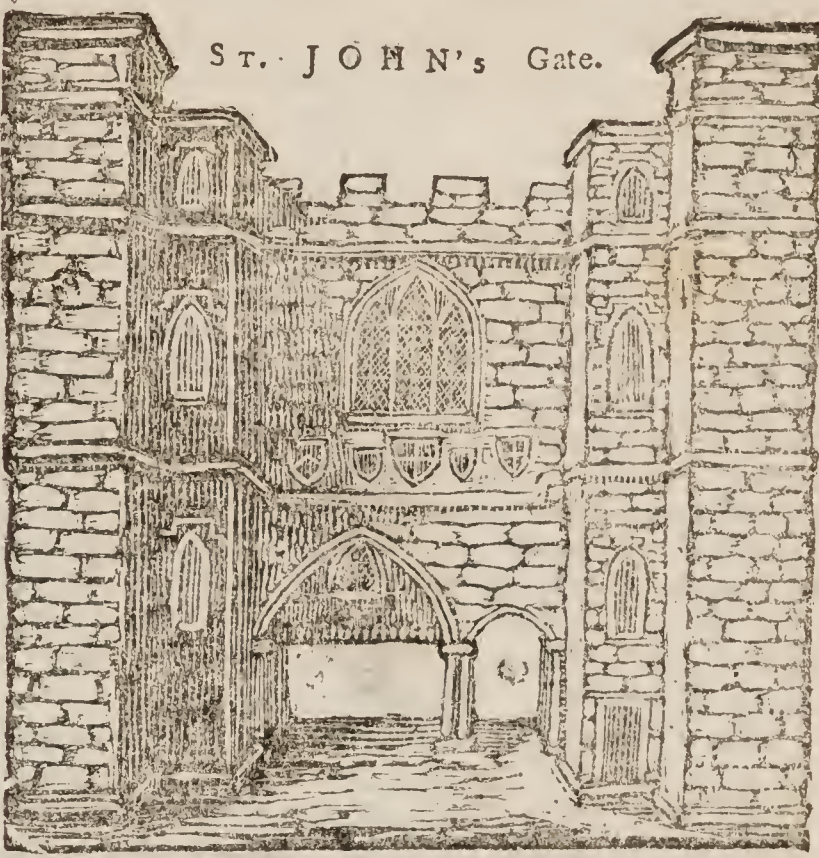
Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. reduc.	3 per Ct. Confols.	Ditto 1726	4 per Ct. Confol.	5 per Ct. Ann.	Long Ann.	Short 1778-9	India Stock.	India Bonds	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	New Navy	Excheq. Bills.	3 per Ct. Scrip.	4 per Ct. Scrip.	L. Ann. ditto.	Omn.	Eng. Lort. Tickets.
28 Sunday	70 $\frac{3}{4}$	70 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	84 $\frac{7}{8}$	105 $\frac{1}{4}$	208 $\frac{3}{8}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	207 $\frac{1}{2}$	12s. pr.	75	—	—	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ diff.	9 pr.	72	88	21	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	—
29 169	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	84 $\frac{7}{8}$	104	208 $\frac{1}{8}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	207 $\frac{1}{4}$	11	—	—	—	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	71 $\frac{3}{8}$	87 $\frac{7}{8}$	21	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	—
30 168 $\frac{3}{4}$	70 $\frac{3}{4}$	70 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	85 $\frac{5}{8}$	—	208 $\frac{1}{8}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	207 $\frac{1}{4}$	11	—	—	—	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	72 $\frac{1}{4}$	88 $\frac{1}{8}$	21 $\frac{1}{8}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	—
1 168	70 $\frac{3}{4}$	70 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	85 $\frac{7}{8}$	103 $\frac{3}{8}$	208 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	207 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	—	—	—	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	88	21	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	—
2 168 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{3}{4}$	70 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	84 $\frac{7}{8}$	103 $\frac{3}{8}$	204	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	11	—	—	—	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	88	21	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	—
3 Sunday	70 $\frac{3}{4}$	70 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	84 $\frac{7}{8}$	103 $\frac{3}{8}$	204	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	10	—	—	—	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	88	21	6	—
4 168	70 $\frac{3}{4}$	70 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	84 $\frac{7}{8}$	103 $\frac{3}{8}$	204	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	10	—	—	—	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	88	21	6	—
5 168 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{3}{4}$	70 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	84 $\frac{7}{8}$	103 $\frac{3}{8}$	204	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	10	—	—	—	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	88	21	6	—
6 168 $\frac{1}{4}$	70 $\frac{3}{4}$	70 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	84 $\frac{7}{8}$	103 $\frac{3}{8}$	204	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	10	—	—	—	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	88	21	6	—
7 168 $\frac{1}{4}$	70 $\frac{3}{4}$	70 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	84 $\frac{7}{8}$	103 $\frac{3}{8}$	204	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	10	—	—	—	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	88	21	6	—
8 168	70 $\frac{3}{4}$	70 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	84 $\frac{7}{8}$	103 $\frac{3}{8}$	204	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	10	—	—	—	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	88	21	6	—
9 167 $\frac{7}{8}$	70 $\frac{3}{4}$	70 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	84 $\frac{7}{8}$	103 $\frac{3}{8}$	204	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	10	—	—	—	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	88	21	6	—
10 168 $\frac{1}{4}$	70 $\frac{3}{4}$	70 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	84 $\frac{7}{8}$	103 $\frac{3}{8}$	204	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	10	—	—	—	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	88	21	6	—
11 Sunday	70 $\frac{3}{4}$	70 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	84 $\frac{7}{8}$	103 $\frac{3}{8}$	204	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	10	—	—	—	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	88	21	6	—
12 168	70 $\frac{3}{4}$	70 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	85	103 $\frac{3}{8}$	204	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	10	—	—	—	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	88	21	6	—
13 168 $\frac{3}{4}$	70 $\frac{3}{4}$	70 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	85 $\frac{1}{4}$	103 $\frac{3}{8}$	204	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	10	—	—	—	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	88	21	6	—
14 168	70 $\frac{3}{4}$	70 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	85 $\frac{1}{4}$	104 $\frac{1}{4}$	204	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	10	—	—	—	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	88	21	6	—
15 168	70 $\frac{3}{4}$	70 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	85	104 $\frac{1}{4}$	204	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	10	—	—	—	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	88	21	6	—
16 168	70 $\frac{3}{4}$	70 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	84 $\frac{7}{8}$	103 $\frac{3}{8}$	204	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	10	—	—	—	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	88	21	6	—
17 168	70 $\frac{3}{4}$	70 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	84 $\frac{7}{8}$	103 $\frac{3}{8}$	204	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	10	—	—	—	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	88	21	6	—
18 Sunday	70 $\frac{3}{4}$	70 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	84 $\frac{7}{8}$	103 $\frac{3}{8}$	204	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	10	—	—	—	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	88	21	6	—
19 167 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{3}{4}$	70 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	84 $\frac{7}{8}$	103 $\frac{3}{8}$	204	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	10	—	—	—	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	88	21	6	—
20 167 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{3}{4}$	70 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	84 $\frac{7}{8}$	104	204	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	10	—	—	—	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	88	21	6	—
21 167 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{3}{4}$	70 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	84 $\frac{7}{8}$	104	204	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	10	—	—	—	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	88	21	6	—
22 167 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{3}{4}$	70 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	84 $\frac{7}{8}$	104	204	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	10	—	—	—	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	88	21	6	—
23 166 $\frac{3}{8}$	70 $\frac{3}{4}$	70 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	84 $\frac{7}{8}$	103 $\frac{3}{8}$	204	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	10	—	—	—	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	88	21	6	—
24 167	70 $\frac{3}{4}$	70 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	84 $\frac{7}{8}$	103 $\frac{3}{8}$	204	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	10	—	—	—	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	88	21	6	—
25 Sunday	70 $\frac{3}{4}$	70 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	84 $\frac{7}{8}$	104	204	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	10	—	—	—	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	88	21	6	—
26 167 $\frac{1}{4}$	70 $\frac{3}{4}$	70 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	84 $\frac{7}{8}$	104	204	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	10	—	—	—	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	88	21	6	—

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# The Gentleman's Magazine;

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JUNE, 1794.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Passage, Fleet-Street; where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID. 1794.



METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for June, 1794.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					
D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in June 1794.	D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in June 1794.
May	0	0	0			June	0	0	0		
27	45	50	48	29,80	rain	12	57	67	52	30,02	rain
28	50	53	49	,80	cloudy	13	58	73	56	29,93	thunder at night
29	51	66	52	30,09	fair	14	65	70	57	,95	cloudy
30	54	65	53	,29	cloudy	15	59	65	55	30,19	fair
31	54	64	49	,46	fair	16	56	65	54	,20	fair
J. 1	49	54	48	,30	cloudy	17	56	64	50	,10	
2	50	67	49	,25	fair	18	53	69	52	29,83	
3	52	55	50	,17	cloudy	19	54	58	56	,70	
4	52	61	48	,15		20	60	69	57	,90	cloudy
5	50	55	47	,14		21	58	66	57	30,08	
6	51	67	50	29,93	fair	22	59	75	54	,00	fair
7	57	60	48	,72	cloudy	23	57	74	56	29,87	
8	51	60	50	,92	fair	24	62	80	51	,87	
9	53	60	52	,97	cloudy	25	61	70	57	,90	
10	57	67	51	30,00	fair	26	62	76	59	,90	
11	52	66	49	29,96	fair						

W. CARY, Optician, No. 182, near Norfolk-Street, Strand.

Days	Wind.	Barom.	Therm.	Hygrom. feet in.	State of Weather in May, 1794.
1	S calm	29,66	52	14	1 4-10 overcast, flight showers
2	N calm	90	52		5-10 white clouds, cold air
3	W gentle	95	52		7-10 white clouds, fine day
4	NW gentle	95	53		8-10 white clouds, fine day
5	N brisk	80	52		7-10 black clouds, cold air
6	W brisk	72	52		2-10 rain, moistens frequently
7	W brisk	69	53	0	7-10 black sky, rain P.M.
8	W moderate	34	51		4-10 black sky, a little rain
9	SW moderate	13	50		9-10 after heavy rain white clouds, fine day.
10	SE brisk	27	50		9-10 blue sky, thunder P.M.
11	S brisk	33	50		7-10 white clouds, showers
12	W calm	52	52	1	8-10 white clouds, showers
13	S calm	82	53	2	1-10 white clouds, delightful day
14	S gentle	30,13	54		clear sky, very pleasant
15	SW calm	34	57	1	3-10 dark sky, a little rain P.M.
16	S calm	45	57		7-10 dark sky, delightful day
17	E calm	32	58		2-10 white clouds, pleasant day
18	W moderate	13	57		4-10 black sky, flight showers
19	W calm	19	57		4-10 white clouds, thick mists P.M.
20	N brisk	29,85	55		6-10 black clouds, cold raw day
21	N moderate	90	52	2	1-10 black clouds, rain P.M.
22	N brisk	78	53		8-10 black clouds, cold and unpleasant
23	W brisk	87	52		7-10 overcast, flight showers
24	N calm	84	54		5-10 black sky, rain in the evening
25	N brisk	86	52	1	8-10 white clouds, showers
26	N calm	83	50	2	1-10 white fleecy clouds, fair day
27	N moderate	83	50		1-10 white clouds, still cold
28	N brisk	80	51	1	8-10 overcast, rain
29	N calm	67	55		1-10 white clouds, sun, and pleasant
30	W calm.	90	55		3-10 dark sky, clears up, bland and pleasant
31	W calm	20	57		4-10 clear expanse, delightful day

2. Hawthorn in bloom.—3. A meteor seen about half past ten P.M. moving from East to West for about half a minute as light as day.—5. Laburnum in bloom.—7. Beech foliates.—10. Thunder and lightning.—11. A violent hail-storm.—12. Thunder and lightning, and a hail-storm.—13. Goffomer floats. Mountain-ash in bloom. Mulberry foliates. Grubs and insects amongst the gooseberries, currants, and fruit-trees in general.—14. Frogs very vociferous in the evening.—17. A blight appears amongst the apples.—22. Land-rail heard in the meadows.—26. The frost of last night and this morning has greatly injured the potatoes.—27. The frost repeated.—31. A field of clover mown. Bees swarm.



# Gentleman's Magazine :

For J U N E, 1794.

BEING THE SIXTH NUMBER OF VOL. LXIV. PART I.

Mr. URBAN, *Winchester, May 18.*

Every thing that relates to the French Revolution, especially whatever tends to investigate the causes of it, is extremely curious and interesting at the present period, I embrace the opportunity, which your widely-circulated Magazine affords, of making known amongst my countrymen an opinion on this subject, which, whether well or ill-founded, is very prevalent on the Continent; hoping that some of your intelligent correspondents will be enabled to throw greater light upon it. The opinion in question is, that the mysteries of Freemasonry have, in a great measure, contributed to those changes in sentiment and morality, no less than in government, amongst a neighbouring people, which the surrounding nations view with such surprise. I cannot better make known these ideas than by giving a short account of a work, in which they are contained, now lying before me, written in the French language, and much esteemed by the honest part of the French nation, though little known amongst our countrymen. The author of this was a Mr. Le Franc, the late superior of the seminary of Eudists at Caën, who was butchered at Paris on the famous 2d of September. He is said, by his friends, one of whose letters on this subject I have seen, to have derived his knowledge of Freemasonry from a

voluminous collection of papers which a master of that order, in his last sickness, put into his hands. It is farther stated, that the author, having thoroughly examined these papers, conceived it to be his duty to lay the substance of them before the Archbishop of Paris some years previous to the commencement of the Revolution; at the same time undertaking to demonstrate, that the system contained in them menaced approaching ruin both to the Church and to the State. The work I have mentioned is intitled "The Veil withdrawn; or, the Secret of the French Revolution explained by the Help of Freemasonry." The second edition, which I make use of, was printed at Paris in 1792.

In the aforesaid work the author ridicules the several pretensions to a high antiquity, and to an honourable origin, to which many Freemasons lay claim. It seems, that some of these say they were founded by those fraternities of masons who re-built several cities in Palestine during the Crusades, and who were the fabricators of our beautiful Gothic churches: others ascribe their institution to our king Athelstan, the grandson of the great Alfred; who, having sent over to the Continent for the most able builders that could be engaged, gave them a charter and a code of laws peculiar to themselves; whilst many more claim a descent from the builders of Solomon's famous temple. To all these Mr. Le Franc replies, that it is clear, from their own confession, as well as

Not only the fruit trees, but some forest-trees, injured by the depredations of insects upon their leaves. (Qu. Are the insects the cause or the effect of the injury? A gentleman, contrary to the opinion of the rest of the company, maintained the insects were only the effect; or a sickly plant which the insects more particularly chose for their pasture?) Much of the apple bloom shrivelled up and destroyed; but little remains for maturity. The leaves of many trees much injured by the hail-storms, as are also the clovers; the plants which have escaped the depredations of snails (and many have pined away and died since Christmas) have been turned black by the storms. Wheats have greatly recovered their colour. Honey-dews frequent.

Fall of rain this month, 2 inches. Evaporation, 2 inches 5-10ths.

Walton near Liverpool,

J. HOLT.  
from



from every other circumstance, that their building is of a mere emblematical nature; their profession being to erect temples for the protection of virtue, and prisons for the reception of vice. It appears, that of late years, many members of this society, and amongst the rest the celebrated Count Cagliostro maintained that the strictest conformity is to be found between the mysteries of Freemasonry and those practised in the worship of Isis, and that, therefore, the former were to be traced up to a very remote period of antiquity, and to the country of Egypt. For, whatever learning there is in this account, Le Franc says, that Cagliostro is indebted to the publication on this subject of Mons. Guilleminet, a learned mason. He is as far, however, from admitting this as the other genealogies of the society in question. On the contrary, he says it cannot be traced higher than the famous irreligious meeting of Trevisan, Ochin, Gentilis, Lelius, Darius Socinus, and others, at Vicenza, in 1546: but it is to Faustus Socinus, he asserts, that the proper foundation of Freemasonry, as a hidden and emblematical system of Equality and Deism, properly belongs. This arifal and indefatigable sectary, having seen Servetus burnt by Calvin at Geneva, for maintaining only a part of his system, and finding that the Protestant and Catholic States were equally hostile to its reception, is said to have concealed it under emblems and mysterious ceremonies, together with certain dreadful oaths of secrecy, in order that, whilst it was publicly preached amongst the people, in those provinces in which it was tolerated, it might silently steal, especially by means of the learned and the opulent, into other countries, in which an open profession of it would then have conducted to the stake. The propagation of this system is stated to have been veiled under the enigmatical term of building a temple, "the length of which," in the terms of Freemasonry, "was to extend from the East to the West, and the breadth of it from the North to the South." Hence the professors of it are furnished with the several instruments of building; the trowel, the mallet, the square, the level, the plummet, &c. This accounts for the name of *Masons* which they have adopted. As to the epithet of *Free* which they prefix to the same, our author says it is derived from *frey*, which in Poland, whence this Socinian confraternity passed about the middle of

the last century into England, denotes a *brother*.

With respect to the influence which this writer supposes Freemasonry to have had on the French Revolution, he remarks that the *Monſter Egalité*, who was the main spring of the latter, was also the Grand Master, in France, of the former; that Condorcet, Rochfoucault, and other chief officers of the Masonic order, were the chief architects of the new constitution; that the new division of France into *departments*, *districts*, *cantons*, and *circumferences* (*arrondissements*), is confessedly the self-same, in all its parts, with that of Masonry throughout Europe; that the National Assembly, when they went in a body to the Cathedral of Paris to celebrate the Revolution, soon after it had taken place, were pleased to accept of the highest honour of Masonry, that of passing under the *arch of steel* (formed by a double row of brethren who hold the points of their swords, so as to touch each other.) In short, he says, that the municipal scarf, which is the distinctive mark of the lowest order of French magistrates is the self-same with that of Apprentice Masons; that the president of the Assembly's hat resembles that of a *venerable* master in Masonry; and that the obligation of laying aside all marks of distinction, such as stars, garters, ribbands, crosses, &c. before a brother is permitted to enter into a Lodge, was not only a prelude, but also was intended as a preparation for that destruction of all ranks in society, which has taken place in the country we have been speaking of. I must not forget the marked protection, which, our author says, the new Legislature has afforded Freemasonry, at the same time that it has destroyed all other corporations and societies.

I must now briefly detail some of this writer's remarks on the effects which he supposes Freemasonry has produced on moral sentiment and Religion throughout France. He contends, that the horrible and sanguinary oaths which are taken in the several degrees of Masonry, and which he lays before his readers, the daggers, cross-bones, death's-heads, imaginary combats with the murderers of Hiram, and other horrid ceremonies they make use of, have a natural tendency to steel the heart, and have, in fact, paved the way for those revolting barbarities, which have indeed been transacted by the enthusiastic multitude,

but



but not until they had been coolly planned by their philosophic leaders. He, moreover, enters upon an exposition of the Rabbinical tales concerning the death and burial of Adoniram, and of the meaning of the master's watchword *Macbenac*, together with an analysis of the catechism repeated by the masonic knights of the sun at their initiation; all which, he undertakes to shew, are calculated to undermine genuine Christianity, and to establish a Socinian and Deistical system of Religion, and a code of morality very different from that of the Gospel.

It is necessary I should here remark, in favour of many Masons of this country of approved morality and sentiment, and conspicuous for their loyalty at the present season, that our author maintains that, whilst the lower orders of this society, *viz.* the *apprentices, companions*, and ordinary *masters*, are amused with their emblematical *insignia* and ceremonies, only the *perfect*, or *Scotch masters*, and the *grand architects*, whose introduction into France he dates so low as the year 1784, through the means of *Ernest Frederic Walterstorff*, chamberlain to the King of Denmark, are in the real secret of Freemasonry. On this head, he points out the oaths which are taken in the different degrees, not only to conceal their respective secrets from the *profanum vulgus*, but also from their own brethren who are in a lower class than themselves.

Having given this imperfect analysis of the abovementioned author's celebrated work, the substance of which is also adopted by other writers of character, I wish to ascertain, if it be possible (after making very great allowances for our author's enthusiasm for his system, in ascribing to one cause an event which is evidently the result of many), 1. whether there is any thing in the original constitution of Freemasonry which is calculated, or has a tendency, to produce those changes in civil and religious affairs which have lately taken place in France? 2. Admitting that this first question is determined in the negative, may not a considerable number of the lodges in France have organized themselves of late years upon principles of Irreligion and Republicanism? 3. Was Freemasonry instituted by Socinus and his immediate disciples, and introduced into England about the time of the Great Rebellion, and thence carried into France at the time of the Revolution?

Yours, &c.

J. M.

*From a Naval Correspondent of high Rank, to whom our Miscellany is under many former Obligations, we have been favoured with the following original and unaltered Narrative of the late glorious VICTORY at Sea.*

"DEAR FRIEND, Spithead, June 14.

I HAVE just sat down to give you an account of the glorious action of the 1st instant, as I think it a duty incumbent on me, as it will afford you some entertainment, which I give from my own minutes of it and my own observations. A week previous to it, we fell in with one of our Newfoundland convoys, that had been captured by a French squadron of four sail of the line, with one of our frigates; we retook all but three and the frigate. On Wednesday, May the 28th, the signal was made on-board the *Queen Charlotte*, for seeing the enemy's fleet, consisting of 24 sail of line of battle ships, and six large frigates, bearing down upon us apparently in a general chase of us, the wind S. W. and we standing to the Southward, with our starboard tacks on board; our fleet at this time in the order of sailing in two lines, and a look-out squadron about 2 miles to windward of us, led by Admiral Pasley in the *Bellerophon*. On the Enemy's approaching us within four miles, they hauled their wind on the larboard tack, and hove-to; at nine the signal was made to prepare for battle, and make more sail, but still to preserve their order of sailing; the French were lying-to part, and part forming their line for battle.

At 20 minutes past one P.M. the signal was made by our weather squadron that part of the enemy had tacked. We were much afraid, from that manœuvre, they wished to avoid an action. It coming on thick and squally, however, we perceived the manœuvre was for some of their heavy ships to gain their rear, as they saw it was our intention to bring that part of their fleet to action. In a short time, at two P.M. the signal was made for our weather squadron to attack and harraß the enemy's rear, that part of our fleet only being well up with them, and, at the same time, for a general chase. Then was the ardour of our commanders shewn who were fortunate enough to be in the fastest sailing ships. At 20 minutes past three, our weather squadron began the attack on the enemy's rear at a long shot. At five, the signal was repeated, to attack the enemy's rear; on which the Audacious



cious, Bellerophon, Russell, Invincible, and Leviathan, opened a heavy fire on them, but at great distance, and continued till 30 minutes past nine P.M. without any visible damage on either side. At dusk, the fleet were about three miles from each other in close lines of battle. Nothing happened during the night, except a few sky-rockets shewn by the enemy, which, we suppose, were for the purpose of making sail, as they were at a great distance from us next morning at daylight. On Thursday the 29th, at 8 A.M. our fleet tacked in succession, to preserve the order of sailing in a line, the Cæsar leading the fleet into action. At 15 minutes past eight, the signal was made for the van to engage the enemy's rear. At nine, a number of the enemy's ships tacked to strengthen their rear. At half past ten, they began to engage. At 33 minutes past noon, the signal to tack in succession, and cut through the enemy's line to gain the wind. The Cæsar, being closely engaged with the enemy's van-ship of 80 guns, made the signal of inability to comply with the admiral's signal: at ten minutes after, having beat her out of the line, the Cæsar tacked, and made the signal to the admiral of having done so. The admiral's signal for cutting through the line was mistaken by our van ship; for, Capt. Molloy, after having tacked, stood away down under the lee of the French line, engaging as they passed on the different tacks. At 38 minutes past noon, the admiral again made the signal to cut through the enemy's line. He then tacked, and reserved his line till in the act of passing through their line, when he opened a most tremendous fire on both sides within half a cable's length of each of them. The Bellerophon was the only ship that followed the admiral; the rest of the centre and rear being so disabled when they came out of action as to be under the necessity of making the signal of not being able to renew the action, which were, the Royal George, Royal Sovereign, Queen, Russell, and Invincible, the enemy's fleet seeming in great confusion. After some time, they recovered their panick, wore, and stood towards our disabled ships, forming their line, with the intention of cutting them off; but, providentially for us, they ran too far to leeward, which gave us an opportunity of forming our line between our disabled ships and the enemy's line. At this time it

was a very unpleasant fight for us lookers-on to see so many of our ships disabled, and two only of the enemy's; they were completely so. At this time the firing ceased. However, the admiral had gained a great advantage, by getting the wind of the enemy, and having the opportunity of engaging them at his own distance.

Friday and Saturday an excessive thick fog, during which time we saw none of the enemy; however, it gave us an opportunity of repairing damages.

On Sunday the 1st, at 8 A.M. the fog cleared up, the enemy's fleet not then in sight. In the course of a few minutes they were again seen, bearing N. W. of us; the wind still at S. W. moderate breeze. At 15 minutes past 8, the signal was made for battle. Our fleet now bore down upon the enemy, with the signal flying for each ship to engage her opponent in the line as close as possible. At 18 minutes past 9, the enemy opened upon our van, which was not returned till 30 minutes past. Earl Howe, as on the former day's action, reserved his fire till he got between the enemy's line; he then got his broadsides to bear upon one of their bows, and another's quarter. He then commenced a very heavy fire indeed from both sides. The action now became general from van to rear, and continued till noon. We then perceived eleven ships totally dismasted; among which were his Majesty's ships Marlborough and Defence, the rest all the enemy's; both fleets in great disorder. Half past noon, the firing ceased; saw four more of the enemy's ships totally dismasted, being taken in tow by their frigates, thirteen of the enemy's ships endeavouring to form their line to leeward; however, the *Sans culottes* thought it best to make off, and by dusk they were almost all out of sight, and the greatest part of our fleet too much disabled to pursue them. However, we had enough to slay by and secure eight of their line-of-battle ships, two of which sunk before we could take possession of them: Six we have brought in with us. Never was so much havock, and so complete a victory, gained in so short a time. Earl Howe plainly convinced the *Sans culottes* that he could yet shew them the Old English way of fighting, "not to fire before he could see the whites of their eyes." The crews of the ships that sunk all perished; a fine gang for Old Davy indeed! However, we hoisted

beats



boats out to endeavour to save them, but it proved to no effect. We heard that the Bretagne of 120 guns was captured by the Leviathan and Audacious in the action of the 29th; but am sorry to find the prize not yet arrived.

I conclude with wishing you all the felicity this world can afford; and believe me to be, dear Henry, your affectionate friend,  
P. M.

Mr. URBAN, Taunton, June 24.

**I**N your Magazine for May last, p. 479, a late ingenious work, intituled "Intimations and Evidences of a Future State," is ascribed to Mr. Thomas Watson, a Dissenting Minister near Taunton, in Somersetshire, lately deceased. The same, I recollect, was lately said by the Monthly Review in the account given of that Tract. But I will venture to say, that it is a mistake, as I am confident that it could not have proceeded from the pen of *that* Mr. Watson, with whom I was in long habits of intimate friendship, without my knowing it.

As the pen is in my hand, I am tempted not merely to correct, but to deny, the information of your correspondent *Cambriensis*, in p. 430 of the same Magazine. It is not of so innocent a nature as the above mistake,; for it is evidently communicated to the publick, to impeach the conduct and character of Dr. Priestley, and to support the charge of a dissingenuous and pusillanimous behaviour. *Cambriensis* tells your Reader, and would avail himself of the reputation of your Miscellany to disseminate and perpetuate the story, that Dr. Priestley got a ship-board the very evening before the Magazine for the Month of March made its appearance, although the ship was not likely to sail immediately. He gives this on information. But, considering the view with which he gives it, he ought to have been convinced that his information was authentic and well attested. *That* it certainly was not; for the Doctor appeared openly in the streets of London to the 6th of April, when he attended public worship at Essex-street chapel, as numbers can prove\*, did not go down to Gravesend till Monday morning, nor went on-board the ship before Tuesday, the 8th of April;

\* See the second of two sermons preached at Essex-street chapel March 30, and April 6, On the Immutability of God, and the Trials of Christ's Ministry.

a full week after the appearance of your Magazine for March.

This is not the first or second time, that, to vindicate injured characters, I have had occasion to animadvert on some *anonymous* writers, who would obtrude invention and falsehood on the Public through your Miscellany, and abuse your indulgence, to discredit your repository.  
JOSHUA TOULMIN.

Mr. URBAN, June 9.

**W**HEN the feast of the new moon, by which I now mean your Magazine for May, was brought to me last week, I had on my table Mr. Cowper's admirable translation of Homer; a work which deserves more splendid praise than I am able to bestow, and which has justly recommended its author to the favour and munificence of the illustrious Patron of every species of merit.

From this Work (vol. II) I think I can point out two passages which strengthen a conjecture of one of your late correspondents, p. 427, respecting Ophir; and possibly answer, in a satisfactory manner, his query, p. 428, how the word *ball* became originally applied to dancing.

In the 15th book of the Odyssey, where the faithful Eumæus gives the history of his early adventures to his disguised and unknown lord, he describes himself as a native of the isle of Syrie (probably one of the Cyclades), and son of one of the petty princes of the Archipelago. A *Sidonian* concubine of his father Ctesius meets with a ship's-crew of her own countrymen, who, you will observe, Mr. Urban, were of the same country with Hiram, and nearly contemporaries with him. These merchant-adventurers come for the purpose of traffick.

Ἐἶθ' αὖτε Φοῖνικες ναυσκλύτοι ἤλυθον  
αἰδοῖς  
Τρῶκλει, μὲν', ἄγχιες ἀθύρματα καὶ με-  
λάγχη. (Od. δ. 414.)

"It chanc'd that from Phœnicia, fam'd for  
In arts marine, a vessel thither came [sk 11  
By sharpers mann'd, and laden deep with  
toys." COWPER'S Translation, l. 504.

By the word ἀθύρματα we may probably understand to be meant playthings, gewgaws, implements of luxury—opposed to ἐπιστήδεια and οὐσία, or necessities—perhaps the ivory, apes, and peacocks of Ophir, re-exported from Tyre and Sidon.

An intrigue and an elopement ensues, in the event of which Eumæus is involved;



volved; who appears to have been carried off by the concubine of his father, at the moment of her flight, either from motives of avarice, or revenge.

But the principal point of the case, and which your ingenious correspondent H. will consider as giving him still higher advantage-ground in his argument, is, that these Tyrians *stay* in the country of Ctesius till they completely RELOAD their ship.

Ὅτε κεν δὴ νῆος πλείη βίοτοιο γένηται.

V. 445.

And this transaction took up *a full year*.

Οἱ δ' ἐνι αὐτῷ ἔτηι πάντα παρ' ἡμῶν  
ἄσπι μόνον.

Ἐν νῆι γλαφυρῇ βίοτον πολλὸν ἐμπολόωντο.  
Ἄλλ' ὅτε δὴ κοίλῃ νῆος ἤχθετο τοῖσι νέεσθαι,  
καὶ τότε ἄρ' ἄγγελον ἦκαν, ὃς ἀγγέλλει  
γυναίκα.

V. 454

“They there abiding THE WHOLE YEAR,  
their ship

With purchas'd goods freighted of ev'ry kind.  
And when, her lading now complete, the lay  
For sea prepar'd, their messenger arriv'd  
To summon down the woman to the shore.”

Translation, v. 549.

I do not apprehend that any of your learned friends will attempt a geographical Essay to prove that the Cyclades, (or, if you insist on it, Calabria, which is the other country conjectured as the birth-place of Eumæus,) were a year's voyage distant from Sidon.

To the query respecting the etymology of the word *ball*, my favourite author is not quite so decisive in his reply. Yet, as the word, in this sense, has found its way into almost all the modern languages, and as it must consequently be derived from some very remote original source, I venture to pronounce the following passage not absolutely irrelevant or inapplicable:

Ἀλκίνοος δ' ἄλιον κ' Λαοδάμασσι κέλευσεν  
Μενᾶξ ὀρχήσασθαι, ἐπεὶ σφίσιν ἔτι ἔριζεν.  
Οἱ δ' ἐπεὶ ἦν ΣΦΑΪΡΑΝ καλὴν μέλα χερ-  
σιν ἔλονται.

Πορφυρέην, τὴν σφιν Πόλυδος ποίησε δαΐ-  
φρων,

τὴν ἕτερ' ῥήπτισκε ποτὶ νέφεα σκρόνῃα,  
Ἰδωθεὶς ὀπ.σω· ὁ δ' ἀπὸ χθονὸς ὑψόσ' ἄερθεῖς [θαί.

Ῥηϊδ.ως μεθέλεσκε, πάρος ποσὶν ἔδασ' ἐνέσ-  
αυταρ ἐπειδὴ ΣΦΑΪΡΗι ἂν' ἰθὺ, περὶ ἡ-  
σαντο, [πλουτοδείρη

ὈΡΧΕΪΣΘΗΝ δ' ἄρ' ἐπαῖα ποτὶ χθονὶ  
Ταρφε' ἀμφομένω· κοῦροι δ' ἐπελήκεον ἄλ-  
λοι [ὀράρει.

Ἐσχότες καὶ ἀγῶνα· πολλὸν δ' ὑπὸ κόμπος

Ὀδ. η'. 373.

Alcinoüs then (for in the *dance* they pass'd  
All others) call'd his sons to dance alone,  
Halios and Laodamas—they gave [work  
The PURPLE BALL into their hands, the  
Exact of Polybus; one, resupine,  
Upcast it high toward the dusky clouds;  
The other, springing into air, with care  
Receiv'd it, ere it sank to earth again.  
When thus they oft had sported with the ball  
Thrown upward, next, with nimble inter-  
change,

They pass'd it to each other many a time;  
Footing the plain, while ev'ry youth of all  
The circus clapp'd his hands; and, from be-  
neath,

The din of stamping feet fill'd all the air.

Transl. Od. VIII. v. 454.

Allowing this general position, we may, at the same time, trace the derivative forms of speech, whether proverbial or otherwise, to the same origin—such as, *to keep up the ball* of conversation, &c. &c. But I do not, by any means, boast of having hunted down the game to a certainty. To other and abler hands the cause is committed.

Before I conclude, will you allow me to suggest the expediency of an *Index Emendaturus*, to be inserted in every Magazine, with observations and corrigenda of the Miscellanies most immediately preceding. Remarks of this nature, of the propriety of which it is impossible for H. or any other person to think more highly than I do, are now dispersed at random through your monthly publication. If they were concentrated into one focus, they would reflect a more clear and distinct light on your instructive and interesting page. E. E. A.

MR. URBAN,

June 24.

THE drawings of Castle Howard, though not *English*, nor by Holbein, deserve to meet with such an editor as those of the English contemporary court by that artist. See LXII. 1125. LXIII. 831. 1021.

H. p. 418, was misled by the sound of *ombrometer* to confound it with *umbrometer*.

P. 428. *Ball* is only a translation of *bal*, which Boyer explains *a solefin dancing*.

Is it not extraordinary that neither C, who wrote the life of Mr. Cave in the first edition of the Biographia Britannica, nor M, who re-published it in the second, should have noticed the splendid and improved edition of his “*Historia Literaria*,” in 2 vols. Oxford, 1784o, folio? I hope Mr. Nichols will do justice to the memory of this learned man, in his account of the parish of Pickwell in Leicestershire. Q. Q.

Mr.







Fig. 1. p. 197.



Fig. 2. p. 500.



Fig. 3. p. 501.



Fig. 4. p. 501.





Mr. URBAN, *March 20.*  
**N**EAR the ruins of Farley castle, on a hill, is the parish-church, not very antient; and on the South side of it, over the door, I discovered a semicircular stone set in the wall, which has the appearance of much greater antiquity than the church; and annexed you have a copy of the inscription, the letters nearly in their present state\*.

Here we see the XPM used for *Christum*. In the *Archæologia*, vol. VIII. Mr. Pegge gives a sketch of the History of the Asylum, or Sanctuary, from its origin to its final abolition by James I.; and to it adds a list of most of the sanctuaries that were formerly in England. *Qu.* Whether this stone did not formerly belong to a sanctuary on this very spot? I read the words to be

*“Muniat hoc (signum) in vera cruce glorificare. Iheros Mariam virginem quæ genuit Christum. Iheris pace fiat Asylum.”*

I would judge, by the form of the letters, that it is as antient at least as the time of Henry VI. F. M.

Mr. URBAN, *April 9.*  
**W**ITHOUT entering into a discussion of the question, in what manner a provincial history ought to be written, I think I may venture to pronounce, that the History and Antiquities of Somersetshire, published by the late Mr. Collinson, do not come up to *any* idea that has ever been formed of a complete and perfect county history. In Antiquarian information I am sure it is very deficient; and I believe the Statistical Inquirer, who expects instruction from it, will be disappointed as much as the Antiquary. I mean not any disrespect to the memory of the deceased author, whose name I was very sorry to read in your Obituary. His private character I never heard impeached; and he certainly was a man of abilities. His book, with all its faults, has in it much to be commended; and will form an excellent groundwork for any one who shall have leisure to correct and enlarge it. The topographical part, as far as it relates to the face of the country, is on the whole very well executed. The descriptions are lively and spirited (tinged indeed sometimes

with a little affectation), and, for the most part, just and satisfactory.

Such, among others, is that given in vol. III. p. 351, of the little village of Farley, which, when I last saw it, between four and five years ago, was one of the most picturesque places I ever beheld; but since that time, I understand, many of the noble trees, with which it then abounded, have been felled, and consequently the beauty of its scenes has been greatly diminished. On this parish our author seems to have bestowed a more than ordinary degree of attention. After premising the above-mentioned characteristic, though short, description of the village and its environs in general, he proceeds to trace the descent of the manor from Roger de Curcelle, to whom it was granted by the Conqueror, through the families of Montfort, Burghersh, and Hungerford, to Joseph Houlton, esq. its present owner. In this deduction, which occupies five pages, and is far more ample than the manerial history of almost every other place in the county, Mr. C. has detailed the lives and actions of the possessors of this lordship from authorities too respectable to leave any doubt of their authenticity. Next follows an account of the venerable ruins of the castle (described in our author's usual style), and of the chapel appertaining thereto; which altogether takes up five pages more, sufficiently minute, but not without inaccuracies. He then comes to the parish-church; of which he only says, that it “stands on an eminence Southward of the castle, and is of one aisle, 92 feet in length, and 24 in breadth;” that at the West end is a small tower containing five bells;” and that “here are no antient monuments, but on the South side of the chancel is a neat monument of grey and white marble, inscribed *hic jacet*,” &c. In the same brief manner he dispatches most of the churches in the county; frequently neglects to record the saint to whom the sacred pile is dedicated; seldom says a syllable about its architecture, carvings, or painted glass; omits half the monumental inscriptions; gives imperfect copies of the rest; and often blunders most egregiously in blazoning the coats of arms. In truth, the church-notes are the most slovenly part of the work.

\* The same inscription, with a somewhat different reading, has been sent also by another correspondent, on a considerably larger scale. *See plate I. fig. 1.* EDIT.

GENT. MAG. *June, 1794.*



tion to minute circumstances, he has fallen into an error for which, I know not how to account. It is in vol. II. p. 140, where, speaking of the church of Farrington Gournay, he says, "at the West end of the tower is the effigies in stone of Thomas de Gournay, the third of that name, lord of this manor, who lived in the time of King Edward the Third." Now, the statue, which our author has thus mistaken for that of an old English baron, is really and plainly no other than a representation of the Holy Trinity, expressed, in the customary manner, by the figure of an old man crowned, holding a crucifix between his knees. The dove, which should be on the breast, is wanting. At Binegar, or Benagre (not *Benacre*, as it is falsely spelt, vol. III. p. 412), there is a similar one, in equal preservation, but better executed. This also wants the dove. In other respects it is perfect, and not badly sculptured. Both of them being conspicuously placed, it is wonderful that they escaped the iconoclastic zeal of our reformers.

But, to return to Farley; the church, small as it is, contains, notwithstanding, many things well worth observation. There are indeed no antient monuments in it, the Hungerford family being all buried in the chapel of the castle. But a genuine Antiquary will find, in almost every old parish-church, objects enough to attract his notice beside antient monuments. In that of which I am speaking, the windows were once "richly dight" with painted glass. Great part of it remained entire in August, 1789, when I made the following *memo-randa*.

Each window contains two figures of saints on ornamented grounds, within borders of various device. One of the figures is that of our Lady; another looks like St. George, being an armed man, with a red cross on his shield, the lower half of him (and consequently the dragon) wanting; another seems to be St. Mary Magdalene; two others are in episcopal habits, with names under them, now not legible. Among the ornaments of the border are the letters *C* and *D*. In a window on the North side of the chancel are also two large shields; one of them containing the arms of Hungerford, with an impalement which is entirely defaced; the other *Azure*, 3 garbs *Argent*, with a chief, which is also too imperfect to be clearly made out.

The whole of the glass was at that time in a very shattered condition; and, unless it has been since repaired, I doubt it has, ere this, given way to the rude assaults of wind and weather. Many of the original old seats were likewise then remaining, and, I suppose, are so still; unless some *tasteful* churchwarden (an animal whose ravages are at least equal to those of wind and weather) should, in his rage for *improvement*, have substituted modern deal pannels in their stead. They were, and I hope are, decorated with the Hungerford arms, Crosses *ragulé* (not in shields or on wreaths), reaping-hooks interlaced, and horses heads with winged necks placed on wreaths. At the same time I observed on the walls, in several parts of the church, painted crosses, somewhat of the *patée* kind, which the brush of the reforming white-washer had not been able totally to obliterate. Of the wooden skreen, separating the chancel from the nave, little more than the skeleton was left; but the design of it appeared to have been light and airy, and the carving neatly executed.

The outside of the church is unusually regular and uniform, having probably not undergone any alteration, or received any addition, since it was built; which, from what I recollect of the style of its architecture (for I did not take any drawing), must have been in the 14th or early in the 15th century. Over the door of the porch is a stone of a semicircular form, bearing an inscription, which, though in so conspicuous a situation, escaped the notice of our historian. I have now sent you an exact copy of it (*Plate I. fig. 1*). From the shape of the characters, as well as from a defect in the stone itself, which was evidently mutilated before its insertion in the wall where it is now placed, there can be no doubt but that this inscription is of higher antiquity than the building to which we see it attached. Most likely, it was removed hither from a prior church, demolished when the present fabrick was erected. The letters are not raised, but indented in the stone; they are very clear, and most of them perfect; but I confess I do not thoroughly understand the whole of it. Perhaps it may afford some exercise to the conjectural acumen\* of your correspondents, to whom I therefore leave it.

Yours, &c.

R. B.

\* See the preceding letter, p. 497. EDIT.



P. S. A correspondent in vol. LX. p. 1173, enquires about the black Madonna, said, by Mrs. Piozzi, to exist in a window in Wells cathedral. I have frequently looked for it there, but have never yet been able to discover it; so that I doubt the lady's recollection deceived her. Mr. Collinson's account of this church and city is surprisingly defective, as your Reviewer very truly observes, LXIII. p. 149. R. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Oxford, May 24.*

AS the four old Oxford booksellers are almost as extraordinary, for their ages, as the three old ladies at Gloucester, I send you their names, as below. They are now little seen, though resident in the place, having declined business, but will be recollected by many of your readers, as Oxford tradesmen live against, and of course are enquired after by, a greater number of gentlemen than those of any other place or profession.

James Fletcher, aged  $86\frac{1}{2}$  years

Sackville Parker, 85

Daniel Prince  $82\frac{1}{2}$

Stephen Fletcher 78—332

The elder Fletcher came from Salisbury; the other three are Oxford-born.

*One of your constant Readers.*

Mr. URBAN, *Bosninghall-st. June 2.*

IN p. 386, col. 2, the death of two "Thomas Willon, esqrs," is inserted, one after the other, and stated to happen at different places.—Qu. Were there two that died \*?

If Mr. G. (p. 476) will condescend to favour me, through your Miscellany, with the sum total of the compound interest; the difference between the amount of the compound and that of simple interest; and also with a sketch of the mode in which he makes such calculations; it will be conferring a great obligation on  
Yours, &c. P. H.

Mr. URBAN, *June 4.*

ASK Mr. G. schoolmaster, of Bridgewater, how his *wild imagination* came to fancy that the *power of numbers* could make the interest of a farthing, at 5 per cent. from the birth of Christ to the present year, sufficient to build a golden wall round the globe of the earth a mile high, and wide enough for twenty carriages to go abreast?

Yours, &c. ANONYMOUS.

\* Most probably not. EDIT.

# OF DEPHLOGISTICATED OR VITAL AIR, CONSIDERED AS A MEDICINE.

THE importance of this air (of late termed Oxvgene) not only in the animal and vegetable œconomy, but also in medicine, becomes every day more apparent, and bids fair to introduce a grand revolution in the whole system of physick. Near a dozen years ago, when Dephlogisticated Air was but lately discovered, and only a few of its properties distinctly known, the present Dr. Fothergill appears to have been the first who conceived the bold idea of its being the principle of irritability, or, in other words, of life; as may be seen from the following remarkable passage:

"Being inhaled with atmospheric air into the lungs, it finds an easy passage thence into the blood, as appears from the more florid hue which the blood acquires in its course through that organ. Though irritability is said to be a property inherent in living solids, yet it evidently requires to be continually supported by Dephlogisticated Air received into the lungs, since it soon forsakes the muscles after respiration is suppressed. Does not this plainly discover the source of irritability, the principle whence the muscles derive their energy?" *Hints on Animation*, 1783, pp. 122, 123.

He particularly recommends a trial of Dephlogisticated Air for restoring animation when suspended by drowning or noxious air; in which he has been followed by the ablest authors who have since written on that subject.

"Numerous are the instances," says he, "in which this air promises to become, not only a powerful corrector of impure air, but also an efficacious remedy against various diseases, especially such as proceed from noxious *miasmata*, animal *effluvia*, or putridity, as the pestilence, malignant fevers, putrid sore-throat, marine scurvy, &c.: also in diseases of the lungs which demand that the patients should constantly breathe a pure air, as asthma, catarrhs, and consumptions, in all which the sufferers are often sent to remote places. But what country can boast so salubrious an atmosphere as what, by a proper apparatus, might thus be artificially prepared in the patient's own chamber, where they might breathe air thus medicated without relinquishing the endearments of social connexion, and without being forced to seek it, solitary and unknown, in a distant climate! In stubborn cases of this nature, which baffle practitioners, where is the propriety of their obstinately persisting in the usual routine of cily mixtures, and other unavailing modes of medication? Is it



not strange that so interesting a discovery as that of Dephlogisticated Air has not more awakened the curiosity of medical professors? or that they have not yet availed themselves of it, for the improvement of practice and the benefit of their patients?" Hints, &c. pp. 34, 36, 79.

Certain writers have since adopted Dephlogisticated Air, or (as they are now pleased to call it) Oxygene, as the *source of irritability*, and, what is remarkable, have proposed it in the very cases abovementioned. Some of them have ingeniously, though not ingenuously, brought forward these ideas as their *own*, and entirely *new*, forgetting, however, to mention whence they derived the first *hints*, though published more than eleven years ago, as appears from the above extract. They have, indeed, worked them up into a fine-spun system; but, unluckily, seem to have drawn out the thread too fine to be seen by the naked eye, and of too flimsy a texture to be durable.

Yours, &c. INVESTIGATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Lincoln, May 12.*

THE annexed (*plate II. fig. 2*) is a drawing of a curious stone, which now lies in my yard. It was raised by the workmen in sinking a well close by in Broadgate. It measures four feet in length, one foot  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches in breadth, is 8 inches thick, and appears mutilated at the lower end. Though now much worn and effaced, it has originally been highly finished and ornamented. There are two holes, in which irons have been fixed. From what accident it could have been buried in such a situation cannot now be conjectured; but, as it is evidently sepulchral, it may probably have been brought from either the church of St. Gregory, Clasketgate, or St. George's, Thorngate, both of which were at no great distance, but have long since been entirely destroyed, and the parishes united to that of St. Swithin. There is nothing which can lead to the ascertaining for whom it was intended; but, from its ornaments, we may conjecture it belonged to some person of eminence.

J. C.

Mr. URBAN, *May 20.*

IN your Magazine for last month, p. 296, a correspondent, amidst various particulars, enquires, whether there be any biographical account of BLAIR, the author of "The Grave," a poem. I shall bring together all that appears

concerning him, so far as I know. There is a note in Boswell's Life of Johnson, 2d edit. vol. II. p. 408, in these words: "I am sorry that there are no memoirs of the Rev. Rob. Blair, the author of this poem. He was the representative of the antient family of Blair, of Blair, in Ayrshire; but the estate had descended to a female, and afterwards passed to the son of her husband, by another marriage. He was minister of the parish of Athelstaneford, where Mr. John Home was his successor; so that it may truly be called classic ground. His son, who is of the same name, and a man eminent for talents and learning, is now, with universal approbation, solicitor-general of Scotland." A very fine passage in "The Grave" is quoted by Mr. Hervey, in his "Meditations among the Tombs," with the epithet of "a valuable poem." Mr. Boswell mentions, that Dr. Johnson told him, that, so long ago as 1748, he had read that poem, but "did not like it much;" but adds, "I differed from him; for, though it is not equal throughout, and is seldom elegantly correct, it abounds in solemn thought and poetical imagery beyond the common reach. The world has differed from him; for, the poem has passed through many editions, and is still much read by people of a serious cast of mind." In "Heron's Letters on Literature," now well known to have been written by Mr. John Pinkerton, much praise is bestowed on this poem. There is a pretty edition of it, printed for Fielding, in Paternoster-row, in 1785, with notes, and adorned with a suitable frontispiece, and vignette on the title-page; and an alteration of it from the blank verse into rhyme, by Henry Lemoine, Bishopsgate churchyard, printed, by Hawes, in Queen's-street, Moorfields, 1790, having also a frontispiece and vignette, of inferior execution, and different notes. The lovers of this poem may be curious to examine this remarkable performance, and compare it with the original. Mr. Lemoine gives this account of the author: "He was born near Glasgow, about the year 1700, and took his degree of A. M. in the university of Edinburgh in 1720, as appears by a letter to the late Mr. Mitchell. He settled first in the North of Ireland, where he was some time assistant to the celebrated Mr. Abernethy; after which, he be-

came



came pastor of a congregation in Dublin. How long he remained here is uncertain; for, in 1743, when he first published his excellent poem, "The Grave," he exercised his pastoral office in Edinburgh. This beautiful little piece presents us with such a specimen of his poetical abilities, that we lament he has left no more. He died, during a visit to his friends at Glasgow, in the year 1751." This is all that Mr. Lemoine says he "can collect from the most diligent enquiry." It would be obliging to many of your readers, Mr. Urban, if he would be pleased to mention the sources of his information, as I suspect some mistake. In particular, it is requested he may point out where the letter to Mr. Mitchell is to be seen. "The Grave" was first published by M. Cooper, at the Globe in Paternoster-row, whose representatives may possibly have some anecdotes of him. But surely there must be several persons alive who have it in their power, in some degree, to gratify curiosity relative to a poet of such merit. If this letter shall be the means of attracting to your Miscellany any such gratification, I shall be glad, both on my own account and that of the publick. B. A.

MR. URBAN,

May 5.

HEREWITH you receive accurate drawings of three Roman urns (plate I. fig. 3, 4, 5), which were dug up, about last Christmas, near the church at Wickham-Creaux, in Kent.

The two smaller were inclosed in the larger; and all of them are now preserved in the museum of a young industrious collector of antiquities, Mr. John Gibbs, at Wingham, near Canterbury.

Fig. 3. is of red earth, in height 24 inches, in diameter 22. It was much broken in digging up; but, having been cemented together, now manifests its original shape. On it, at two places, is VICTORIN. probably for *Victorinus*, one of the thirty pretenders, or tyrants, under *Galienus*.

Fig. 4. is of black earth, the ornaments and inside painted white; it is four inches in height, and the same in diameter. In it was a quantity of calcined bones.

Fig. 5. is of the coarse black earth, without any ornament, and is three inches high, and two inches and an half in diameter.

Z. COZENS.

MR. URBAN, *Oxton-house, May 5.*  
IN your last Magazine (which I have just now received) there appear some remarks, p. 302, by a gentleman (who signs himself H. B. of Hanbury, in Staffordshire), on what I had written relative to Mr. Polwhele, and which you inserted vol. LXIII. p. 1170. If, on their perusal, I was surprised at the charge brought against me of "affected candour" and "concealed enmity," I acknowledge to you that I was no less amused in beholding all my observations wrested from their avowed meaning, and tortured into a sense totally repugnant to the one they were intended to express. You yourself well know, from private correspondence, what my sentiments of Mr. Polwhele are\*; and, had you not separated the observations respecting him (which were chiefly meant to clear up a mistake into which you had fallen concerning the number of plates, &c.) from the account I gave you of Bishopstington church (LXIV. 113), and to which they were added as a *postscript*; Mr. H. B. could never have taken it into his head to cast such an imputation on me as that of being a "lurking enemy to Mr. Polwhele, who was afraid to meet his antagonist face to face"—"who envied his literary reputation;" for, by the signature to that account, and my place of residence affixed, the slur, at least, of *concealment* would have been prevented: though I query much (Mr. Urban) whether any other of your readers than Mr. H. B. could have formed such an interpretation of what was certainly (however it may have been misconceived) intended by me as a real vindication of Mr. Polwhele, and a compliment to him rather than detraction. In this light I can assure Mr. H. B. it has been received by Mr. P. himself; and, if this gentleman thinks he has hurt my feelings by his unqualified censure, he labours under a mistake; the shaft he has shot hath inflicted no wound; as the feeble *Priam*

— *telum imbelli sine ictu*

*Conject.* —

I will only add a word or two more to the above, which, I trust, will chase the phantom that has so led Mr. H. B.

\* We certainly do; and separated the letter merely that Mr. S's defence of Mr. P. might be brought forward as early as he seemed to wish it should be, and before the view could possibly be engraved. EDIT.

aglay:



astray: "that, notwithstanding *my opinion* respecting the inelegant manner in which the 'Historical Views' have been given to the world, and to which I have the concurrence of a great many of Mr. P's friends, who (as myself) would most readily have given double the sum for the same ingenious work had it been printed in a larger type and on better paper"—"notwithstanding I am convinced, from a variety of circumstances, and even from the sentiments of Mr. P. himself, that this work cannot answer so as to be continued"—yet, when I inform him that I have been Mr. Polwhele's intimate friend and near neighbour for the last ten years—that, by my communications, I have aided him in his great undertaking (the History of the County of Devon)—and that I have used every effort in my power to promote its success (which I will be bold to say no man whatever has more at heart)—I should hope that Mr. H. B. will ingenuously recede from the opinion he has (to me unaccountably) assumed, of a duplicity that I detest, and do away the very unmerited stigma he has endeavoured to throw on

Yours, &c. J. SWETE.

Mr. URBAN,

May 10.

PERMIT a new correspondent to appear before you. The cause of his appearance is a letter in your last, p 302. H. B. professes to write *currente calamo*. As far as slippancy of expression is implied under that phrase, I congratulate him on the correspondence that subsists between his letter and his professed design at the commencement of it. If by it he means hastiness of remark, in that also he has succeeded, and has been betrayed into its natural consequence, *mistake*. "He dares assert" that Mr. Polwhele feels no lively sense of obligation to J. S. for a letter with that signature in your Supplement. What Mr. Polwhele's sense of obligation may be, I will not take upon me to decide; but, as far as judgement may be formed, not from single expressions, not from mutilated passages, but from the tenor of the whole letter, he has no reason to be apprehensive of "the filletto of the coward, or to suspect a latent antagonist who is afraid to meet him face to face." If he reads with attention, and interprets with candour, he will find a friend lamenting that he has not experienced "the encouragement which

his acknowledged literary merit and the greatness of his undertaking demanded;"—he will find an advocate, not "reluctantly allowing him a considerable degree of literary reputation, that he may hint a fault or hesitate dislike with some effect," but animadverting, in gentle terms, on *your* criticism, Mr. Urban, as having been "in some points too severe;" and declaring the treatment of another Reviewer to have been "less candid and liberal." If to animadvert with temper, if to censure with moderation, are faults, they are faults which, I trust, will ever characterise a gentleman. Virulence gives no strength to argument; it may irritate, it may disgust, but it is not calculated to convince.

J. S. it is true, signifies to you, that "in your critique on Mr. Polwhele's *Historical Views* you seem, in some points, to have been too severe." He specifies one instance where the severity of censure appeared just: "as to the type and paper, it is one of the most inelegant works ever published." Is H. B. prepared to contradict the assertion—an assertion which has been made (not exactly in the same words) by the several Reviewers, and an assertion that is decidedly justified by taste and judgement? J. S. has farther said, "the ingenuity by which the Armenian hypothesis hath been conducted, *and the other valuable and multifarious matter therein contained*, ought, in my opinion, to have guarded it, if not from censure altogether, yet from its acrimony." You will perceive a very material difference between the last passage (accurately copied by me from J. S's letter) and the mutilated state in which it appears as adduced by H. B. What his reasons for mutilation are, he can best explain. But, though I will not "dare to assert," yet I may be allowed to conjecture, that he found the passage, as it stood, militate powerfully against the censure which it was his purpose to convey. Here the charge of want of candour, of misrepresentation and insult, recoils upon H. B. Of partial quotation, and consequent misrepresentation, he stands convicted; and you will allow that arts such as these are not fraught with that candour for which he professes to contend, but are an insult upon J. S. and upon your readers. But let us return to the misquoted passage. J. S. gives it as his opinion, that "the ingenuity by which the Armenian hypothesis



hypothesis hath been conducted, and the other valuable and multifarious matter contained in the volume of *Historical Views* (for, that, I apprehend, is implied in the word "therein"), ought to have guarded it, if not from censure altogether, yet from its acrimony." The world are not agreed upon the question of the Armenian hypothesis; but the opinion, that Mr. Polwhele has conducted it with ingenuity, appears very general. Admitting that J. S. did not think exactly with Mr. Polwhele upon the hypothesis, and that it might have been one of the points upon which censure had not been too severe, which, however, does not appear, he has, in behalf of the ingenuity displayed in conducting it, and in behalf of the other valuable and multifarious matter contained in the volume, contended for an exemption from censure, if it were possible; but if that was too much to expect, considering the variety of judgements which they were to encounter, he contends that the censure should be without acrimony. Where is the appearance of envy? Where is the want of candour? The publication had passed in review before you, Mr. Urban, and had experienced *a little* of the severity of censure; there certainly must have been *some* foundation for censure, or else you would not have indulged in it; whether you were too severe or not, in *some* points, is a question between you and J. S.; it seems to him you were; thus acknowledging (what the most perfect candour must allow) that your criticism, in some points, was just; but asserting an independence of opinion, and declaring a dissent in others. The "*Historical Views*" have been treated by another Reviewer, not only with severity, but with acrimony; — acrimony without discrimination, and degenerating, in some instances, into positive and low abuse. If H. B. will lend his aid to protect the laurel that flourishes round Mr. Polwhele's brow from the rude hand of this merciless invader, he will employ his time and his talents in a way that may procure him applause; but perhaps it would be giving consequence to what deserves contempt. To J. S. he may safely leave him, not only without apprehension of any injurious consequence, but with the firmest reliance that he will uniformly contribute a steady, a candid, and a manly support.

Yours, &amp;c.

M. C.

Mr. URBAN,

May 17.

YOUR Magazine, as well as the remarks of others, will, I doubt not, convince Mr. Polwhele, that he and Sir William Jones formed a conclusion too hasty and untenable. Nor, though I could produce several additional arguments against the Armenian system, do I think it of any consequence to increase the number. My first letter to you was dictated merely, as its conclusion avowed with great truth, by the indignation which calumny excites, and a desire of rendering impartial justice.

If you will permit me, I shall again trouble you with a few lines originating from the same principles. A friend of Mr. Polwhele, who signs H. B, and an enemy, H. D, appear in your last Magazine. On both their letters I shall bestow a few remarks.

The friend seems to me to be too warm, too susceptible, too tenderly alive to imaginary injuries. The letter of J. S. vol. LXIII. p. 1170, on which he is so severe, has, to me, all the appearance of being written by a well-wisher to Mr. P. and his meditated work. He regrets, what is for ever to be regretted, "that a man of acknowledged literary merit should not have had the encouragement which is his due." He allows "the ingenuity by which his Armenian hypothesis has been conducted, and the other valuable and multifarious matter which the *Historical Sketches* contain:" and how it was possible to transcribe the last paragraph of J. S.'s letter, and attribute any part of it to envy, is to me astonishing.

The enemy, H. D, scarcely deserves to be noticed. His first period of a mile is truly "an abortion, or superfetation" (to use his own delicate language), defying common-sense, and puzzling grammar.

His accusing Mr. P. of "wilful and determined error," when the very professed purpose of his *Historical Views* was to promote enquiry, and that, if in an error, he might be convinced of it, and model his History accordingly, argues a bastard slip of the Critical Reviewer. While his mentioning Mr. Whitaker as one of the "visionaries seconded by Mr. Polwhele" shews a total unacquaintance with the tenets of the former, which are diametrically opposite to those of Mr. P, and make me shrewdly suspect that he has never read the *Historical Views* of the latter, many pages of which are taken up with arguments



ments against Mr. W's opinions, which (even if unfounded) envy must confess to be sensible, acute, learned, and ingenious.

But, Sir, enough of this subject. The Armenian hypothesis may stand or fall; but the reputation of Mr. Polwhele and Mr. Whitaker are not to be affected by such writers as the Critical Reviewer, or your correspondent H. D.

For my own part, I can see what I suppose to be the mistakes of both these ingenious men, yet would not, in a short letter in a Magazine, with dogmatical insolence, pretend to decide on their respective merits. Writers they are who have long been in esteem with the publick, and so will continue to be, when our lucubrations, if not forming a part of your valuable Repository, would most probably be condemned to deserved oblivion.

J. M.

Mr. URBAN, *Hanslope, Bucks, May 16.*

HAVING, at different times, sent you such observations as seemed most adapted to the nature of your Work, and finding them to meet with your favourable acceptance; now that I am removed much nearer to your metropolitan residence, I am not willing our former acquaintance should cease. Whenever, therefore, any thing occurs to me worth your notice, you shall continue to hear from me.

The military campaign being again commenced some time since on the frontiers of France, our ears are daily assailed with accounts of dreadful devastations among the human race. Humanity becomes shocked at the recital, how many thousands of mortals suffer, from this one cause, a premature, sudden, violent, and unnatural death. And, were it not for the justice, and, I may add, necessity, by which we were compelled to the present contest, I might feel inclined to express my wish that an *anathema* from Heaven were denounced against all wars; so trivial are the advantages they, in general, produce to any country, when compared with the manifold miseries necessarily consequent thereupon.

What gave rise to these reflexions was, an account in the public papers of the death of General Mansel, who fell in the action of the 26th ult. His family-seat stands within a few miles of this place; and the universal testimony and deep concern of the neighbourhood evince him to have been a truly worthy

man in the proper sense of the word; being a blessing to his family and friends, and to every one who had the happiness of his acquaintance, or any claim to his patronage or protection. He had always maintained the character of a brave soldier; and now, when advanced in years, he was determined to assert it to the last, even though at the expence of life. When, therefore, his darling honour became liable to misrepresentation, he did not hesitate, but rushed upon the swords of the enemy rather than suffer the least disgraceful imputation. This was certainly paying dear for the vindication of his courage. But, such are the principles attached to a military station, that life must always be ready to be offered as a willing sacrifice at the shrine of Honour: and this seems indeed in some measure necessary to support the military character. Hence it is that a spirit of courage, mechanically as it were, inspires the camp, and by this means receives the homage of the nation.

At the time when Greece and Rome flourished in arts and arms, so exalted were their ideas of heroism, that *ἀρετή* and *virtus* gave birth, in their languages, to the very name of virtue; and, in the most barbarous countries, like sentiments of valour have almost invariably been entertained. So strong a sense has been felt of its importance in all ages and nations, and such deference has been paid to its superiority! In opposition to this generally-received opinion, I shall only observe, that, for valour to be constituted into a virtue, it is necessary that it be exerted in a good cause and in a proper manner; otherwise it must cease, in the eye of Reason at least, to have any claim to so honourable a distinction, and may rather be classed amongst the most malignant and destructive species of evil.

Yours, &c. CUMBRIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *May 20.*

IN your Miscellany for April, p. 328, your correspondent Cyndonax says, there is, among the pictures at Overleigh hall, near Chester, an old portrait of a serjeant at law, *whose name he forgets*. I wish you would use your interest with him to desire him to tell me how I may learn his name.

The late Earl Camden's father was chief justice of the King's Bench, as well as puisne justice of that court. See your April Magazine, p. 388, b.

AN OLD PURCHASER.

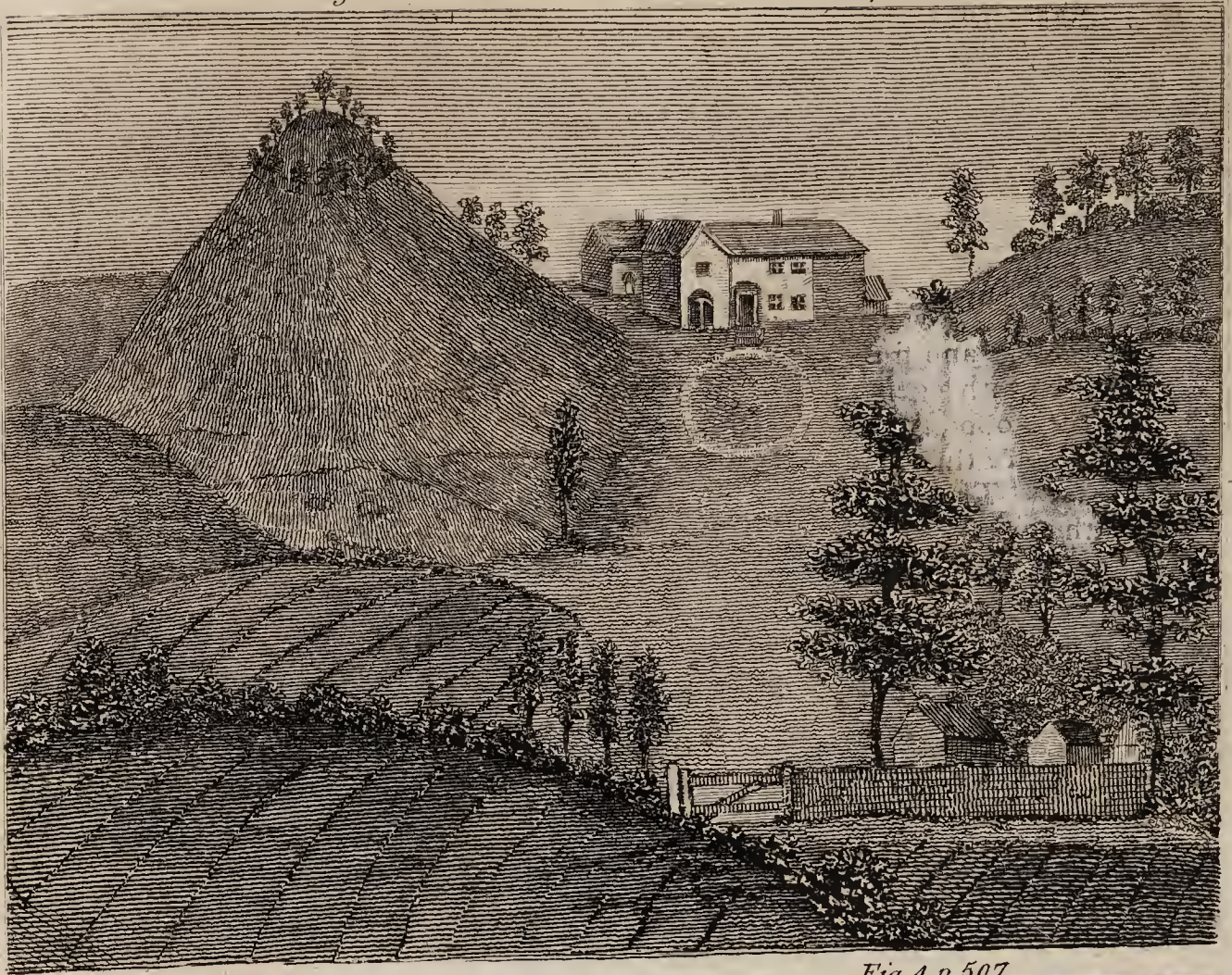
Mr.





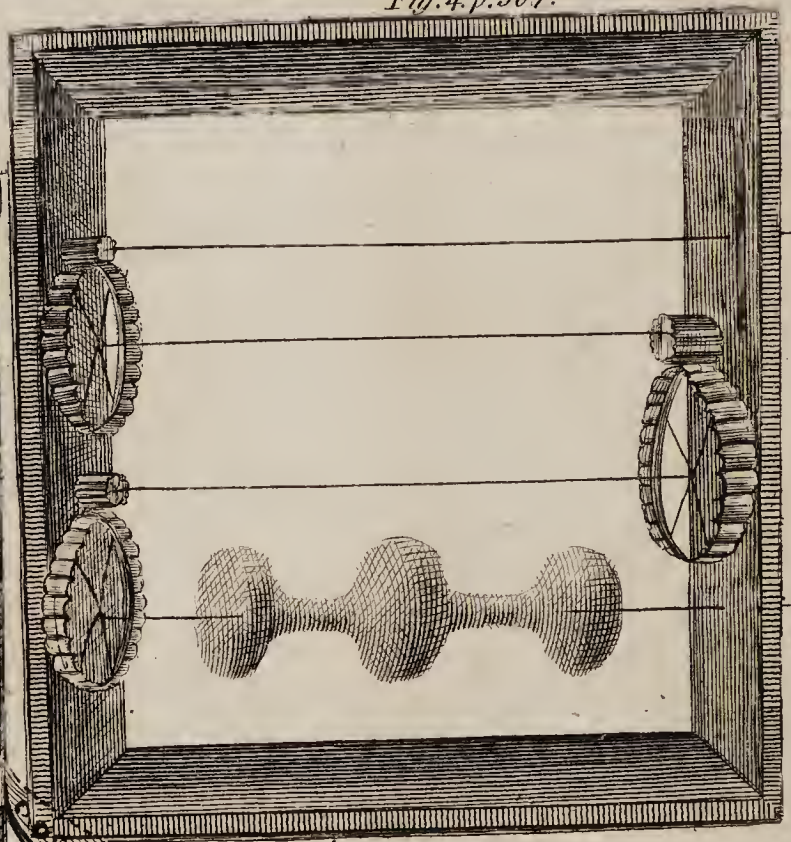
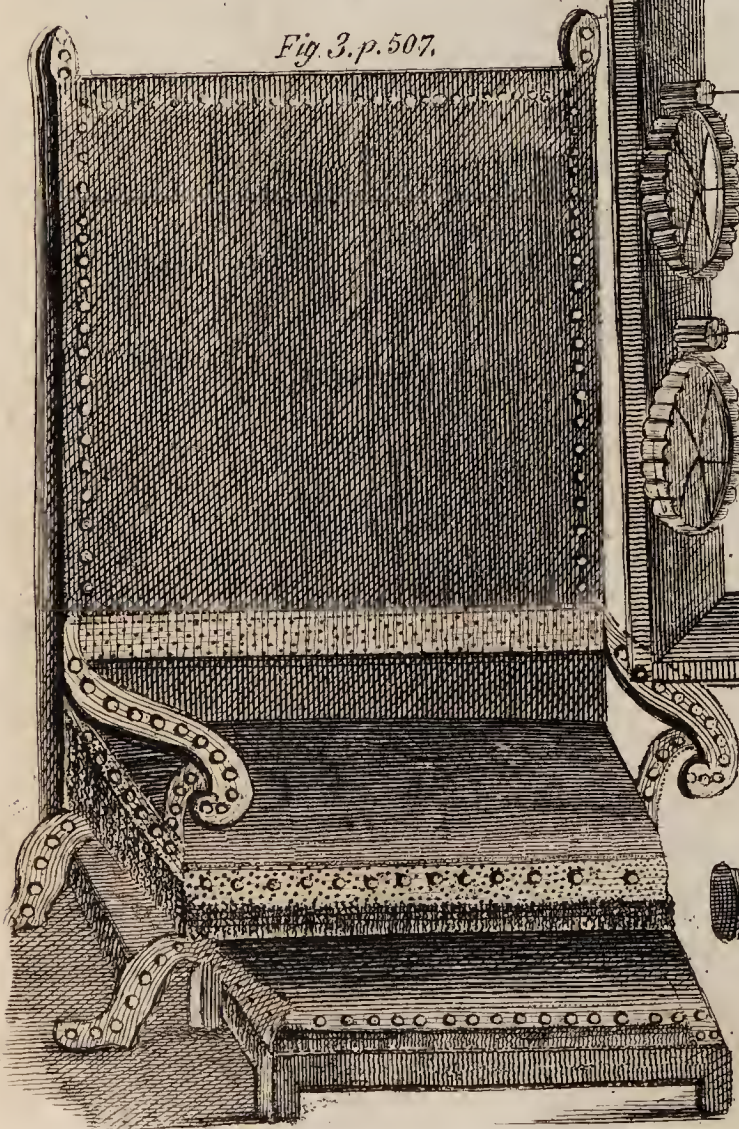


*Fig. 1. WELCOMBE LODGE. p. 505.*

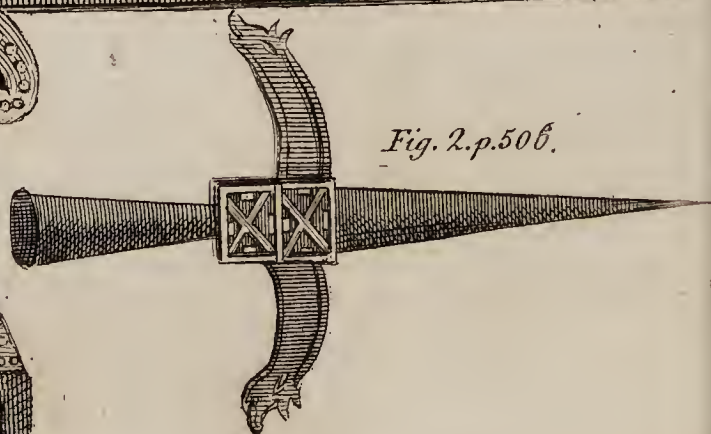


*Fig. 4. p. 507.*

*Fig. 3. p. 507.*



*Fig. 2. p. 506.*





Mr. URBAN, *Stratford, Dec. 17.*  
 IN Camden's account of Shugborough he has mentioned the *astroites*, or star-stones, found at that place. I beg leave to inform you, that on Baden hill, about a mile West from Stratford, an estate belonging to Lord Beauchamp near the village of Shottery, these stones are found in great plenty; some, in the shape of a mullet, appear as if curiously wrought by art; and others are found which seem as if they were several stones cemented together, and very jointed.

This hill rises with a gentle ascent from the river Avon to the mouth of the Stour, when its summit is about half a mile. The lower declivity abounds with mineral springs of chalybeate water, the virtues of which were probably known in the time of the Romans. What suggested to me the idea is, after the inclosure of the field in the year 1786, a labourer of Stratford was digging a drain, in which he discovered a broken vessel and three brass Roman coins, one of which I was fortunate enough to procure. On the obverse side was a head, and on the reverse was the image of Moneta with her balance. I shewed it to my worthy friend the late Rev. J. Greene, rector of Welford, whose curiosity excited him to keep it himself. The fellow who found them was so ignorant and incurious that he did not search for any more, and even buried that piece of the vessel he dug up in the same place where he found it. On the South declivity of the hill opposite Stratford, and contiguous to the Belford and Evelham road, is an eminence which has much the appearance of a barrow or tumulus; and, about a quarter of a mile farther West, in the old inclosure belonging to Dodwell in 1777, in digging for limestone, six human skeletons were discovered, but neither weapons nor any other appendages. I would gladly have sent you some of the star-stones, but at this time have none by me.

Between the villages of Shottery [or Schotericke] and Bithopton, and about 300 yards distant from the chapel of the latter, is a spring of mineral water, impregnated with salt, sulphur, vitriol, and alum, which is a sovereign remedy for many disorders incident to the human body, both internal and external, as I myself as well as many other people in the vicinity of Stratford can testify from experience. The learned Dr.

GENT. MAG. June, 1794.

Perry, author of "A View of the Levant," analysed this water, and published a dissertation on its virtues; to which treatise I refer the curious enquirer for a more particular information.

A mile North-west from Stratford is the antient seat of Clopton, which has been possessed by a family of the same name from the 20th of Henry III. till the year 1753; when, for default of male issue, it devolved to Frances, only surviving daughter of Edward, son of Edward, eldest son of Sir John Clopton and Barbara his wife, sole daughter and heiress of Sir Edward Walker, knight, secretary at war, and Garter principal king at arms in the reigns of kings Charles I. and II. The said Frances was married to John Parthericke, esq. lord of the manor of Alderminster, second son of Edward Parthericke, of Ely, esq. He died at Bath in April, 1783, and was buried in the Clopton vault in the chapel of our Lady, in the parish-church of Stratford. His lady died October 21, 1792, and was buried the Friday sevensnight following, with great funeral pomp, in the same vault by her husband. She was the fifth descendant from Anne, the youngest daughter of William Clopton, esq. who died *anno* 1592, and Anne, his wife, daughter of Sir George Griffith, knight, who died in 1596. Their eldest daughter Joyce was married to George Carew, Baron Carew of Clopton, and Earl of Totness, who died without issue. The late Mrs. Parthericke dying without issue, the estate devolved to Skrymshire Boothby, esq. grandson of Hugh, youngest surviving son of the aforementioned Sir John Clopton, who has now advertised the mansion-house and furniture to be let.

A mile North from Stratford, and contiguous to Clopton, are Welcombe hills, which were, before the inclosure in 1775, a part of Stratford field, and a common pasture for sheep. At that time they were purchased by the late John Lloyd, of Snitterfield, esq. son of — Lloyd, who was son of Gamelon Lloyd, of Manchester, esq. The aforesaid John dying in June, 1777, the estate descended to George Lloyd, esq. his eldest son, who is the present possessor, who has repaired and fitted-up the old ruinous mansion, and made it the place of his residence. He is making great alterations and improvements under the direction of Mr. Davenport,

the



the situation being formed by Nature to such advantage, that it bids fair in a little time to vie with most seats in the county (*See plate I.*). The fine romantic views of rising hills, declining valleys, purling streams, antient intrenchments, hollow chasms, and rural plantations, all unite to form the pleasing landscape's variegated scene, inspiring at once the Philosopher, the Antiquary, and the Poet, with suitable ideas, contemplative, sublime, and beautiful. On the highest eminence, which has traditionally the name of Castle-hill, on the 12th day of February, 1792, as some labourers were digging in order to plant fir-trees, about fourteen inches from the surface of the ground, they discovered many human bones; one skeleton was quite perfect, in the skull of which was a piece of iron weapon, about four inches long, and something less than an inch wide, very much corroded with rust; and the bones had not long been exposed to the air before they mouldered into dust: that part of the teeth only which were above the socket, on which was the enamel, is perfectly found, one of which I have in my possession for the inspection of the curious. A few days after this discovery, a person of Stratford went out of curiosity to the same spot, and found an antient weapon, if I may so call it; the whole length was ten inches and an half; the top part resembled a sharp spike, six inches long, and little more than half an inch square, from the base of which issued two collateral branches curved downwards, the ends rudely wrought in the form of dragons heads, below which was a socket, in which was probably fixed a wooden staff or handle; what was its use, or the time when used, I must confess, I am at a loss either to guess or determine. We are told that a dragon was the device on Prince Uther's standard. (*See fig. 2.*)

In draining a morass contiguous to Welcombe, an old man, who is now in the alms-houses at Stratford, in the year 1777, found a stone, or flint, exactly in the shape of that which Sir William Dugdale has engraved from Camden's Britannia, in his account of Oldbury in the Antiquities of Warwickshire. The old man preserved it for some years; but, having a son, a barber, settled at Birmingham, he went to see him last spring, and left the antique curiosity with him.

The first time the respectable Con-

tinuator of Camden honoured me with a personal interview, the topic of our conversation was concerning the antiquity of the charnel-house adjoining to Stratford church; in which he and I were both of the same opinion, that it was the most antient part of that sacred and venerable pile; which opinion I still maintain, for many probable reasons and contingent circumstances, which I shall presently adduce for your ingenious animadversion. First, the architecture of the arches and pillars appear to be Saxon, though some writers have informed us, that there were no churches built of stone prior to the Norman Conquest; while others have told us, that painting, glazing, and buildings of stone, were introduced into this island by Bennet, a monk, long before that period. Sir William Dugdale tells us, there was a monastery at this place, and that it was granted to St. Egwin, the third bishop of Worcester, and founder of Evesham abbey by Ethelard, the viceroy or petty king of the province of Wicci\*. He likewise tells us, the monastery was then situate where the church now is; but that judicious Antiquary does not inform us how long it continued, nor in what manner it went to decay; therefore, my opinion is, that it was at length annexed to a more potent house, probably that of Evesham; but the time when I cannot guess, unless it was in the Danish wars, which has some degree of probability. My conjecture is, it was ruined in those times, as was likewise the church, which I imagine to have been re-built in the time of King Edward the Confessor, for those reasons. There are the arms of that monarch, *viz.* a cross patonce between five doves, depicted on several mosaic bricks in the chancel. On another brick is depicted the arms of the bishoprick of Exeter, *viz.* two keys saltire-wise impaled with a sword the point upwards. On another is the arms of the Bishop of Worcester, which are so plain and well known I need not give the blazon here. These matters considered, I look upon them as indubitable proofs that the edifice was erected about that time, because King Edward ascended the throne in 1045; and Leofric was consecrated to the see of Exeter in 1049, and continued till 1079. He was also lord-treasurer to the king. St.

\* Qu. Was not this office the original of our present lord-lieutenants of the counties?



Wolstan was consecrated to the see of Worcester in 1060, and continued till 1097, which was the tenth year of William Rufus's reign; so that it seems highly probable that here was a church built under the patronage and protection of those three eminent personages, the prince and his favourite bishops, especially when we consider St. Wolstan was, at that period, lord of the town. Now, my conjecture is, that the lower part of the charnel-house, where the bones are deposited, was the crypt of the original monastery, and perhaps the least decayed of the whole edifice, and therefore was left in its original state when the rest was re-built; and, as it still remains, and the bones of the dead were progressively dug up as occasion occurred, and in process of time sanctified, and an oratory erected over them, where obits were celebrated, and a particular service and anniversary performed, to pray for those departed souls to which those bones originally belonged, and were then separated by death; hence, perhaps, the derivation of the feast of All-souls day in November. I once saw a query in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, which gave an account of a charnel-house in Yorkshire, the volume and page I have forgot, but I remember the author desired an explanation of this mystery\*. If the above conjecture is any way satisfactory, it will give me infinite pleasure; and, if not, I shall be thankful for the objections of your correspondents, if my theory is ill-founded or wrong; for, I am not such a bigot to my own opinion but that I can submit to superior judgement when guided by probability and the force of reason.

I have sent also a drawing (*fig. 3*) of the state-chair and footstool which was the property of the unfortunate King Charles the First, the original of which is in the possession of Mr. Sands, of Wheelbarrow Castle, near Barton on the Heath, in Warwickshire. They are covered with purple velvet, richly laced and fringed with gold, and gilt nails. I was told that they were used on the scaffold at the horrid execution, and that his Majesty kneeled on the stool when he received the fatal stroke; and the spots of blood yet remaining on the velvet seem to corroborate the story. Mr. Sands informed me, that, after the King's decapitation, the chair and stool

became the property of Bishop Juxon, who, during the Usurpation, retired to his manor of Little Compton, in Gloucestershire; to which seat he conveyed the goods, where they remained at his decease, and became the property of his nephew and heir, whose son and heir was Sir William Juxon; who dying without issue, his effects became the property of his lady, who was afterwards married to Lord Viscount Fane, who again left her a widow. She dying in 1791, her effects were sold by auction, when the chair and stool were purchased by the above Mr. Sands, who has many other curiosities well worthy the inspection of the Virtuoso, the Antiquary, and Connoisseur. Amongst the papers was an original letter, of King Charles the Second's own hand-writing, to the Archbishop, immediately after the Restoration; the subject of which is concerning the state of the clergy. This letter is in possession of the rector of Toddtenham.

You will receive, likewise, a drawing (*fig. 4*) of the jack which King Charles the Second wound up at Mr. Tomes's, of Long Marston, when he was in disguise after the defeat of his army at Worcester. (See the account in Blount's *Boscobel*). The descendants of the same family still reside in the house. The present Mr. Tomes very politely shewed me the jack, from which I made the drawing. It is now quite useless, and only kept as a relic.

About three or four years since, at Monk's Close, two miles and an half from Stratford, adjoining the London road, was ploughed up an urn, in which was a great number of Roman coins, both gold and silver. I never saw but one of them, and that was of Maximus, who, you know, was elected emperor by the army in Britain. The greatest part of the coins fell into the hands of Boot, of Atherston on Stour, the noted agriculturist, who occupies the land.

Sir William Dugdale mentions an hermitage at Bridgetown, with a chapel, without informing us of the spot where it is situate; but this I discovered in the Clopton map, which I believe to have been the Cartul. de Clopton, so often quoted by that great antiquary. It was on the West side the London road, at the South end of the bridge, where Thomas Clopton, father of Sir John, or perhaps Sir John himself, built a large house, probably from the suggestions of Yarranton's *England's Improvements*.

\* The above article also noticed these at Stratford.



Improvements, who has given the cut of a magazine for corn, and a house and scheme for brewing of mum, on the very spot where this house is built. This scheme not succeeding, the house was afterwards converted into an inn, known by the sign of The Bear, which was the largest public inn in these parts, till it was ruined by the late Mr. Payton coming to the White Lion; from which time it went to decay, and was used as a warehouse, till fitted up, last year, for the residence of a tenant, who rents one of the Clopton farms at this place.

Part of the bridge was destroyed by order of the Parliament in the civil wars, as appears by an order made for repairing the same at the Trinity sessions in 1651, the expence of which amounted to the sum of 124l.; which sum for that purpose was ordered to be rated on the whole county. And it appears, by an original paper in my possession, that one arch was wholly taken down.

In 1637 the river Avon was made navigable to Stratford by a Mr. Sands, of Flatbury, as appears by a memorandum in the Stratford Register. In October last I accompanied some friends from Stratford to Gloucester by water. We called at Flatbury, and went into the church, where I was in hopes to have found a monument to the memory of the above Mr. Sands; but there was no memorial of him to be obtained. The parish-clerk, who keeps the public-house, is a very intelligent person. I asked him if he could point out to me the site of the ancient monastery which was given to St. Egwin by Ethelred, king of Mercia; but he knew nothing of the matter, but said he remembered a chantry-house standing, and shewed me the place. The ancient building was pulled down a few years ago, and a modern house erected on the spot. There were some ancient tombs and inscriptions in the church, which I should have been glad to have copied; but my friends would not allow me time. There were many ancient inscriptions in Strensham church, where the celebrated Butler was baptized; but here I was in the same predicament as before.

Yours, &c. JOHN JORDAN.

Mr. URBAN,

May 20.

SIR John Hawkins has observed of Dr. Johnson, that he little regarded, in his own practice, those counsels of

prudence, those æconomical maxims, and those reflexions on the shortness of human life, with which his writings abound. Too many authors, indeed, only perform the part of a *guide-post*, pointing out the best path to others, but themselves remaining immovable, and incapable of following. Instead of that strict morality which, from the *writings* of Dodd, we were led to look for in his *conduct*, we found only profligacy and dishonesty; instead of that exemplary beneficence which the writings of Sterne gave us room to hope for in all his actions, we were sadly disappointed in finding the utmost extreme of the most cruel insensibility: so difficult is it for human discrimination to distinguish, in every instance, the tree by its fruits.

But Dr. Johnson was not inconsistent with himself in this respect only, but also in another; not only negligent in practising his *moral* rules, but his philological ones also. It is true, that, as an Essayist, and as a Biographer, he preserved a perfect consistency; but as an *itinerant narrator*, and an *epistolary correspondent*, he deviated widely from those excellent precepts which he recommended to the adoption of others. The following extracts, drawn from only a ten minutes perusal of his letters to Mrs. Thrale, shew that the censure of *tediousness* and *unimportant observation*, which he has with so much propriety passed upon the narratives of the generality of travellers, he has drawn upon himself; and that those very expressions which he has so poignantly ridiculed in the writings of others, he has adopted himself, with the greatest exactness and precision: he is the first to enter the brazen bull; he has formed a cap which fits himself better than any one else.

From the IDLER.

From the LETTERS

“Of those who crowd the world with their itineraries, some have no other purpose than to describe the face of the country; those who sit idle at home, and are curious to know what is done or suffered in distant countries, may be informed by one of these wanderers, that, on a certain day, he set out early with the caravan, and, in the first hour’s march,

“These rocks are not all naked—some have ‘grass on their sides, and birches and alders



saw, towards the South, a hill covered with trees; then passed over a stream which passed North, with a swift course, but which is probably dry in the Summer months;

That he then entered a valley, in which he saw several trees, tall and flourishing, watered by a rivulet not marked in the maps, of which he was not able to learn the name; that the road afterwards became stony, and the country uneven, when he observed, among the hills, many hollows worn by torrents, and was told that the road was passable only part of the year;

That, going on, he found the remains of a building, once, perhaps, a fortress to secure the pass;

That they went to dine at the foot of a rock,

and travelled the rest of the day along the banks of a river, from which the road turned aside towards the evening, and brought them within sight of a village, which was once a considerable town, but which afforded them neither good victuals nor convenient lodging."

It may be observed, perhaps, that Dr. Johnson never intended that his letters should be made public; but, in the same volume, we are unfortunately given to

alders on their tops; and in the valleys are often clear streams, which have little depth, and commonly run very quick."

"The quickness of the stream, in proportion to the declivity of the descent, and the breadth of the channel, makes the water shallow in a dry season."

"Here I saw a few trees."

"There was a spring of water—the name is Inchkeith—look on your maps."

"The channels are made by the violence of the Westerly floods."—"We were entertained with small streamstrickling from the rocks, which, after rains, must be tremendous torrents."

"We passed, afterwards, through Aberbothrick, famous once for an abbey, of which, however, there are only a few fragments left."

"I sat down on a green bank, with mountains before me," &c.

"The lake by which we had travelled some time."

"After a tedious travel for some hours, we came to what I believe we must call a village." "At one of the huts we were to have our dinner and our bed, for we could not reach a better place that night."

know, that the Doctor was not ignorant of his correspondent's intention to that effect: but, even supposing them to have been written with no such intention, still there is in them a puerility of remark, an inanity of observation, that is surely inconsistent with the solid sense and the energetic diction of "the inimitable Rambler."

Suppose, Mr. Urban, that one of those little invisible *animalcula*, whose world is the leaf of the mulberry-tree, was to set out on a journey of an inch or two, and, in communicating the occurrences of its tour, was to descant on the dew-drop it had met with, and the prominence that it had crossed; detailing the *difficulty of its access*, the *side* on which it approached it, as well as *the very hour* on which it met with so remarkable a phenomenon, and surmounted so unequalled a difficulty; who could forbear smiling? It is just so with the narrative in question. Instead of those warm effusions, those animated raptures, those sublime apostrophes, that we are induced to expect, that should inflame our imaginations, hurry us to the travellers, bid us participate their horror and their dread, in the midst of the heath, on the edge of the precipice; but especially, instead of those entertaining contemplations, and those useful reflexions, which we might expect from the pen of so great a philosopher, we are presented with a narrative as tedious and soporific as the heaviest pages of Cocker's Arithmetick, or the dullest volume of geometrical problems.

It seems to me, that I have already very sufficiently proved an inconsistency in one respect; give me leave to ask you, Sir, if they are not also inconsistent with that style of literary correspondence which the Doctor so sensibly recommends.

"A letter," says he, "has no peculiarity but its form; and nothing is to be refused admission which would be proper in any other method of treating the same subject."

Are we not led then to look for, in his letters, that peculiarity of style which distinguishes all his other performances, and which Miss Seward has so well characterized by "a strength and harmony of period, luxuriantly adorned with all the flowers of poetic imagination, yet unenfeebled by their plenitude?" Instead of this, however, we are presented with the very essence of effeminate triviality; a mode of writing as far distant from his own manliness



ness of style, or from the solid sense of Mr. Pope and his literary correspondents as—the Trunkmaker's shop is distant from the library of the Scholar.

Mr. Boswell seems to be one of those good-natured people whose praises are of no more value than the smiles of the courtesan, or the ribbons of a king. In the ardour of his admiration for whatever is good and great, he forgets the more faulty parts of a character, which are often a balance to its merits, and sometimes are found to preponderate. Classing Dr. J. with “those illustrious characters which humanity produces but a few times in the revolution of many ages, if not ironical, is certainly an hyperbole—*Johnson* was no phoenix—although such characters do not swarm like sparrows, they are surely at least as common as the eagle. EBORACENSIS.

Mr. URBAN,

*April 19.*

I PERFECTLY agree with your sensible and benevolent correspondent *R. D.* p. 204, as to the desirableness of forming an union with the Gallican Church. I mean not to take an advantage of a reduced and banished Clergy; but the time may be favourable for such an union. Sentiments of esteem have been mutually cultivated: ~~we~~ we have admired their firmness and constancy; ~~they~~ they have received our bounty. Although the Romish Church has delighted in a grand and pompous exterior, yet we are happy to discover meekness, patience, and resignation, in her members. The Protestant Church has been most distinguished for her faith and opinions; yet the Romanists must have rejoiced to have received substantial proofs of her charity.

All must agree that an union is most desirable; nothing but evil can result from division: and these evils of animosity, calumny, suspicion, and contempt, have too long existed. Why should the members of Christ's mystical body be divided? Why should his seamless garment be torn asunder? Why should the children of the Church say, “I am of Paul, and I am of Apollos,” when by this means they leave the One Fountain of all Truth, and the Centre of Union?

How then shall we attain this desirable end? It will be unreasonable to expect all the concessions to be made on one side. Let a peaceable disposition be manifested, and reconciliation and union will not be long absent. Let us

bear and forbear, because perfection is not the lot of man; and even they who are the most perfect will shew themselves the most ready to make sacrifices to the weakness, the ignorance, and the prejudices, of others.

Let two or three grand preliminaries be agreed to, which are so plain that they can scarcely be doubted, and the business will easily proceed.

1. All Churches, although built on the one true foundation, yet the superstructure being that of fallible men, partaking of their ignorance, prejudices, and perverseness, therefore all Churches are fallible. The Churches of Jerusalem, of Alexandria, and of Antioch, and of Rome, have erred (Art. XIX.); whence I conclude that, as the Church of England does not claim to herself the infallibility which she denies to the Church of Rome, that the Church of England is fallible, and may have erred. Every Church does err when it separates faith from charity, or acts under the love of dominion, or deviates from the Scriptures.

2. Then, as all Churches are fallible, this should introduce a serious and pious examination to discover what any Church may have embraced which is either erroneous, or superfluous, or superstitious. For, it is not wise to enjoin more than our Saviour has done; to bind heavy burdens on men's minds. Pursuing this principle, we might have a Service, Liturgy, and Articles, shorter, more simple, and more scriptural.

3. Scripture is the only source of religious truth. This the Protestant says: but it ought to be clearly established, and fully acted up to; no opinion can have any weight but as it accords with the word of the Lord. If it does not agree with this, it may be ingenious, it may be fanciful, but it cannot be maintained as an article of faith: it is not to be urged on that score. We have no right to exalt the tradition of men to a level with the divine word of the living God. The distance between them is infinite.

As the Scriptures are read, understood, and delighted in, in the same manner will the spirit of true Christianity be advanced.

These preliminaries cannot be denied, and they ought to be acted up to. Whatever is contrary to Scripture, let it not be insisted on. Let us bear and forbear with one another. Let the Papist, if he pleases, hold seven Sacraments, but let him



him not urge it upon others. He may receive the Apocrypha as canonical, but let him not insist on others believing the same. If the Protestant believes the Thirty-nine Articles, yet he must allow that they are of different ranks; some dubious, some abstract, and some of no importance; but let him not press these on the consciences of others.

A PRESBYTER OF THE CHURCH  
OF ENGLAND.

Mr. URBAN, *Westminster, April 28.*  
TILL this time I had not seen your correspondent R. D. p. 204, but own the heart-felt pleasure it gave me to read it. All good men of the Established Church in England have ever lamented the separation of Churches so nearly allied as this and the Roman Catholic is; and one of the most esteemed amongst the Romanists, the learned Bossuet, says, "After-ages, when a reconciliation shall take place, will wonder at its subsisting so long." With R. D. I agree that we must leave the measure of so vast a concern to the superiors of both churches. With him I feel the sincerest affection and interest in the issue. No time was better to advance for that purpose. Had a WAKE existed now, would he not have gloried in it? And have we not at this moment a Prelacy, a Presbytery, our distinguished Theologians and Schoolmen in the nurseries of Literature, equally forward in their wishes towards unity? As to bringing forward Mr. Leslie and other combatants in controversy, I differ from R. D.; it would be introducing an endless contest; for, whilst we have on our side a numerous list to oppose, the Romanists have a catalogue also—both perhaps have defended with acrimony more than so excellent a subject can allow of, and often buried the exalted name of Christian in the low phraseology of passionate display of ability. No, Mr. Urban; let the combatants on both sides lie quiet on the shelf of a library. But, praying permission of superiors, I would hint at another mode. First, What is the Doctrine, or Articles of Faith? Do you acknowledge these are contained in the Holy Scriptures, such as the Ten Commandments, the Apostles Creed, &c.? In what manner were these understood and explained in the earliest times? Let the Established Churchmen give the opinions of themselves, and let the Romanist give the real picture of

his belief, supported by those early writers; for, if the doctrine is once proved to be the *must-be-credited* principles of religion, it is out of the power of man on either side to alter, but submit to them. This point once gained, much of what divides would soon fall to the ground. As to what is termed Discipline in both Churches, every one the least intelligent in Church History knows it is alterable; so are Ceremonies, except some which I shall not trespass on your readers to name at present; but, under the head of discipline are fasts, abstinence, service in Latin, celibacy of the Clergy, and other things, which the Romanists ought to be allowed to give their own reasons for retaining.

But I have observed with concern, when writers on either side have written, they have not sufficiently separated what is doctrine from discipline and custom. I have heard the Romanist blame the tawdry trappings of children walking after one of their processions; but was greatly surprized to hear that very custom charged on the Romanists as an essential of their religion by a Protestant, who had seen and known as well as myself several of that communion. As a friend, I shall forbear to name him. This one is an example other customs should not be charged to the Romanists. Let them give candidly their own doctrines; let the lives of the exiles from France speak; let their practices, their dealings, their piety, teach whether the horrid picture of Popery ought to be retained in our idea; for, if these men are well with us, if they give credit to the Church of Gallia, we shall hear them one and all own their chief is Pius VI. at Rome; and I have heard them exult in the hope generous England would one day again acknowledge a mother who never desisted claiming us as her children. Under our own distinguished Prelacy—under the clement pontif Pius VI.—embracing the moments French politics has thrown in our way to see what French Roman Catholics are in practice, and to judge of the Roman Catholic religion by them, let me with R. D. hope, wish, and expect, that Heaven will indulge our wish, and my prayer, for unity and no separation. Come forward, ye men of both Churches, and promote an interest so much to the advantage of the eternal and temporal welfare of mankind!

Yours, &c.

CIPRIAN.

Mr.



Mr. URBAN,

May 17.

THE gentleman with the two Black letters for his signature, p. 204, will perhaps be kind enough to inform me, that *protests* against all the usurpations of a Romish hierarchy, as such, however modified,

What proofs there are of any disposition generally prevalent, in the present day, toward cultivating a good understanding and friendly intercourse between the English and Gallican Churches, with a view to effect a *reconciliation* between those venerable bodies?

In what consists the *venerability* of the Gallican Church, as such?

Who those true Christians are, that understand the nature and constitution of the Holy Catholic Church, and to whom the aforesaid *disposition* will give infinite pleasure?

What precise idea he attached to the word *good* when he made the very bold assertion, that no *good* man can forbear to take a lively and anxious interest in the event of any negotiations which *our superiors in both communions* may set on foot?

And, lastly, what are the specific advantages to be expected from this *momentous concern*, should the *wisdom* of *our superiors* ensure its success; what will be gained to the interests of genuine Christianity, the religion of the heart, whose essence is charity, in the members of either church by such *reconciliation*; and especially what the Church of England is to be benefited by any *such* intercourse with a Church from whom she originally revolted on principles of the most essential and permanent difference?

I would call the attention of every serious Christian, Mr. Urban, to the following prophecy of St. Paul, and its remarkable coincidence with the present state of one part of the grand apostacy, the aforesaid Gallican church:

1 Corinth. iii. 11—15.

“Other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ.

“Now, if any man build upon this foundation gold, silver, precious stones, wood, hay, stubble; every man’s work shall be made manifest.

“For, the day shall declare it, because it shall be revealed by fire; and the fire shall try every man’s work of what sort it is.

“If any man’s work abide, which he hath built thereupon, he shall receive a reward.

“If any man’s work shall be burnt, he

shall suffer loss: but he himself shall be saved; yet so as by fire.”

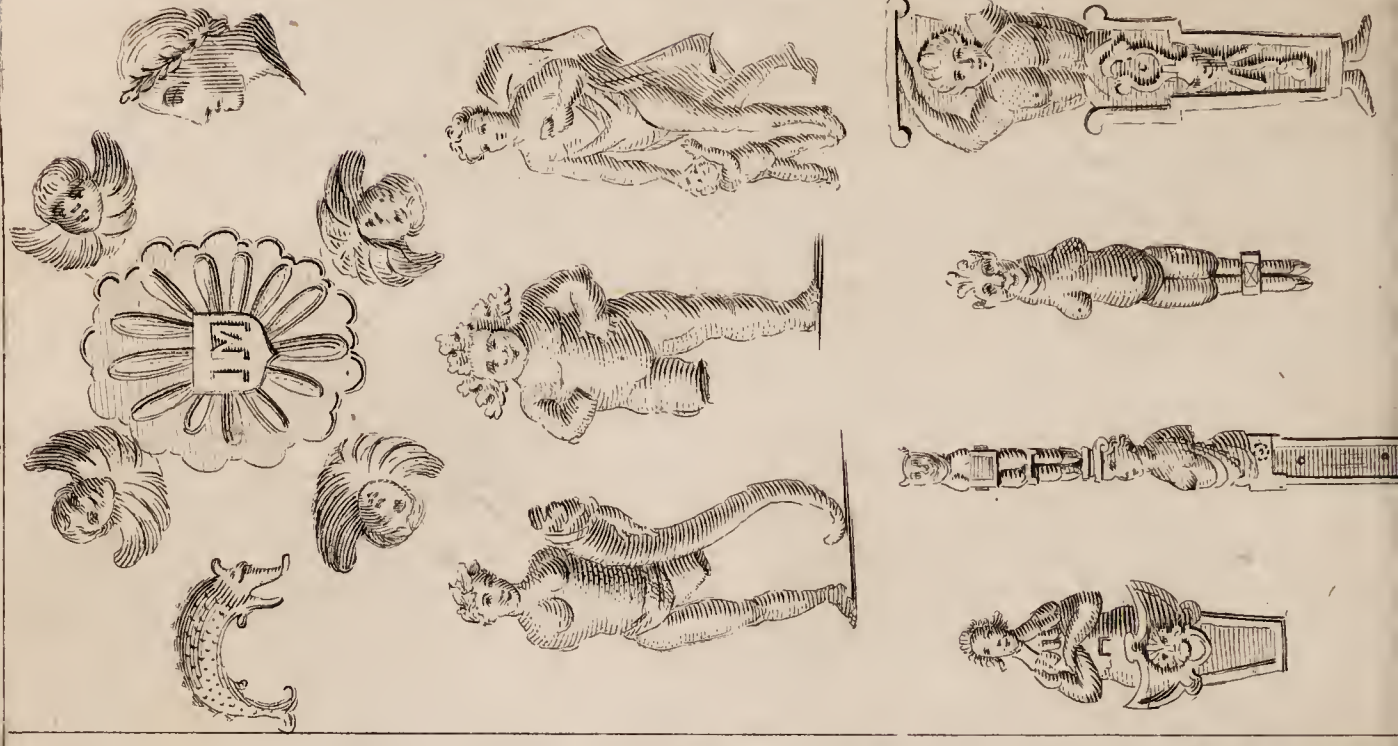
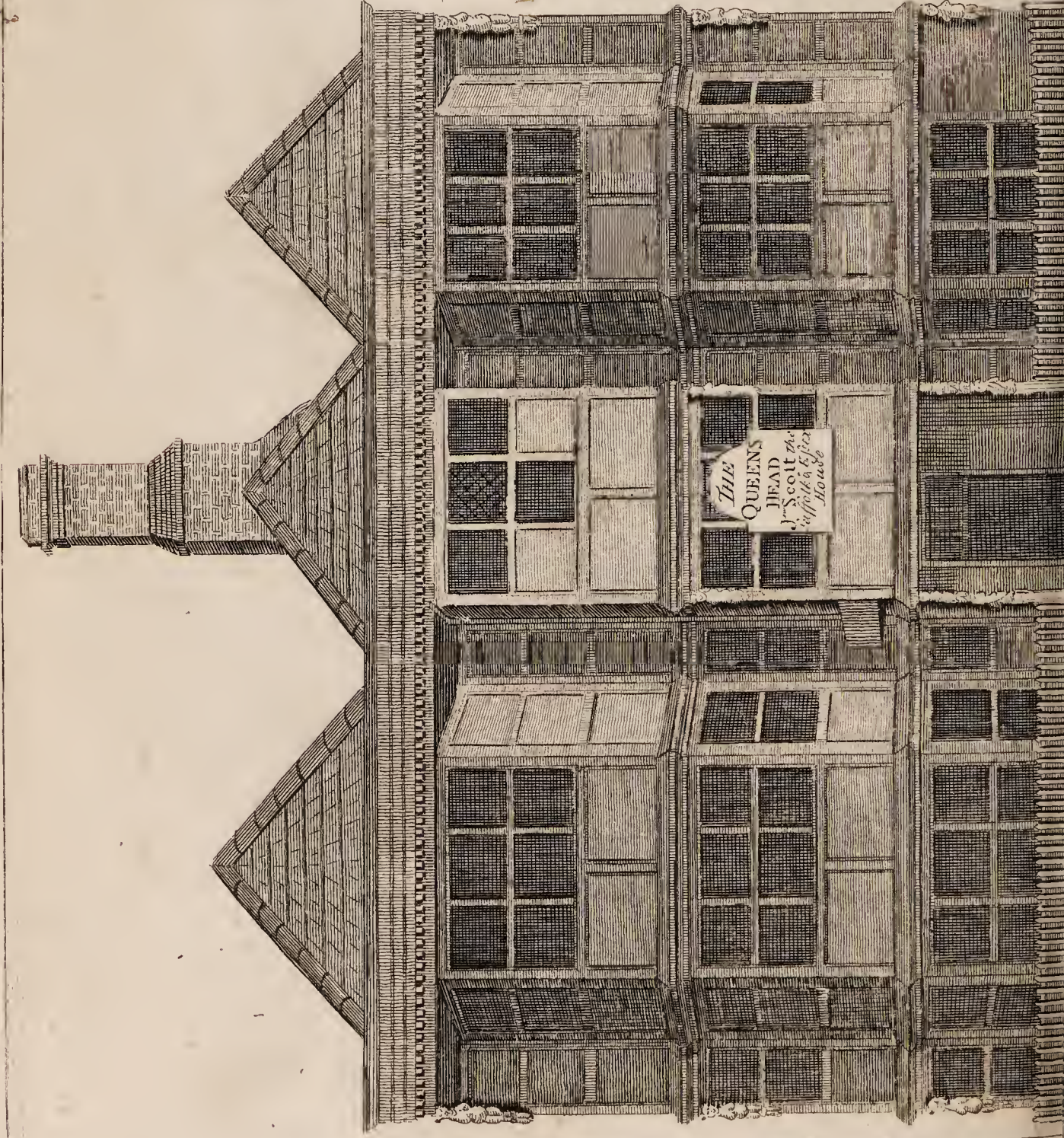
It is absurd to imagine the practicability of immediate reconciliation without mutual *concessions*, and what shall we concede? The 6th, 14th, 19th, 22d, 24th, 28th, 30th, 31st, and 32d Articles of our Church, form a *great gulf* betwixt us and them, which the successors of Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer, of Hales, Chillingworth, Burnet, Tillotson, and Hoadly, *cannot pass*. The only possible good I can discover in a union of the two Churches would be that previous reformation of discipline and doctrine which might bring the Gallican nearer to the English. Such approaches do indeed constitute a consummation devoutly to be prayed for. And how are such approaches to be accomplished? By premature steps of invitation, that anticipate the effect ere the cause has begun to operate! Let the Roman Catholic priesthood, whom I pity as sincerely in their present affliction as I execrate the horrid combination of wicked policy and intolerant bigoted philosophy that produced it; let that priesthood be enlightened as to their real state, and the merits of their hierarchy, by the sure word of prophecy; but let not us accelerate the application and accomplishment of that prophecy in our own Church by the superinduction of their *gold, silver, precious stones, wood, hay, and stubble*, on the one holy foundation of Jesus Christ. No; let us rather improve the favourable advantages which their ill fortune presents to our grasp, in the ardour of our efforts to re-christianize a degenerate body, to convince them by argument, to urge them by authority, to win them by persuasion, and to unite the *blandè dicere* with the *benignè facere* in all our intercourse with this society of unhappy fugitives; for whom, in this chastisement of Providence, the eye of Faith and Hope may discover the blessing not yet unfolded of moral perfection as of religious regeneration.

I take this opportunity to bear my testimony of praise and thanks to the very interesting and pleasant communications of *Clericus Leicestriensis*, and of the Scotch Tourist. I cannot help expressing my surprize at the complaint of J. B. p. 219; which by implication asserts, that *this is not a period for poetical distinction!* and that the *present taste is nor favourable to poetic merit!* I do not like











like this effervescence of a captious and discontented temper; and to your correspondent J. B. who has certainly contributed to the amusement of your readers by the extracts of genuine poetry, I would recommend the following passage from the "Comparative View," &c. of Dr. Gregory:

"The general complaint of the neglect of merit does not seem to be well founded. It is unreasonable for any man to complain that his merit is neglected when he has never made it known. The natural reward of mere genius is the esteem of those who know and are judges of it. And this reward is never withheld."

#### A CONSISTENT PROTESTANT.

Mr. URBAN, May 19.

THE heraldic bearings, belonging to the family of *Granville*, by the name of *sufflues*, or organ rests, seem to me to be rather the gallery in which the organist sits than any of the interior workmanship of the instrument, unless, as frequently happens in old church organs, the performer sits between what is called the chair and the greater organs, in which case the wind is conveyed under the floor from the bellows to the pipes contained in the less organ, in a chest of this shape, supposing the curve underneath to represent the ornament which is usually fixed to the support of the front or chair organ. So that they will either answer to the term of organ rests, or *sufflues*.

The word *sufflue* is, in all probability, derived from the French word, signifying *to blow*. PHILO-GOTHICUS.

Mr. URBAN, May 21.

IN vol. XXIV. p. 85, you gave a view of Islington church; and in vol. LXI. p. 17, an old house there, which had been Sir Walter Raleigh's. As a companion to the latter, I send you (*pl. III*) a sketch of a house still remaining in the Lower-street of that village, which carries with it indubitable marks of antiquity. The rude ornaments by the side of it on the plate are from various parts of the building.

Yours, &c

T. P.

Mr. URBAN, May 26.

THE following unpublished letters, transcribed from the commonplace book of Mr. John Dwight, secretary to Bishop Wallis, and now in the possession of Mr. White, of Fulham, GENT. MAG. June, 1794.

relate to a publication which reflects immortal honour on all who were engaged in it.

L. S.

"To the Right Honourable the Counsell of State the humble Petition of Brian Walton, D.D.

"Humbly sheweth,

"That, whereas sundry editions and translations of the Holy Bible (the divine treasury of saving truth) have been formerly made in divers learned languages, which have highly tended to the honour of God, and advancement of religion, especially those great and famous editions of the Complutense, the Antwerpe, and the late Paris Bibles: and whereas your Petitioner having perused the said editions, and compared the same with sundry others, and finding that a more complete and perfect edition than any of them may be made, which may be more usefull, and withall afforded at a fifth part, or thereabouts, of the price of those of Paris, whereby the same will become more common, and great encouragement be given to the study of those tongues which conduce most to the understanding of the text, hath, with the advice of sundry learned men, drawn up a form of an edition in the original languages, with the most antient translations, according to better and more authentic copies than those of the former editions, with addition of sundry things needful, which are wanting in them all; and hath digested the same in such order, whereby the several languages may be represented to the reader's view at once, and the whole may be printed in a few ordinary volumes, and sold at the price aforesaid; a draught whereof, with a printed proof, and the suffrage and approbation of eminent learned men, is herewith exhibited: Your Petitioner, therefore, humbly prayeth, that your honours will be pleased to take the premises into your grave and serious consideration, and (as those former editions, though less perfect, have been furthered by public authority) so you would be pleased to give your approbation of this work, with such furtherance, by recommendation or otherwise, as in your wisdoms shall be thought fit, whereby your Petitioner, and those that shall join with him herein, may be the better enabled and encouraged to go on in so great a work, so much conducive to the public good and honour of this nation. And your Petitioner shall ever pray," &c. &c.

[Not deliv'ed.]

"To his Excellency the Lord General Cromwell, the humble Petition of Brian Walton, of London, D.D.

"Humbly sheweth,

"That, whereas your Petitioner, with the advice of divers learned men, hath drawne up a form of an edition of the Bible in the original and other learned languages, which the late Counsell of State, by their order of

July



July 12 last, declared to be an honourable work, and deserving encouragement, whereupon divers persons have subscribed several sums of money towards the printing thereof, as a work much tending to the honour of God and the nation; your Petitioner humbly prayeth, that, in regard the power and authority of the said Councill is now ceased, your Excellency would be pleased, for the encouragement of the Petitioner and others employed in the said design, to declare your approbation of the said work, whereby it may go on without lett or disturbance, and your Petitioner shall ever pray," &c. &c.

"I think fit that this work of printing the Bible in the original and other languages go on without any lett or interruption.

"May 16, 1653. O. CROMWELL."

*Certificate of my Lord Primate and Mr. Selden about the Bible.*

"Whereas there hath been presented to us a draught of an edition of the Bible in the original and other languages, with a proof, or printed paper, wherein the same are, in several columns, represented at once to the reader's view; which (as is suggested) are according to better copies and editions than are used in those famous editions of the Complutense, Antwerp, and Paris Bibles, besides sundry needful additions which are wanting in them, whereby this edition will become more perfect, and fitter for use, than those formerly mentioned, and yet the price very much lessened; we, whose names are subscribed, having viewed and well considered the said design, and being desirous to give our judgements and opinions thereof, do conceive that, both in regard of the said editions and copies, which are more exact than those followed in the other Bibles, and also of the various readings and other additions, as of the method and order wherein the several languages are digested, this work will be more complete and perfect, and also more useful, than any that hath been hitherto published in that kind, and that the printing thereof will much tend to the glory of God, and the public honour of our nation; and therefore we do heartily desire that it may receive all due encouragement and furtherance from all whom it may concern.

"JA. ARMACHANUS,

"JOHN SELDEN."

Read at the councill table, by motion of the Lord Whitlocke, July 11, 1652.

"We, whose names are subscribed, do hereby promise to pay the several sums by us underwritten, upon the propositions for printing the Bible in the original and other languages, according to a description and specimen thereof printed, made by Brian Walton, D.D.; which sums shall be paid in one or more payments, according as is subscribed, provided that: before payment of the said monies, it shall be certified, under the hand of the treasurer, that the subscrip-

tions and contributions will amount to such a sum as will be sufficient for carrying on the work according to the said propositions."

Mr. URBAN,

May 10.

AS much of the attention of the publick has lately been attracted by Marquis Cornwallis, I send you a pedigree, which shews his descent from King Edward I. A ROYALIST.

"James Butler was created Earl of Ormond in 1327, the second year of Edward the Third; he married Elinor, daughter of Bohun, Earl of Hereford, by Elizabeth, seventh daughter of King Edward the First.

"He was succeeded by his son, by the said Elinor, James the second earl of Ormond, who, in 1338, was lord justice of Ireland, who had issue a son of the same name, who became third earl of Ormond, and was lord deputy of Ireland.

"His son, of the same name, became the fourth Earl of Ormond in 1405, and was lord deputy in the reigns of the fourth and fifth Henrys.

"He was succeeded by a son, James, the fifth earl of his name, who was created Earl of Wiltshire in England, and K. G. and was lord deputy of Ireland for ten years in the reign of Henry the Sixth. By his dying without issue in 1515, the English title was extinct; but his brother Thomas inherited as sixth earl of Ormond.

"Upon his death, without male issue, his cousin Pierce Butler became the seventh earl, who was descended from James the third Earl of Ormond.

"King Henry the Eighth, wishing to gratify Sir Thomas Bullen, the father of his beloved queen, who descended by her mother from Thomas the sixth earl of Ormond, prevailed upon Pierce Butler to resign this title in his favour, and he was created Earl of Ossory; but, upon the death of Sir Thomas Bullen, his eldest son James resumed the title, and became the eighth earl of Ormond, which was confirmed to him by an Irish act of parliament in the 35th year of Henry the Eighth.

"James, the eighth earl of Ormond, was succeeded, in 1546, by his son Thomas, the ninth earl, who died in 1614, who was succeeded by his nephew Walter, the tenth earl of Ormond.

"Lord Thurles, his eldest son, having died before his father Walter, he was succeeded by his grandson James, the eleventh earl, so celebrated afterwards as Marquis and Duke of Ormond for his loyalty and his virtues as a patriot.

"This eleventh earl and first duke of Ormond had two sons: the Earl of Ossory, father of the last duke of Ormond, and the Earl of Arran, who left a daughter, Lady Charlotte Butler, an heiress (married to Charles Lord-Cornwallis, grandmother to the



the Marquis Cornwallis, from whom a large estate devolved to the Marquis."

Mr. URBAN,

May 26.

A FEW particulars respecting so distinguished a character in his time as Dr. John Williams, Archbishop of York, may not be unacceptable to some of your numerous readers.

He was the second son of Edmund Williams, esq. of Cochwillan, in the parish of Llanllechid, near Bangor, in the county of Caernarvon. He was born March 25, 1582. He was made dean of Sarum by King James I. and afterwards removed to Westminster; made lord keeper of the great seal in 1620, and bishop of Lincoln; thence translated to the archiepiscopal see of York. He died at Gloddainh (at present, 1794, the seat of Sir Roger Mostyn), near Conway, in the abovementioned county, of a quinsy, and was buried in the family-vault at Llandegai, near Bangor, in the same county, with the following inscription on his monument:

"Hospes lege, relege quod in hoc facello  
paucis noto, haud expectares  
hic situs est JOHANNES WILLIAMS, omnium  
præfulum celeberrimus;  
a paternis natalibus, e familia Wilhelmoreum  
de Cochwillan oriundus;  
a maternis e Griffithis de Penrhyn;  
cujus summum ingenium et in omni genere  
literarum præstantia  
meruit, ut regis Jacobi gratiâ ad decanatum  
Sarum,

post Westmonasterii eveheretur,  
ut simul atque suo munere tanto regi esset a  
consiliis, secretis, et deliciis,  
magni sigilli Angliæ custos, et sedis Lincoln-  
ensis episcopus,  
quem Carolus primus insula archiepiscopi  
Eboracensis decoraret,  
omnes scientias valde edoctus, novem lin-  
guarum thesaurus,  
theologiæ puræ et illibatæ medullæ, pruden-  
tiæ politicæ cortina,  
æque canonicæ, civilis, municipalis sapien-  
tiæ apex et ornamentum,  
dulciloquii cymbalum, memoriæ tenacissimæ,  
plusquam humanæ,

historiarum omnis generis myrothecium;  
magnorum operum usque ad sumptum vi-  
ginti mille librarum, structor, magnificen-  
tiæ, liberalitatis, hospitalis lautitiæ, miseri-  
cordiæ erga pauperum insigne exemplum.  
Postquam inter tempora luctuosissima satur  
esset omnium quæ videret et audiret, nec  
regi aut patriæ, per rabiem, per duellum  
amplius servire potuit; anno ætatis 68 ex-  
pleto, Martii 25<sup>o</sup> qui fuit ei natalis, summa  
fide in Christum, inconcussa erga regem fi-

delitate animam, anginâ extinctus piissime  
Deo reddidit. Nec refert quod tantillum  
monumentum in occulto angulo positum,  
tanti viri memoriam servat; cujus virtutes  
omnium ætatum tempora celebrabunt.

Obiit 25<sup>o</sup> Martii } Abi viator; sat tuis ocu-  
anno Domini 1650. } lis debes."

The epitaph was written by Bishop Hackett; to whose life of the Archbishop I refer the curious reader for farther particulars; and I shall subjoin a curious letter from the great Antiquary, Robert Vaughan, of Hengwrt, esq. to Archbishop Usher:

"To the most reverend JAMES USHER,  
Archbishop of Armagh.

"Reverend Father,

"In performance of your request and my promise, I have at last sent you the annals of Wales, as, out of the antient copy which you saw with me, I did faithfully translate them into the English tongue, as near as I could word by word; wherein (knowing my weakness) I laboured not so much to render a sweet harmony of speech, as the plain and simple phrase of that age wherein it was written, which I thought would please you best, though haply with others it will not so well relish. Be pleased to receive it as a token from him who honours your worth. As you read it, I pray you correct it, for I know it hath need. There was a leaf wanting in my book; which defect (*viz.* from 900 to an. 950), and some passages besides, I was fain to make up out of other antient copies, whereof though we have many in Wales, yet but few that agree *verbatim* with one another. And I believe some mistakings will be found in the times of some transactions in this book, if they be narrowly examined, as in the very frontispiece of this author we find.

"In most copies we find that Cadwalader went to Rome *anno* 680, or the year after, as it is in my copy; nevertheless, it is confessed and granted by all of them, that the great mortality happened in that year that he went to Rome; but I find no mention of any great mortality of people that happened about *anno* 680, and therefore I think it not very likely that Cadwalader's going to Rome was deferred to that year. Moreover, venerable Bede, and other antient writers, do affirm that the great mortality fell about 664, about the 22d year of King Oswi's reign over Northumberland, in whose time Cadwalader lived and reigned, as is manifest from the tract which is added to some copies of Nennius (if I may give credit to that corrupt copy of it which I have) in the words following: "Osguid, filius Edelfrid, regnavit 28 ann. et sex mensibus, dum ipse regnabat, venit mortalitas hominum, Catgualater regnante apud Britones, post patrem suum, et in ea perit." This evidence doth persuade



persuade with me, that Cadwalader went to Rome far before ann. 680. But if *in ea perijt* be meant of Cadwalader, for King Oswi ruled five or six years, unless we grant that the plague endured twelve years, as our Welsh historians do aver, it maketh such breach in the history, that I (for my own part) know not how to repair it; for, if it be true that Cadwalader died of that plague, then he went not to Rome; and to deny his going to Rome is no less than to deny our British and Welsh Antiquities in general.

"Therefore, I desire you will vouchsafe not only to give me your sense of Cadwalader's going to Rome, and the time (whereby I may rest better satisfied than at present), but also the loan of your best copy of Nennius, with the tract before cited, which is added to some copies thereof. And, if I be not over-troublesome to your patience already, I have another request unto you, which is, that you will select all the notes and histories that you have that treat of the affairs of Wales and princes thereof, and that you will candidly impart them unto me by degrees; as I shall have done with one piece, so be pleased to send another, and you may command any thing that I have, or can come by; for, it is not labour, pains, or expence of money (to my power), shall retard me in your service. My love and zeal for my poor country, and desire to know the truth and certainty of things past, moves me sometimes to a passion when I call to mind the idle and slothful life of my countrymen, who, in the revolution of a thousand years, almost afford but only Caradoc of Llanerchan, and the continuance thereof, to register any thing to the purpose of the acts of the princes of Wales that I could come by or hear of (some few piecemeals excepted). Dr. Powel, in his Latin History of the Princes of Wales, citeth Thomas Maelorius de Regibus Gwynethiæ (North Wales); but I could not hitherto meet with that book, and I am persuaded he lived not much before Henry the VIth's time; peradventure you have seen it; and I do not remember that he citeth any other author of our countrymen; it may be, there are some extant yet, though I had not the felicity hitherto to see them. I hope, by your good means hereafter, I shall attain to some hidden knowledge of Antiquity. But I am too tedious; pardon me, I pray you. Reverend Father; think of my request, and put me not off with excuses any longer; and my prayer shall be for your health, peace, and prosperity, in this world, and everlasting felicity in the world to come. Your friend and servant,

"ROBERT VAUGHAN.

Hengwrt, near Dolgellen, in the county of Merioneth, April 14<sup>th</sup>, 1651."

I shall beg leave to transcribe a paragraph, respecting the above gentleman,

from Mr. Edward Llwyd's *Archæologia Britannica*, p. 225:

"The best collection of antient MSS. in the British language, and of books respecting the Welsh nation, was made, in the reign of Charles the First, by that learned and candid Antiquary Robert Vaughan, of Hengwrt, esq.; a considerable number of the MSS. on parchment, and others on paper; a great part whereof are fairly transcribed by his own hand, and by John Jones, esq. of Gelli Lyfdy, in Flintshire, a gentleman of the same laudable curiosity, and his constant correspondent. These two Antiquaries, being the greatest collectors of their time, made a mutual contract that their MSS. should descend to the survivor, by which means Mr. Vaughan had Mr. Jones's labours added to his own."

A great number of the above valuable books and MSS. were destroyed at Hengwrt, in the late Hugh Vaughan, esq.'s time, and the rest dispersed amongst a number of different persons. There are some at present in the possession of Mr. Roberts, surgeon and apothecary, of Dolgellen, and others in the occupation of Mr. Rice Jones, of Blaenan, near that town, and a few in that of the Rev Mr. Davies, rector of Cemaes, near Machynlleth. It is to be wished those gentlemen would either publish them themselves, or suffer Mr. William Owen (who is now engaged in the publication of a Welsh English Dictionary), or Mr. Walter Davies, of All Souls College, Oxford (who intends, if he meets with proper encouragement, to publish that valuable and long-expected work, Lewis Morris's Celtic Remains), or some other learned gentleman, to transcribe them, and give them to the publick before they are destroyed by the worms: but I am informed Mr. Roberts denied Mr. Davies access to his library. R. R. et P.

Mr. URBAN,

May 16.

UNAVOIDABLE circumstances prevented me from answering before the third unmerited attack of J. M. on the character of Dr. Geddes. He professes an inclination to finish the controversy, but at the same time continues, by fresh insults, to prolong it. While the weakness of the assassin, like that of Margaret Nicholson, claims our pity, the malignancy of his intention demands a reply.

In that part of my answer to his illiberal remarks, which was published in your Magazine for March, p. 227, a. l.



o, for *worth* r. work; p. 229, b. l. 16, *liber*, as a proper name, should have a great letter; p. 230, a. 36, read *bigots* instead of *bigotry*.

From bigotry to J. M.: the transition is natural. He says, the controversy between *myself* and *Dr. Geddes*. This was Cardinal Wolsey's way of speaking; but, as J. M. is not a cardinal, though he seems to possess some of the cardinal virtues necessary for that office, it would have been full as becoming if he had put himself last.

I little imagined that, in the first sentence of his letter, he would pay me the highest compliment in his power, by considering my answer to his scurrility as the production of Dr. Geddes. Armed, like him whom I defended, with the shield of Truth, it is no wonder that I have escaped unhurt from the shafts of this modern *Hector*; but I little expected he would allow that Patroclus could wield the javelin of Achilles like Achilles himself.

He says, Dr. Geddes had pledged himself not to appear in the present dispute. If he did, it was long after the provocation; which is a proof that he thought the author of it beneath his resentment. It is a curious argument of Dr. Geddes's having written the answer to J. M., that he had pledged himself not to answer him at all. Had he designed to contend with such a foe, a *refusor* would have been quite unnecessary, when the weapons of his adversary are so *blunt*.

J. M. affirms, that the author of the letter threatens to take him by the nose. This is false, and only an earnest that he intends to repeat, in his present letter, misrepresentations similar to those in the former.

"Destroy the sib, and break the web, and then  
The creature's at his duty work again."

In short, he has no reason to suspect that any one intends to take him by the nose, but the consciousness of deserving it.

I never attempted to justify indecency in the writings of Dr. Geddes, as J. M. falsely insinuates; on the contrary, I believe, that indecency is no more to be found in his writings than truth or decency in those of J. M. I never thought it an indispensable duty in Dr. Geddes to translate "*The Adventures of the Parrot of Nevers*;" on the contrary, I think he might have exposed imposture

more effectually by writing "*The History of the Rooks of Saint Peter*."

J. M. prudently declines entering into a defence of the doctrines which he is so angry with Dr. Geddes for ridiculing. He says, he calls on Dr. Geddes, not for orthodoxy, but for consistency; and seems to think no one worthy to hold communion with the Church of Rome who will not believe in all her absurdities. Were this rule to be strictly enforced, J. M. would probably be reduced to the dilemma of the Dean of St. Patrick, and might say, "Dearly beloved Roger, the Scripture moveth thee and me," &c.

J. M's letter consists chiefly of misrepresentations till he speaks of *the Whore of Babylon*. What he immediately adds is, I fear, too true; for, he declares he will *stick to his text*.

J. M. follows the example of other bigoted Roman Catholics, in shifting his ground concerning the infallibility of the Church of Rome. He before censured Dr. Geddes for not allowing the infallibility of the Pope; for, that is what Dr. Geddes had denied. Yet the infallibility of the Pope was denied by about 1600 of the most respectable of the Roman Catholics, in a declaration signed by them, previous to the act of parliament lately passed in favour of the Roman Catholics; which declaration, I am informed, is lodged in the British Museum. When the infallibility of the Pope is disproved, he says, the Pope's infallibility is very different from the living tribunal of the universal Church. Yet he has not asserted that Dr. Geddes has said any thing about this, or pretends to understand what it means.

Tillotson remarks, that

"The doctrines of infallibility, as taught by the Roman Catholics, makes way for as many errors as they please to bring in. And this they are very *diff* and peremptory in, though they are not agreed among themselves where this infallibility is seated; whether in *the Pope alone*, or in *a council alone*, or in *both together*, or in *the diffusive body of Christians*. But they are sure they have it, though they know not where it is."

In short, it is like a ball used in legerdemain tricks, which the jugglers have shuffled backwards and forwards so often, in order to impose on the vulgar and ignorant, that at length they know not where to find it themselves.

I did not express any horrible apprehensions of the Pope, as J. M. asserts;



on the contrary, I doubted not but an appeal to the good sense of my countrymen would frustrate all attempts to revive his power in this kingdom. Were the writings of J. M. and his associates of sufficient consequence to be shewn to his Holiness, he would probably be of opinion, that the absurdities, misrepresentations, and false insinuations, with which they abound, when exposed, will prove of no service, but of material disservice, to his cause. He would probably exclaim, in the words of the Spanish proverb, "Defend me against my friends, and I will defend myself against my enemies."

The violent efforts made by Papists to prevent Dr. Geddes's translation of the Bible from being read, remind us of the words of Tillotson on that subject :

"I have often wondered why the people in the Church of Rome do not suspect their teachers and guides to have some ill design upon them, when they so debar them of the means of knowledge, and are so very loth to let them understand what it is that we have to say against their religion. For, can any thing in the world be more suspicious than to persuade men to put out their eyes, upon promise that they will help them to a better and more faithful guide? If any Church, any profession of men, be unwilling that their doctrines should be exposed to trial, it is a certain sign that they know something in them which is faulty, and will not endure the light. And now I would apply myself to the deluded people of that Church, if they were either permitted by their priests, or durst venture without their leave, to look into their religion, and to examine the doctrines of it. Consider, and shew yourselves men. Do not suffer yourselves any longer to be led blindfold, and, by an implicit faith in your priests, into the belief of nonsense and contradiction."

J. M. expresses a regret, that the subsequent part of my letter prevents him from taking a good-humoured leave of Dr. Geddes. What a heart must that man have, who can throw firebrands, and then tell you it was done in sport! What a heart must that man have, who, without provocation, attacks the character of a man of integrity! What a heart must that man have, who declares vengeance against Dr. Geddes for what is written by another; and who falsely and impudently ascribes the defence of Dr. Geddes, which I have written, to Dr. Geddes himself, in order to justify his future calumnies!

If Dr. Geddes has not the *frons abe-*

*neus* of J. M, he has the *murus abe-neus, nil conscire sibi, nullâ pallefcere culpâ*, from which the darts of his furious but feeble opponent will recoil on himself. Dr. Geddes has nothing to fear from his fury; let him beware of his friendship; let him beware of his good-humoured compliments.

What Dr. Geddes mentioned with applause, in his *Carmen Saculare*, was the making the incomes of the Clergy of France more equal. It was this that I alluded to, and am not ashamed to confess that I never wish to see the Clergy of any country wallow in wealth, or perish for want. The turn which J. M. has thought proper to give to my meaning, as it is evidently founded on gross and wilful misrepresentation, deserves no other answer, than that his insinuation is, like his writings in general, false, malicious, and scandalous.

When I impute wars to tyrants, I impute them to the oppressors of mankind in general, of whatever country and whatever class they may be, whether despots or demagogues; really believing, that the bulk of mankind have neither inclination nor interest to wage war against each other.

Being totally baffled in argument, my antagonist has recourse to the usual contemptible artifice of ungenerous minds when vanquished. He endeavours, by every species of falsehood and misrepresentation, to inflame the passions, since he cannot convince the judgement. Among other untruths, he asserts, with unblushing confidence, that the French Clergy were not accused of any crime, and affects not to know that they were accused of the same crime which the members of the Scotch Convention, whom he reproaches so severely, were accused of—sedition. But, perhaps, Roman Catholics may obtain absolution more easily than Protestants.

J. M. alludes to the Seine; which, he observes, for obvious reasons, flows with a freer course than the Thames. If this, which, at the time of writing the *Carmen Saculare*, was metaphorical, has since been verified in a literal manner, the author of that ode, who neither foresaw nor approved of such proceeding, is not to be slandered on that account. It may be doubted, indeed, whether the Seine has flowed with such an ensanguined tide since the famous massacre of Saint Bartholomew, when such numbers of Protestants were murdered in cold blood by Papists, instiga-



ed by bigoted, persecuting, unrelenting priests, that the late massacres in Paris vanish in the comparison.

The doctrine, that a Whig is less fit to breathe British air than a Tory, and that a Catholic clergyman, who abjures the bigotry of the Romish Church, ought to *banish himself*, while an intolerant Popish priest remains *untransported*, is rather novel, and must sound strange to British ears. I agree with J. M., that the punishment of the convicts at Botany Bay would be augmented by the arrival of *a meddling priest*; I agree with him, that it, after the arrival of such a cargo, Mr. High Constable Barrington should succeed in preserving the peace of the colony, his salary ought to be doubled; and I beg leave to add, that no man is more fit to put *an arbitrary sentence* in execution than Mr. High-Constable Barrington.

In the second part of J. M.'s reply, he again tries to persuade others to believe, what he does not believe himself, that Dr. G. is the author of the letter published in my name. No man would be so mean as to suspect that another could be guilty of such a cheat but one who could be capable of it himself. It is as illiberal as it would be in me to suspect that the letter published by J. M., next to his answer to mine, as the letter of a priest afterwards executed at Lyons, was forged by himself, in order to support *the drooping cause of Popery*. The heroic spirit manifested in that letter reminds us of that which was manifested in Smithfield by our martyrs, who were sacrificed to the bloody and inhuman spirit of Popery. As J. M. seems to think that histories of this kind may prove edifying, I refer my readers to Fox's Book of Martyrs; which, alas! will furnish too many examples.

After provoking the discussion of Romish tenets, my opponent fairly gives up the defence of them, and only endeavours to prove that Dr. G. acts inconsistently in not renouncing all communion with Roman Catholics. After bringing the Pope into a scrape, he leaves his Holiness in the lurch, and cares not if we send him to the devil, as he does all those who differ from himself in opinion.

J. M. not only exults over Dr. G. because only one university has conferred a degree on him, but endeavours to disparage that university in order to humble him the more. He alludes, with a sneer, to the liberality of the uni-

versity of Aberdeen, which he calls a *Presbyterian* university; and, in the jaundiced eye of a Popish bigot, Presbyterian and Jacobine are synonymous terms. He wishes to know what kind of merit is requisite for the attainment of honours in the university of Aberdeen; and says, all that he knows on that head at present is, that a *horse* cannot there be admitted to the degree of Doctor of Laws. By this it is evident that he himself has never been a candidate there, otherwise he would know that they never confer that degree upon an *ass*.

We must allow that J. M. is right in one point. After making a few remarks on Dr. Geddes's translation, he justly observes, that the Doctor has exposed himself to the correction of *an old woman*.

J. M. maintains, that any alterations in the Hierarchy and Church-discipline tend to reduce it to a mere system of human polity. I hope Dr. G. is not so ignorant as to suppose the Romish Hierarchy and Church-discipline were established by divine authority, or that God can be the author of absurdity. Every sensible man knows, that the Hierarchy and discipline of every Church are a mere system of human polity. They not only may be altered, but in this country have been altered; otherwise we might now see Nuncios, Cardinals, Inquisitors, and the whole train of Popish impostors and oppressors; and kings might again be deposed, not by *Jacobines*, but by *the Pope*.

J. M. glories in having had the last word in a dispute with a former adversary. He has such an itch for scribbling, that I believe he will generally have the last word; which he mistakes for victory. But I will let him into a secret; if the titled Layman, as he calls him, does not answer his pamphlet, it proceeds not from *conviction*, but *contempt*.

Your correspondent, Mr. Urban, has taken it into his head, that, because Dr. G. is celebrated for the liberality of his sentiments among all liberal men, he is the author of every liberal publication. Accordingly, he supposes that Sir J. Throckmorton had not sufficient sense to write his book against Papal encroachments without being prompted to it by Dr. Geddes. From the same persuasion, he suspects that Dr. G. writes all the compliments which are paid to himself in all Reviews, and other



other similar publications. He has, therefore, left him but little time for his great work, and must not be surprised if he proceeds in it but slowly. He must, indeed, suppose that the Doctor has a hundred heads, and a hundred able hands, to devise, and a hundred hands to transcribe, all those compliments; not the least of which, Mr. Urban, are to be found in your distinguished Magazine.

It is asserted by J. M., that bigots, such as himself, are acknowledged as brethren by the persecuted part of the French Clergy. What he asserts may probably be true. He and the French Clergy are much alike, and may shake hands. But let him not call the French Clergy the ornaments of Christianity; let him suffer us to pity their misfortunes, and to draw a veil over their defects; for, it is evident that either they, or their religion, must have singular defects, or we should not, *for the first time*, hear of a nation of *atheists*, nor would the French people have preferred *atheism itself* to the doctrines which they preached, or their room to their company.

We will not aggravate their sufferings as J. M. has those of our countrymen, in more unhappy circumstances, on a similar account, and call their arrival here an importation of *a cargo of sedition*, though the charges against them are the same. Their humility and good conduct here atone for their past transgressions, and afford an excellent pattern for *other Romish priests*, of which J. M. will do well to avail himself.

J. M. insinuates, as all bigots have ever done when contending with enlightened men, that Dr. G. is a free-thinker: but Dr. G. is not to be terrified by the calumnies of a bigot. Whatever J. M. may think, religion is equally distant from bigotry and infidelity. If any reader is not surfeited with J. M.'s jargon, he refers him to some of his other publications, which, he says, you have noticed in your Review. You have likewise, Mr. Urban, done me the honour to notice my letter, written in answer to J. M.'s attack on Dr. Geddes, by referring to it in p. 247 of your Magazine for March, in your review of Dr. Geddes's Letter to the Bishop of Centuriæ; where you give an opinion, that "an independent and liberal spirit of Catholic Christianity, in the hands of Dr. G. and his partizans, bids fair to overthrow the oppression and absurdities

ties of Popery." One of J. M.'s publications is called "*Ecclesiastical Democracy detected*;" my letter, which you refer to, I beg leave to call *Ecclesiastical Hypocrisy detected*.

Should any one wish for farther satisfaction still, and think the oracles of J. M. not sufficient to convince him, he is desired by J. M. to consult with any of the Emigrant Clergy; and who can doubt of receiving *impartial* evidence from *a party concerned*?

J. M. denies that he advised Dr. G. to turn sycophant, to soothe prejudice, and encourage imposture, in order to derive advantage to himself, and to pick the pockets of his readers. I never asserted that J. M. did directly advise this in so many words. But he advised what to me appeared equivalent to it. He knew that Dr. G.'s opinions were, in many respects, different from his own; and, in order to prevent him from continuing to publish his opinions, and refute error, J. M. reminded him, "that attacking the favourite opinions of mankind is not the way to draw money out of their pockets;" "that mankind in general are not disposed to favour those who attack their favourite opinions;" and "that this was advice from which he might, if he had pleased, *have drawn advantage*." How, but by suppressing his censures of these opinions, and of that imposture? And, if he thought his censures necessary, which I presume he did by suppressing them, he would countenance and encourage those prejudices, and that imposture.

J. M. advised Dr. G. not to sport opinions which the Roman Catholics deem heretical, and to keep clear of the censure of their prelates; and this, he has the effrontery to say, was "not to induce Dr. G. to conceal his religious sentiments, but to avow them on all occasions."

J. M. congratulates himself on having made Dr. G. discover his real sentiments; and says, that, after the defence of them now set up, he believes no one will suppose that the Doctor even wishes to be considered as holding communion with Roman Catholics. Much ignorance I can suppose in the author of the letters signed J. M., but not so much as to believe that he suspects Dr. G. to be the author of the letters under my signature. Those letters being written by a Protestant, in vindication of the conduct of Dr. G., I may have expressed myself on the subject



ect of the Roman Catholic doctrines in a manner different from what Dr. G. would have done. My principal aim was, to refute the calumnies of the malicious assassin of an unfulfilled reputation; not to state the private sentiments of Dr. Geddes.

I did not make Dr. Geddes claim fellowship with the *martyrs*, as J. M. falsely insinuates; but it is evident, from different passages in J. M.'s letters, that, if he had it in his power, he would soon honour D. G. with the *crown of martyrdom*. He affects a wish to shorten the dispute; but it is probable, from the perverse nature of his attacks on Dr. Geddes, and the vindictive spirit of his letters, that he intends to stick to him *like a leech*; and that, like a leech, *he can only be satiated with blood*.

JOHN RING.

Mr. URBAN,

May 20.

**Y**OUR correspondent of W. has of late frequently blotted your Magazine with personal abuse of Dr. Geddes. The Biblical knowledge of the Doctor, and his candour, are sufficiently known; and, if Mr. M. be not satisfied with his version, let him point out the faults of it. Or, if Dr. G. has deservedly incurred the displeasure of his bishop, the bishop, I mean, of *Centurie, in regione longinquâ*, let his Lordship himself use his pastoral staff, and punish him as *prudence* and *justice* shall direct. But why should Mr. M. undertake that charge? or who has dubbed him the knight-errant of Episcopacy?

In p. 324, he seems to be making a species of restitution; but, unfortunately, the restitution is not made to the party that is injured. He is now founding the praises of the Rev. Alban Butler. But here again he overshoots the mark; his warmth generally betrays him into the extreme. The literary and moral character of Mr. B. are well established among those who have read his *Lives*, &c. and his *three* posthumous volumes, &c. They are full of erudition, and of the most solid piety; and I look up to the one, and give him credit for the other. But even the Saints, the history of whose lives he has written, had their foibles; many their faults; and he would be an unfair writer, and an injudicious champion of the cause he had undertaken, who should endeavour to conceal, much more were he to deny,

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them. Even a fallen angel should have his due, and a saint deserves not more.

I some time ago met with a character of Mr. Butler, drawn by a gentleman who knew him well for many years; which I shall here insert, because I think it comes nearer the truth than that drawn by your correspondent. The writer of it deals not in that fulsome panegyrick which always places its hero on, and sometimes above, the level with *any member of the Republick of Letters*; but, while he acknowledges his abilities, does not lose sight of those shades which are, more or less, interwoven in every man's composition. It was written in French about 1760; and I send it you, not perhaps very correct, in the same language:

“Le premier de ces Messieurs est M. Butler, homme véritablement d'une grande apparence de pété et de zele, qui a beaucoup lu, et retient bien ce qu'il a lu; quoique cela paroisse peu digéré; qui a de plus une grande facilité de débiter ce qu'il sçait, et, assez souvent, ce qu'il ne sçait pas; mais qui, en même temps, donne des marques d'un esprit vain, et tout plein de soinnême, cherchant à s'ingérer dans toutes sortes d'affaires, et, sous prétexte de zele pour le bien, de les diriger à sa fantaisie. Plusieurs même appréhendent une touche de folie dans son tempérament. Quoiqu'il en soit, par ces manieres il s'est rendu fort odieux par tout où il a été, et particulièrement à Douay, où il a passé la plus grande partie de sa vie, et même enseigné la théologie; mais, dans sa conduite, tellement désagréable aux autres supérieurs, que quelques uns ne pouvoient le supporter, et étoient résolus de quitter le college s'il n'en étoit retiré. Quand, sur cela, il fut envoyé en Angleterre, son Evêque avoit toutes les peines du monde à le faire sortir de Londres (quoique pouvant aussi peu agréer à par ses confreres qu'à Douay), & à le faire venir dans son diocèse, et où il devoit travailler, mais n'auoit gueres lieu que de s'occuper de son devoir, et ne trouveroit pas un théâtre aussi célèbre, ni *multi nobiles et potentes*, devant qui faire briller ses talents. L'Evêque l'a envoyé dernièrement à Norwich, ville plus abondante en sçavans qu'en noblesse, dans laquelle et le pays d'alentour, il aoit abondamment occasion d'exercer son zele, & pourroit faire beaucoup de bien, s'il y vouloit condescendre,” &c.

Such is the character drawn by an intimate acquaintance. And I strongly suspect that many who remember him will find some truth in it. Of the interminable length of his sermons I have often heard speak, but never before of

his



his CONNECTED strains of *Christian oratory*. It is a well-known fact, that the pulpit has been nailed up to prevent his entering it, such was the pleasure that flowed from his sublime strains! I am, Mr. Urban, neither Dr. G. nor Mr. Ring, but

AN OLD ACQUAINTANCE.

## TWO MONTHS TOUR IN SCOTLAND.

(Continued from p. 430.)

LOOKING back towards the quarter we had come from, many charming views presented themselves to us of the Firth of Clyde, glistening beneath the noontide sun, and enlivened with vessels, many of them of considerable burthen, anchoring, or under sail, in various groups and bearings; whilst, in front, the spires of Glasgow, discerned from a distance, agreeably surprize the traveller long unaccustomed to that kind of object, in which the kirk delights not. The places indeed of public worship, almost entirely throughout the Highlands, besides having been originally of the meanest architecture, are sinking into the most wretched and dilapidated state.

But, if the regions we had lately traversed were deficient in the elegant and splendid works of art, Glasgow, on our arrival, seemed to be the more eminently enriched and embellished by them. The effect of uniform and spacious buildings, in regular arrangement, was inexpressibly great on us, who had been for some time used only to the miserable huts and scattered dwellings to be met with amongst the mountains. Yet, even without the powerful aid of contrast, this city is confessedly a fine one, and would rank high in respectability, it is presumed, in any kingdom upon earth. Mr. Pennant's account of Glasgow is adequate and just; a character, indeed, applicable to far the greater part of his descriptions, as we experienced whenever we had an opportunity of making the comparison with his volumes in our hands. The two bridges erecting when that gentleman was here, were now finished, and one of them is particularly fine.

Leaving Glasgow, and advancing along a paved road towards Killythe, we observed upon our left a channel, then cutting, by means of which the firths of Forth and Clyde have been since united, and a navigation opened between the Eastern and the Western seas, in the course of which it has been necessary to

convey the vessels across a dip, or hollow, along an aqueduct of seventy feet in height. It has already been observed, that such a communication appears to be practicable, upon much easier terms, betwixt Fort William and Fort George, and seemed to be much wished for by the inhabitants of those districts.

Killythe, a place of small account and little beauty, is noted for its vicinity to the memorable field of Banockbourn (to be crossed by the traveller in his way to Stirling), where, in the beginning of the fourteenth century, and in the reign of our second Edward, the gallant Robert Bruce awaited, and encountered, with a much inferior force, an invasive army of the English, led by the king in person; and where, after having in single combat cleft in two the head of Henry de Bohun, and obtained a considerable advantage over the enemy, he, the following day, partly by stratagem, but principally by his valour, improved it into a complete victory, not only driving them from the field of battle, but pursuing the fugitives with a prodigious slaughter even as far as Berwick, distant near an hundred miles, Edward himself with difficulty escaping to Dunbar. It was here, in the following century, that James the Third of Scotland perished, either in a struggle with his barons, or, as some say, by assassination; and, in this eventful neighbourhood also, in the year 1643, a victory was obtained over a party of the Covenanters by the Marquis of Montrose.

In approaching Stirling, its castle, planted on the summit of a steep and lofty rock, excites the idea of one of those palaces, to be met with so often in romance, raised by magick, and guarded by some giant. James the Sixth much augmented and adorned it; but, though a party of soldiers are still generally quartered in it, it is a place, at present, of very inconsiderable strength. From its venerable battlements, however, may be viewed a landscape of great extent and beauty. Scarcely with more sportive or more cunning intricacy could Meander itself wind along the Phrygian fields than the river Forth serpentizes through the finely cultivated and very fertile plain below, diversified with neat and stately mansions, and bounded by a bold outline formed by Grampian, Pentland, Langside, and other distant hills. This scene, in our unanimous opinion, more merited the



title of the "glory of the North" than the view of the vale of Tay as beheld from the summits of Moncrief, to which it has been given. The famous Caledonian forest, commencing here, stretches away far North towards Dunkeld and Blair.

At the distance of about an hour's ride from Stirling, quitting the high-road, we turned off towards the left in order to inspect the iron foundery at Carron, to which no curious traveller through this country should fail to pay a visit. The visitor, indeed, from the thick and smoky atmosphere of the casting-house, the hollow sound of the bellows, the glaring fires of the furnace, the blue and lambent flames hovering over the caldron of boiling metal, with the clanking of the chains of the steam-engine, and the strained eyeballs and swart complexions of the smelters, might easily enough persuade himself that he had rashly "ventured on the world unknown."

Primisque in faucibus Orci—  
Hinc exaudiri gemitus, et sæva sonare  
Verbera; tum stridor ferri, traxæque cate-  
næ! . . . . . ÆNEID. lib. VI.

Besides ball and cannon of a prodigious weight, utensils of almost all kinds are cast here, the process beginning from the crude ore. These works are in the hands of a company, and seemed to be in a very thriving state. When fabricated, the goods are conveyed in boats to Falkirk, distant about two miles, by means of dikes opened at a large expence, and furnished with a numerous set of locks to assist the navigation.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN, June 13.  
I FEEL for your correspondent, "An Essex Clergyman," in p. 300 of your useful Miscellany for April, and wish it was in my power to cheer the gloom of his journey through life. What he relates of "an inscription with white ink on dark blue paper" recalls to my remembrance what I have heard of a Mr. Harris, who was, I believe, great uncle to the wife of the late Mr. Thomas Rogers, banker, in Cornhill, who, being almost blind, caused to be written either the four Gospels, or, perhaps, the whole New Testament, in large characters, with white ink on dark or black paper; and this book, I have been informed, is still preserved in a library in Red Cross Street, near Cripplegate, founded by

Dr. Williams, for the use of the Dissenters, and still made use of as the House of Convocation for their Clergy. Whether it would be of service to your correspondent, or whether the curators of that library would indulge him with it, is more than I can tell.

P. 329, col. 2. John Durell, D.D. prebendary of Durham, was made dean of Windsor 26 July, 1677, and died 8 July, 1683.

P. 356, col. 1. In the beginning of the review of Mr. Winchester's "Three Wo Trumpets," read "After the *four* first Trumpets."

In the Ceremonial of the Installation of the Duke of Portland as Chancellor of the University of Oxford, in the Magazine for May, for *Wickham* read *Wycombe*.

In reply to the inquiry in the note at the bottom of p. 410, col. 1, Newton-hall is not in Stratford, but between Dunmow and Little Eakon.

P. 428, col. 1. Dr. Johnson, in his Dictionary, derives the word *Ball*, as "an entertainment of dancing," from "*Bal*, Fr.; from *Balare*, low Lat.; from βαλλίζειν, to dance."

P. 433, col. 2. I am surprized that your correspondent B. b. whom I presume, from his language, to be a clergyman, and a Protestant clergyman, should, according to the account which he himself gives, instead of frowning upon and discouraging, "take care," as far as he could, to encourage what he describes as a "superstition, originating from Popish ideas of the Eucharist." Two of the definitions given of the word "superstition," by Dr. Johnson, who was never suspected of an unreasonable or excessive dislike to it, are, 1. Religion without Morality; 3. False Religion: both, surely, by every friend to real and true Religion, to be as much as possible discountenanced. As to the subject in general, that the vulgar are too apt to pay a superstitious regard to the elements used in the holy communion, and to circumstances connected with it, to restrain "the outward and visible sign," while they neglect "the inward and spiritual grace," that is, I fear, too evident. I remember to have heard of a silly woman in my neighbourhood, who applied at the parson's house for some of the wine that had been consecrated, in order to cure the ague, perhaps, or for some such good purpose.



P. 435, col. 2, for animalculæ read animalculæ, the plural of animalculum, low Lat.

P. 436. Your correspondent N. P. in stating the different accounts of the family of Brugge, had. Brydges, given in the History of Sudeley Castle and the Topographer, seems to have created a difficulty where none appears. Not being possessed of either of those works, I must presume that he quotes them correctly. "The *heir* of Sir John Brugge," says the former, "married into the family of Baskerville." "Thomas Bruges," says the latter, "was grandson of Sir John Brugge." And then, asks your correspondent, "How could Thomas Bruges be the grandson of Sir John B. who left only a *daughter and heir*?" In order to answer his question, permit me, Mr. Urban, to ask him another: How do you know that the *heir* of Sir John Brugge, here mentioned, was his *daughter*? and what proof have you that she was not his *heir* at the distance of ten or twelve generations? I have an account of the family, for the truth of which, however, I will not vouch, which gives to Sir Baldwin Brydges only two sons, Sir Thomas and Sir John: the latter married Alice, daughter of Hugh Hacket, and had issue Thomas, who, by Maud, daughter of Thomas Henborough, had several sons; William, the eldest, married Alice, daughter and coheir of William Ellington; and Sir John, second son, was lord mayor of London 12 Henry VIII. and married Agnes, a daughter of Thomas Ayloffe; and his daughter Winifrede married, first, Sir Richard Sackville, whose son was created Earl of Dorset, and, secondly, William Marquis of Winchester. At the same time it is incumbent on me to say, that the above-mentioned Sir John, lord mayor of London, bore in his arms a mullet for difference; whence I should be inclined to infer that the historian's account of a third son of Sir Baldwin Brugge, Simon, is correct, and that the lord mayor was descended from him. I wish it was in my power to inform your correspondent of any farther particulars respecting William Brydges.

P. 440, col. 2. Your correspondent A. M. who asks for the question proposed by the Theological Society at Harleam, may generally, I believe, if not always, find them hatched up with the Monthly Reviews.

P. 447, col. 1, line 1. Does not Sir Samuel D. here mean Sir Samuel Daniel? Yours, &c. E.

Mr. URBAN,

May 9.

I DO not pretend to much knowledge in coins, particularly in the Scottish coins; but I think that our greatest connoisseurs are also in the dark with respect to them.

Mr. Cardonnel, in his publication of 1786, has, I believe, thrown some light upon that subject. He has made it evident that there are many coins of King William, surnamed the Lion, still to be seen in Scotland; though it is only a few years ago that they would allow there were any old coins in Britain under the name of William, except those that belonged to William the Conqueror. Mr. Cardonnel is of opinion that, while William the Lion resided in France, he engaged and sent over to Scotland several of their artificers for the purpose of coining money to pay for his ransom of 40,000 marks Scots, which was occasioned by his being surprized at Alnwick by the English army, and carried over prisoner by King Henry the Second to Normandy.

Mr. Cardonnel has published several specimens of this coinage in his first Plate (see No. 1 to 15). The king is always represented in profile looking to the right, with an open crown composed of three fleurs-de-lis\*, and a neat sceptre before the face. The legends are generally *Le Roi Wilam*, or *Willame*; No. 2, *Wilame Rex*; and No. 5, *Wilhelmus Rex*.

Mr. Cardonnel thinks this was William's first coinage, though it is not improbable that these numerous coins have been executed at different times as well as in different places; and Mr. Urban will, I dare say, allow me to give my conjecture also, for I do not pretend to give proofs of such antique matters.

William, it seems, had been nearly nine years king of Scotland before he was taken prisoner; and it is reasonable to suppose he had coined money during that time. This coinage, which I would call his first, was, I believe, rude, far

\* This open crown, with some little variations, continued to be the fashion in Scotland till the time of King James the Fourth; but, after the reign of Henry the Seventh of England, and James the Fourth of Scotland, the close, or imperial crown, was adopted in both kingdoms, and the open crown fell into disuse.



inferior to that of the French artificers; and Mr. Cardonnel has also, I think, given us three specimens thereof (see Nos. 16, 17, and 18). There is no crown, only a bonnet or cap, adorned possibly with pearls. There is a sceptre of a very uncouth kind. The legend of No. 17 is *Wilhelmus RX*; 16 and 18, *Le Rei Wila*, or *Wilam*; the reverse of 17 is *Walter on PRT*; Nos. 16 and 18 have been, *Hue Walter* but part of *Hue* in 18 is defaced. *Hue Walter on PRT*, it seems, understood both Latin and French, and therefore gives the legends in either language.

Mr. Cardonnel, I think, has made it appear more probable that William the Lion first introduced the open crown on the Scottish coinage, as mentioned above; for, before that time they had only a bonnet, a fillet, or cap, either with or without pearls, and a sceptre.

Since the existence of William the Lion's coins has been proved, the only difference of opinion seems to be concerning the Alexanders. I have never seen any real proofs on this subject; and, if you permit conjectures, I would say that, wherever we find an old Scottish coin with a crown, it probably belongs to Alexander the Second or Third; but, if it has only a bonnet, a cap, or fillet, it may belong to Alexander the First, to David, or at least to some of the predecessors of King William the Lion.

I know well that, in this critical age, Anderson's *Diplomata* is, by some, considered as of no authority. I should indeed be doubtful of his very first coin, which he gives to Alexander the First; it is too neat for that age, though the legend is defaced, but suppose it to be *Alexander Rex*; if it had faced the contrary way, I should not have doubted it belonged to Alexander the Second. He also gives a coin to David the First (see No. 2); the legend is *David Dei Gratia*, and on the reverse is *Rex Scotorum*. This I should suspect belonged to David the Second; but his No. 1, with the legend *David R*, intended no doubt for *Rex*, though it has been defaced, the head without a crown, only a fillet, adorned with two rows of pearls, and a sceptre, I should think belonged to David the First.

If any of your very ingenious correspondents can disprove the existence, or authenticate, the coins of Alexander the First and Second, I am ready, Mr. Urban, to give up all my conjectures.

Yours, &c. ALBIONENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, Oxford, March 25.

HAVING occasion a little time since to look into Bryant's Treatise of Mythology, I was much struck with the coincidence of an opinion delivered there with one which I had previously formed relating to the Egyptian pyramids, which, he believes, were temples erected in honour of the Deity. My conclusion was, that they were temples, or altars, dedicated to the Sun, either as the supreme ruler of the universe, or as his visible representative. If you should think the arguments that seem to authorize this conviction worthy of the perusal of your readers you are at liberty to insert them in your useful Miscellany, as I have transmitted a copy of them exactly as they stand in my notes.

Our English word Pyramid is directly derived from the Latin *pyramis*, and mediately from the Greek *πυραμς*; all denoting the same mathematical figure. The original of the word seems to be the Egyptian word *pyramoua*, which, we are told by Oriental scholars, signifies light, or a ray of light. From this Coptic vocable the word *πυρ* in Greek, signifying fire, is probably descended; as the flames of fire assume that conical or pyramidal form which the solar rays commonly display; and as it is natural for the mind to distinguish its objects rather by their external qualities, and those obvious and interesting appearances which they exhibit to the senses, than by their constituent and inseparable properties.

The ancient Egyptians seem to have penetrated very far into the mysteries of Nature; and, although their superstition appears at first sight to be extremely gross and absurd, yet it is very probable that their deities were only emblematical personages, representing by sensible images the grand effects or presiding principles which they supposed to exist in the universe. Thus, the Moon was called Isis; Bubastis was said to be daughter of the Moon, that is, represented her real or imaginary influence over certain events. The Sun was first worshipped under the name of Mendes, and a he-goat was consecrated to him to indicate his prolific power. Instances like these might be multiplied without number.

It may be observed that, to unassisted reason, the worship of the Sun and the heavenly bodies is the most natural of all



all superstitions. Mankind, in all ages and countries, from the East to the West, the disciples of Zoroaster of Persia, and the subjects of the Incas of Peru, have universally been infected with this common weakness, from which we cannot suppose the Egyptians to have been exempted. To the honour of this deity, therefore, from whose visible influence and creative energy all things seem to spring into existence, it is not improbable that the Egyptians erected those stupendous monuments, and dedicated them to him as temples, or altars. It was natural to build them in that shape which the rays of the sun display when discovered to the eye, and which they observed to be the same in terrestrial flame, because this circumstance was combined in their imaginations with the attribute which they adored.

If they were temples dedicated to the Sun, it seems a natural consequence that they should likewise be places of sepulture for kings and illustrious men, as the space which they covered would be considered as consecrated ground. This hypothesis is common, and is not contradicted by the present reasoning. But, considering them as altars, and as all travellers agree that they are never finished, but terminate in a square horizontal surface, it would be refining too much to venture any assertion that, in great and solemn acts of adoration, the Egyptians constructed fires, the flames of which should terminate in the vertex of the pyramid, and so complete that emanation of their deity which they admired and adored.

As far, therefore, as we are justified in forming any conclusion on so dark a subject, we may venture to say, that the Egyptian pyramids were temples, or altars, dedicated to the Sun, as the material representative of that invisible power which creates, governs, and pervades, the whole system of Nature.

*The following part is a note subjoined to the observation.*

Many authors are of opinion, that the pyramids were built merely as monuments, or mausoleums, for the antient kings of Egypt; and that such works could not have been executed but by a slavish people, compelled to labour for despotic masters. In saying that they were the offspring of superstition, we rescue the Egyptians from this imputation, and assign to them a more honourable origin, in as much as the ado-

ration of an imaginary being, which we conceive to be vested with sublime capacities, is nobler than abject submission to a human creature. So far from proving the oppressed state of the Egyptians, we ought to regard them as monuments of their magnificence, riches, and power.

Although the Egyptian power is now utterly fallen, and cannot even be exactly traced in accounts of the most remote antiquity, yet that forms no argument against the preceding supposition. There are certain events from which we may date the grandeur or decline of all empires. History is full of such examples. The ruin of Carthage made Rome mistress of the world. The expedition to Syracuse destroyed the power of Athens. In our own times, Kooli Khan's invasion of India, which indeed was a mere predatory incursion, has dismembered that mighty and extensive empire, which perhaps will never be re-united. In the same manner, when his predecessor Cambyfes forced the barrier of Egypt by the isthmus of Suez, and overran that unhappy country with his victorious Persians, we bid adieu to the power, the science, the religion, and laws, of the Egyptians; and their kingdom has ever since been impotent and defenceless, and the sport of every usurper and conqueror. D. B.

REMARKS on the RELIQUES OF ANCIENT POETRY, continued from p. 307.

PAGE 62. Sir Bevis calling the Saracens "unchristen hounds" reminds one of a curious transaction mentioned in the account of the French king's MSS, vol. II. p. 320. The Christian king of Norway wooed the Pagan queen of Sweden: he asked her hand, and obtained it; but he stipulated that she should embrace Christianity. On her refusal, *he struck her with his glove* swearing he would never live with a Pagan bitch: *en bedniss hund*; a curious picture of the manners of the age.

P. 64. "A Norwegian king placing his minstrels by his side in the day of battle;" the same is related of old Ennius:

"Major Scipiades . . . .

"Non sine Pieris exercuit artibus arma;

"Hærebat doctus lateri, castrisque solebat

"Omnibus, in medias Ennius ire tubas.

Claudian. de laud. Stilicon. lib. II. præfat.



P. 82. The nunnery of Kirk-lees was founded temp. Henry II. Gough's Camden, III. 38.

P. 128. On old English poetry, and the dramatic mysteries, see Paschius de rebus nov-antiquis, p. 87.

P. 131. As "Deth" is introduced into the old Morality of "Every Man," so he makes one of the *dramatis personæ* of two of the earlier writers of Greece and Rome; ΘΑΝΑΤΟΣ is brought upon the stage by Æschylus: and we learn from Quintilian (IX. 2), "MORTEM et Vitam in Satirâ contententes tradit Ennius." Θάνατος is also a person in the Alcestis of Euripides.

P. 134. Upon the return of the emperor Sigismund to the council of Constance, in 1417, the English signalized their joy by a representation, almost, or altogether, unknown in Germany before. It was a sacred comedy, or morality, which the English bishops caused to be acted on Sunday the 31st of January, and consisted of *The Birth of Christ, The Arrival of the Wise Men, and The Massacre of the Innocents*. They had rehearsed this piece before, in the presence of the magistrates of Constance, and many persons of quality, that the actors might be more perfect in their parts when they came to act before the emperor. Vonder Haardt, therefore, justly attributes the introduction of the drama into Germany to the English; though others have endeavoured to ascribe this to the famous Reuchlin. L'Enfant, History of the Council of Constance, vol. II. p. 25. See also Malone's Prolegomena to Shakspeare, part II. p. 12.

P. 138. The author of a very affecting, though rude and uncouth, account of the death of Walter Earl of Essex (printed in Hearne's rambling preface to Camden's Elizabeth, p. xcvi), calls it "A pytuous comydye of the death" of that nobleman.

P. 142. Chapman, in his tragedy of Byron's Conspiracy, 1608, speaks of the magnificence of our theatres.

Byron thus addresses Queen Elizabeth:

"Your empire is so amply absolute,  
That even your theatres shew more comely rule,

True noblesse, royaltie, and happinesse,  
Than others' courts——"

P. 143. To the ballads illustrating Shakspeare may be added "*Sir Launcelot and Perquin*," printed in Clarke's Survey of the Lakes, folio, p. 17, of

which the first line,

"When Arthur first in court began," is quoted in 2 Henry IV. iii. 4.

P. 173:

"Over Gods forbode, sayde the kinge,  
That thou shold shote at me."

Read "*Our God forbid.*"

P. 188. "Zenelophon, the name of the beggar with whom king Cophetua fell in love." The author of the Life of Gusman d'Alfarache (p. 217, English translation, 1622) relates a story, from the historian Sophronius, of an amour between a poor girl and the emperor Zeno. May not this barbarous word, Zenelophon, be a corrupt transposition of Zenophilon; q. d. *ἡ ἀπο τῶ Ζηνῶνος φιλαμένη*?

P. 241. A similar stratagem (though for a different purpose) to this frolick of the duke of Burgundy is related by Burton (Anatomy of Melancholy, part III. sect. 4. memb. 1. subf. 2. pag. edit. 1638. 647): "A Tartar prince, saith Marcus Polus, called Senex de Montibus, the better to establish his government amongst his subjects, and to keepe them in awe, found a convenient place in a pleasant valley, environed with hills; in which he made a delicious parke full of odoriferous flowers and fruits, and a palace of all worldly contents that could possibly be devised, musicke, pictures, variety of meats, &c.; and chose out a certaine young man, whom with a soporiferous potion hee so benumbed, that he perceived nothing: and, so fast asleepe as he was, caused him to bee conveyed into this faire garden. Where, after hee had lived a while in all such pleasures as a sensuall man could desire, he cast him into a sleepe againe, and brought him forth, that when he awaked hee might tell others he had beene in Paradise."

The story of *Abm Hassan, or, the Sleeper awakened*, in the *Arabian Nights*, bears a remarkable resemblance to Shakspeare's *Induction to the Taming of a Shrew*; so remarkable indeed, that it must have been an interpolation of Monsieur Golland: for, that he *did* add *some* tales, of European origin, to his translations, we have Voltaire's authority, in his *Siecle de Louis XIV.* I will add, that the late supplement to these Eastern tales, by MM. Chavis and Cazotte, bear equal marks both of authenticity and of interpolation.

P. 230:



P. 280 :

"Her grace she turned her round about,  
And like a royal queen she *SWORE*."

In 1592 our great queen, in the "princely speech which she used to the house" (D'Ewes, p. 466), thus characteristically expresses herself: "I fear not all his [the king of Spain's] threatenings; his great preparations and mighty forces do not fite me. For, though he come against me with a greater power than ever was his invincible navy, I doubt not but (God assisting me, upon whom I always trust) I shall be able to defeat him, and overthrow him. For, my cause is just. I heard say, when he attempted his last invasion, some upon the sea-coasts forsook their towns, and fled up higher into the country, and left all naked and exposed to his entrance. But I *SWEAR* unto you *BY GOD*, if I knew those persons, or may know them hereafter, I will make them know and feel what it is to be fearful in so urgent a cause." The "urgency of the cause," and heartiness of the expression, seem almost to make this oath as excusable as uncle Toby's famous one in *Tristram Shandy*.

P. 282. "Northumberland betrayed by Douglas." I increase the infamy of this treacherous and base transaction, that, when Morton was obliged to leave Scotland, on account of his share in the murder of Rizzio, he had found an asylum in the house of Northumberland. This is justly considered, by the sagacious and most successful vindicator of Queen Mary, as a strong proof that no crime was too black for Morton to perpetrate. Tytler's *Inquiry into the Evidence against Mary Queen of Scots*, vol. II. p. 248.

P. 293 :

"My mind to me a kingdom is."

Colley Cibber alludes to this beautiful song in his *Apology*, vol. I. p. 17: "Give me the joy I always took in the end of an old song :

"My mind, my mind is a kingdom to me."

From the edition of Byrd's book, 1588, Dr. Burney has given the musick of this song (*History of Musick*, vol. III. p. 97).

P. 328. "Winifreda." Mr. Gubert Cooper, an ingenious writer, whose reputation seems to have been entirely depressed by the inhuman and licentious virulence of Warburton, is said, in his article in the *Biographia*, to have been the author of this pretty song. But, if he was born in 1723, it must be erro-

neously attributed to him, as it was published in 1726.

P. 334. Dr. Grainger died at Antigua; see a farther account of him in *Gent. Mag.* vol. LXXI. p. 614.

The lines on solitude are commended by Dr. Johnson. *Boswell's Life*, vol. II. p. 172.

P. 339. The expression, *rio verde*, green river, which Dr. Percy stigmatizes with affectation, is used by Cowley :

"By it, the waves of reverend Jordan run,  
Here *green* with trees, there gilded with  
the sun." *David's*, b. III. ver. 210.

P. 359. Pezron (in his *Antiquities of Nations*, p. 7) makes *Kimber* to be a Celtic word.

Mr. URBAN,

May 17.

**E**SCRICK, in the county of York and six miles South-east from the city (not in co. Bucks, as stated p. 314) was the lordship of Sir Thomas Knyvett, knt. who was created Lord Knyvett, of Escrick, by King James I. He died without issue, and his honour and estate passed to Sir Henry Knyvett, of Charlton, co. Wilts. knt. whose eldest daughter and co-heir was married to Thomas, Earl of Suffolk, who was created Baron Charlton and Viscount Andover, by the same king, January 23 1621. Edward, youngest son of the Earl of Suffolk, was advanced to the dignity of a baron 3 Charles I. by the title of Lord Howard, of Escrick, in *com. Ebor.* He married Mary, daughter of John Butler, of Bromfield, co. Herts, by whom he had three sons, and died 1675, leaving Thomas, his eldest son, his heir; who married Elizabeth daughter of John, Earl of Peterborough by whom he had issue Edward, who after his father's death, was Lord Howard, of Escrick.

This Edward Lord Howard, of Escrick, was the intimate friend of the amiable Lord Russell, whom, in order to save his own life, he betrayed, being the principal evidence against that unfortunate nobleman. He died in 1694 when the title became extinct.

In *Domesday Book*, Escrick is said to be the lordship of Earl Alan, and contained *iiiij* carucates of land.

Picot de Lascels gave two oxgangs of land in Escrick to Selby abbey. *Baileton's Men. Ebor.*

Bailby Thompson, esq. M. P. of Hedon, is lord of the manor of Escrick (1794). He pulled down the old church



church about the year 1780, and rebuilt it in a different situation, and in a very elegant manner, from a design of John Carr, of York, esq. Mr. T. also built a neat parsonage-house adjoining to the church. DERVENTIO.

Mr. URBAN,

May 3.

IN your Magazine for January you inserted a letter of mine, containing a vocabulary of local words used in and about Newcastle upon Tyne. A correspondent, signing himself *A Son of the Were*, thinks that I have mistaken the meaning of some of them. As I do not think myself infallible, I shall not defend all my definitions, but only remark, that some of his corrections relate principally to errors of the press; such as the word *snack*, &c. With respect to the word *smasber*, whoever has been a pupil of the worthy Mr. Moises, at the head-school, Newcastle, during the life-time of Nancy Larmer, of *pie-house* memory, will need no other definition than that I have given in my vocabulary. The *additional words* mentioned by the Son of the Were are more in use upon the banks of his river than of mine; a very few of them only can be called peculiar to Newcastle, though the whole number may be understood in different parts of the Northern counties.

I may remark, farther, that there is an essential difference in the dialect between Newcastle and other parts of Northumberland. A stranger, perhaps, may not be sensible of this; but a native will soon perceive, that both words and pronunciation differ. The Scotch accent and expression pervade those parts which border upon Scotland; but, though the language of both is guttural, that of Newcastle alone is purely Danish.

A correspondent in your Magazine for March mentions the custom of decorating wells; and enquires whether there are any other wells, besides those in his account, which are accustomed to be so ornamented. Near Newcastle, on the road to Benton, in my younger years, I have often observed a well with rags and tattered pieces of cloth hung upon the bushes around it. It is known, I presume, still, by the name of The Rag-well. For the origin of this custom, as well as for a farther account of the rag-well, I refer your correspondent to Brand's *Popular Antiquities*, p. 85.

GENT. MAG. June, 1794.

While my pen is in my hand, I feel an inclination to add one solution more to the many you have already given us of the proverb of *dining with Duke Humphrey*. When I resided in Oxford, it was generally understood to have this meaning: Every Oxford-man, at least, knows that the Bodleian Library was originally founded by Humphrey Duke of Gloucester. When a student continued in the library during the hours of dinner, at which times it was, and is, usual to be shut up, he was said to *dine with Duke Humphrey*.

A SON OF THE TYNE.

Mr. URBAN, *Tardley, May 19.*

AFTER every malevolent attempt of the Gallic anarchists to criminate the unfortunate Louis XVI; after every possible effort to render this monarch contemptible and guilty in the eyes of his subjects; it appears, from the most decisive proofs and clearest evidence, that this illustrious king has behaved before all the world with the coolest intrepidity, the most heroic fortitude, and with the most unexampled resignation to the Divine Power, during so long a series of misery; and it may be said of him, that he was innocent of the blood of ALL men. The fatal events of the 10th of August have been, by his accusers, ascribed to his cruelty and sanguinary disposition, but, at length, the plot is completely developed by one who planned and executed it with his companions in treachery, by Brissot the Republican, the Philosopher, the Jacobin, who has fallen a victim to his Republicanism, his Philosophy, and his Jacobinism. This same Brissot gloried that he was one who gained the bloody laurel of a cruel victory on that memorable and lamentable day. Another evidence of the innocence of Louis is Mons. St. Croix, who hath given us a detail and full account of the battle at the Tuilleries. A third evidence is our own countryman, Dr. Moore, who, in his dissertation on this point, has justified the proceedings of the Court; and, as La Croix says, the only step taken by the king was to assemble some Swiss and National Guards *merely* to act on the defensive. Such was the royal conspiracy! Now, Mr. Urban, shall any person hesitate to say on which was the side on which the guilt lay? Shall he hesitate to declare Louis innocent? I am ready to meet a reply from the pen of



of an opponent, if any one objects. This discussion leads me to consider a letter in your last Magazine concerning Dr. Priestley, and signed by L. L.—“His character” (meaning Dr. Priestley’s), says he, “is IRREPROACHABLE.” Give me leave to desire your correspondent to read “Passages from the Works of Dr. Priestley, read at the Warwick Assizes.” Printed for Pearson, Birmingham. W. W. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Edinburgh, April 10.*

IN your Magazine for March, p. 222, a correspondent from Cambridge has made some observations on the reasoning of Mr. Bruce respecting the situation of Ophir and Tarshish. About the time that your monthly performance came to hand, I had just fallen in with the first part of the 13th volume of the Encyclopædia Britannica now publishing, in which there is a pretty copious disquisition on the same subject, beginning at p. 222. The learned authors of that work, after mentioning the various places in which Ophir has been supposed to have been situated, give a short abstract of Mr. Bruce’s reasoning on the subject; after which they give us a pretty copious account of that of Dr. Doig, author of “Letters on the Savage State, addressed to Lord Kames.” This learned and ingenious author, for such he seems to be, places Ophir somewhere on the West coast of Africa; and Tarshish, he thinks, was the antient Bætica, in Spain. His reasoning in support of this opinion is exceedingly ingenious, and displays much learning. I wish I had time either to transcribe or abridge it for you. Indeed, it appears that the Doctor has written a considerable essay on the subject, of which we have, in the Encyclopædia, only such parts as are most directly to the purpose; and this essay, we are led to hope, will one day be made public.

Your Magazine, Mr. Urban, is a great monthly treat to me; and its value, in my opinion at least, is much increased by the ease with which you admit the observations of numerous correspondents of all denominations, and without regard to party. I am sorry, therefore, when I find any of those writers abuse that liberty which your excellent plan allows them.

I am a plain honest man, totally unconnected with party, and wholly unfit for controversy; which, however, if it is ever entered into, should be carried on

with liberality and honour. I confess, Mr. Urban, that, though no way concerned, the letters of L. L., who has long been your correspondent, have often excited my highest indignation; because, in almost every one of them, he takes occasion, often very awkwardly, to throw out ill-natured and illiberal reflexions on the Church of England and its members. With that church, or its members, I have not the most distant connexion; but I appeal to L. L. himself, whether it favours of candour, or tends to the promotion of truth or the subversion of error, wantonly to *speakevil of dignities*, or to be always abusing men because they are connected with a particular society. To be constantly railing at *bishops*; to call the editors of a respectable Review, because they have avowed their principles, *a knot of scribbling parsons*; to say that the prosecution of Mr. Frend *smells strongly of brimstone and the faggot*; and to call Oxford, by way of ridicule, *that scene of goaliness and candour*; can originate from nothing but the most inveterate and unworthy prejudices. See p. 205, &c.

No man, surely, ought to be less esteemed by another because he differs in opinion, or is of a different order, provided he acts consistently with his principles or station; and I should deem it disgraceful and unjust to throw out an ill-natured or unqualified reflexion, even against a Papist, provided he acts up to his principles, absurd as we all allow those principles to be. That Mr. Frend has not acted with much prudence his warmest friends must, and, I believe, have allowed; and that he has not acted very consistently with his avowed principles is certain. The laws which respect the establishment of religion in England and in Scotland may possibly be wrong; but, whilst these laws exist, they ought unquestionably to be obeyed by all those who wish to be benefited by them. For, when a man professes opinions contrary to either, and yet receives emoluments which the laws have restricted to those who agree with the Establishment, he certainly acts a disgraceful, and, I may add, a *criminal* part.

By the above observations, Mr. Urban, if you should think proper to admit them, I do not mean to raise a controversy with L. L. nor with any other person. They are the remarks not of an ill-natured party-man, but, if I know  
my



my own heart, of a sincere friend to truth, virtue, and free enquiry, and were intended to promote that mutual forbearance and Christian charity which are the characteristics of a truly noble mind, and which are the genuine effects of our divine religion.

Φίλος της Σοφίας.

Mr. URBAN,

May 15.

I SUBMIT to you whether, in a System of Chronology published in 1784 by James Playfair, D.D. there is not a mistake which may lead to extensive consequences. He places the birth of Abraham *anno mundi* 1948, and refers for his proof to Gen. ii. 26. "And Terah lived 70 years, and begat Abram, Nahor, and Haram." As it is agreed on all hands that Terah was born A. M. 1878, Dr. Playfair, adding 70 years to 1878, produces 1948 as the year of Abraham's birth. But it does not follow, from the verse quoted, that Terah begat Abram in the 70th year of his age: he might in that year have begotten Nahor or Haram, and he is commonly supposed to have begotten Haram, his eldest son. See Patrick, Usher, or any of the best commentators.

But, to put the matter beyond dispute, Terah was born 1878, and died æt. 205 (Gen. ii. 32); he died, therefore, A. M. 2083; but at or about that time Abram was 75 years old (Gen. xii. 24). From 2083 take 75, and there remains 2008, the year of the world in which Abram was born.

This mistake is of the greater consequence as it affects all the dates which are afterwards derived from any of the years of Abram's life; such as the birth of Isaac, &c. &c. W. T.

Mr. URBAN,

May 20.

FLUDD (Robert), *alias* De Fludibus, a celebrated physician and Rosicrucian philosopher, and an author of a very peculiar cast, was the second son of Sir Thomas Fludd, treasurer of war to Queen Elizabeth. He was born at Milgate, in Kent, in 1574; was educated at St. John's college, Oxford; and, after taking his degree in arts, attached himself to the study of physick, and spent almost six years in travelling through the principal countries of Europe. He proceeded as doctor of physick in 1605; and, about the same time, settled at London, and was made a Fellow of the College of Physicians. He

was a very voluminous author in his sect, and indeed almost the only one who ever became eminent in it in this kingdom, diving into the most mysterious obscurities of the *rose cross*, and blending, in a most extraordinary manner, divinity, chemistry, natural philosophy, and metaphysics. He may with justice be styled a philosophical fanatic, for, he carried his mystical and unintelligible jargon to his patients, who had wonderful confidence in his skill; and, accordingly, we find him in great reputation for his reputed medical capacity. The vulgar always admire what they do not understand; and with them what Rochester says is true, *viz.*

"As charms are nonsense, nonsense has a charm."

It certainly raised their spirits by inspiring them with a greater confidence in his capacity, and thereby greatly contributed to their cure. His philosophy, however, was not so well received at home as abroad. The celebrated Gassendus had a controversy with him; which shews, at least, that he was not considered in his day as an insignificant writer. He died in Coleman-street, London, Sept. 8, 1637. Wood has given an exact list of his works, which are mostly written in Latin; and the largest of them is intitled, *Nexus utriusque Cosmi*, &c. In it are some very singular prints, which, Mr. Granger says, "are only to be understood by a second-sighted adept." It is said he possessed all the MSS. of the famous Simon Forman, the astrologer. H. LEMOINE.

Mr. URBAN,

May 22.

GOING into my bookseller's shop the other day, I chanced to take up the first volume of Wakefield's Pope. I was sorry to find it executed with much indiligence on the part of the printer; of whose errors, out of many, I shall bring forth only one. In a note on the tenth couplet of the "Elegy to the Memory of an unfortunate Lady," Mr. W. quotes two beautiful lines from "Eloisa," which are thus execrably printed:

"Ah! hopeless, lasting flames, like those  
that burn [arm."

To light the dead, and warm th' unfruitful

Since I have mentioned the Elegy, I cannot help saying that these four, otherwise charming lines,

"What can atone (oh! ever injur'd shade!)  
Thy fate un; thy'd, and thy rites unpaid?"

No



No friend's complaint, no kind domestic tear,  
Pleas'd thy pale *ghost*, or grac'd thy mournful  
bier!"

seem to me to contain a strange solecism. The *ghost* of a *shade* is a very unusual phenomenon.

In the "Windfor Forest." I cannot help saying with Horace, *quand que bonus dormitat Homerus*. I can never sufficiently admire the *abilities* of Mr. W. in *most* of his productions; but I believe, most people will think with me that he was flumbering when he said there was an *inaccuracy* in this couplet,

"To savage beasts and savage laws a prey,  
And kings more furious and severe than they."

which he would remedy by making *beasts* and *laws* change places. But who, I pray, ever heard of *furious laws* and *severe beasts*? How would Pope curse such senseless stuff! It is far from the intent of this letter to scandalize Mr. W's publication. I venerate his learning, and am sure that no one will be more happy to see literature enriched by his wonderful powers, so long as his pen breathes not those *diabolical principles* with which it is greatly to be lamented he is tainted.

Yours, &c.

F. C.

Mr. URBAN,

June 23.

WHILE you record Lord Howe's success, and the honours paid him by three successive nights illuminating the metropolis, let me contribute to record the general joy which bids fair to illuminate every village in the kingdom. Electric fire has been drawn

down from Heaven; and the peals of ordnance, heard in the place whence this is written, were only exceeded by the peals of thunder. Superstition may be thought to work on the occasion, with some of those popular prejudices which it is the affectation of cold-blooded philosophers to destroy. But the effect was fine beyond description; and, could one but for a moment conceive the English fleet entering any port on their own coast under such circumstances, what mind but must have felt unusual emotion! Shall we conceal such as must arise in every mind on the glorious event? Let us compare the state of every town and village in Great Britain with that of those in France, Flanders, or Poland; and can we refuse to acknowledge with gratitude how great is the difference in our favour? Escaped from the dreadful hazard of a French revolution, which can have no other motive than plunder and mischief for a few miscreants, who involve well-meaning men in their specious pretences, beset with the prospect of abundance of the fruits of the earth, of which the hay-harvest is a present earnest; and enjoying these blessings each under his own vine and fig-tree; who is there to make us afraid? Who that feels the general order, the personal security, can say we are an ill-governed; who that sees the innumerable subscriptions to the internal defence of the kingdom, to pleasure, and to charity, with which every day's news-paper is crowded, that we are a ruined, people?

Yours, &c.

B. B. B.

## PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1794.

### H. OF LORDS.

February 20.

THE House being formed into a Committee of Privileges, it was resolved, that the person claiming the barony of Clinton should be called by writ of summons, and that he should be allowed to make good, if he could, the degree of precedence to which he might be entitled.

The royal assent was given to several bills by commission. The commissioners were, Lords Grenville, Kenyon, and Ansell.

In the Commons, the same day, a bill was ordered, to amend the act of last session respecting militia men's families.

### H. OF LORDS.

The Committee of Privileges continued to examine the claim to the barony of Clinton.

Lord *Albemarle*, in a short maiden speech, urged the necessity of moving for a bill to indemnify Ministers for permitting a body of Hessian troops to land in this kingdom. He meant not, in any manner, to advert to the expediency



ncy of their being in this kingdom, but merely to the legality. The question was not new; it had been often agitated, and often declared to be illegal. The Noble Earl quoted the Bill of Rights, which was a declaratory bill, the spirit of which went to prove, that the introduction of foreign troops into this kingdom was contrary to the Constitution. Alluding to the body of Hessians formerly landed at Gibraltar, and the debate thereon, he mentioned what the late Marquis of Rockingham had advanced when the subject was agitated before their Lordships. The Noble Lord insisted, that the Crown was not, by its prerogative, vested with any such power, and that he could not consent to any bill which should contribute to make it legal in any case whatsoever. His Lordship said, he did not mean to go so far; he wished merely to shew, that, without the consent of Parliament, foreign troops should not continue in this country; and, by passing a bill of indemnity, the House would at once declare, that the matter was illegal, but that they were willing to exonerate Ministers on account of the necessity of the measure, and thereby remove all doubts which had been entertained on this subject. He concluded with presenting the bill, which was read the first time; and, on motion for the second reading,

Earl *Spencer*, in a very masterly speech of some length, replied to all that the Noble Earl who had preceded him had introduced. He perfectly coincided in those points which alluded to the unconstitutional doctrine of a right to introduce foreign troops in time of peace into the country without the sanction of Parliament; but this was not the present case. The landing of the Hessians was a mere matter of convenience to those troops, that arose out of the necessity of the case. He said, he was glad the measure was brought forward; it must ultimately tend to produce a decided opinion on the question; not that he by any means meant to insinuate that it was legal to introduce foreign troops. Legality was one thing, necessity was another. He thought it best, therefore, at the present crisis, that the bill should be rejected; chiefly on the ground, that it would make no precedent for Ministers hereafter, whose intentions might be fraught with mischief. The Bill of Rights clearly did not interdict the landing of foreign troops in time of war. To conceive otherwise was to go

out of the principle to substantiate the letter. The act of parliament had no particular reference to the present case; the Hessians at this moment were not exercising any act of military trust; and the precedents quoted were not in point. He always was, and ever would be, ready to allow, that the prerogative of the Crown never did, nor ever ought, to extend to the employment of foreign auxiliaries without the consent of Parliament. It was his bounden duty to oppose all ideas that had for their object such a doctrine; and he would at all times join in bringing forward an impeachment against any Minister who dared to practise such a doctrine. The present case, however, was widely different; he should, therefore, give his negative to the second reading.

Lord *Auckland*, opposed the bill on the ground that, under the present existing circumstances, the introduction of those troops was perfectly legal and constitutional.

Lord *Romney* thought it best to move the previous question.

Lord *Grenville* was for meeting the question fairly, and made a most able speech on the subject, in which he confessed that he was clearly of opinion the Crown had no right to call in the aid of foreign troops without the consent of Parliament; and that, in time of peace, it was contrary to the Constitution to land them in the British dominions; but that, in time of war, and particularly at this moment, when we were defending all that is dear to us, the introduction of foreign troops was not against their landing, as was the case at present. The Hessians were not a standing army in this country conformable to military idea; for, they were not disciplined according to the British command, they had no quarters legally allotted, nor means of payment regularly provided. The two great points to be considered were, the expediency, and the danger of the measure. The first could not be controverted; the second had no existence in truth. After entering into the subject much at length, he concluded with saying, that this was no time for new theories.

Lord *Lauderdale* supported the bill, and entered largely into the various precedents relative to the subject. He expressed his astonishment at the doctrines laid down by the Noble Secretary of State, and declared it was impossible for any fact to be more clear, than that the introduction



introduction of foreign troops into this country, without consent of Parliament, was illegal. He therefore thought the act of indemnity necessary to express the sense of Parliament on the subject.

Lord *Hawkebury* noticed most of the points mentioned by the last Noble Lord; and declared that, in his opinion, not one of them contained any argument to induce their Lordships to vote for the bill in question. In the present case, Ministers did not feel the smallest apprehension from what they had done; consequently did not wish for an indemnification.

Earl *Stanhope* supported the bill, and remarked on the inconsistency of some of the former speakers against the bill, some of whom had ventured to assert the prerogative to extend to landing foreign troops; while others had declared it illegal in the abstract, though they united in opposing the present bill of indemnity.

Earl *Caernarvon* expressed himself against the introduction of abstract questions. The present bill he considered as merely ridiculous, since it went to impute blame to Ministers for a praiseworthy action. His Lordship introduced other supposed cases, similar to the present, in which such a measure would be highly justifiable.

The Duke of *Portland* declared it always to have been his invariable opinion, that the bringing foreign troops into this country was at all times contrary to the Constitution; but he was free to confess that, in the present case, no danger was to be apprehended, or the smallest degree of blame incurred. He should, therefore, give his negative to the bill.

The Earl of *Guildford* supported the bill, and maintained the illegality of the proceeding; and insisted that every precedent upon the Journals warranted that conclusion.

The Marquis of *Lansdown* supported the bill.

The Duke of *Bedford* considered the bill as a very proper and necessary measure. The introduction of the Hessians might be necessary; of that his Majesty's Ministers were best able to judge; but certainly it was an infringement on the Constitution of the country to land them without the consent of Parliament.

The House now divided; for the second reading of the bill, Contents 11, Proxy 1; Not-contents 68, Proxies 21. Majority against the bill 77.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Sheridan* said, he was about to present a petition from Mr. Thomas Fische Palmer, who was at present under sentence of transportation, complaining of the illegality of the sentence pronounced against him, and craving such relief from its consequences as Parliament could afford. He acknowledged that his opinion, with regard to the illegality of the sentence, was precisely similar to that of the unfortunate sufferer; and he hoped that there would be no objection to his presenting the petition previous to the motion which his hon. friend was that day to bring forward.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* declared, that he could by no means agree to the bringing forward of this petition according to the proposal of the Hon. Gentleman. This was a petition against the sentence of a competent court of justice, solemnly and deliberately pronounced.

Mr. *Sheridan* said, that, by applying to the throne, the legality of the sentence would be admitted and established; whereas, the effect of a petition to Parliament might probably be a reversal of the sentence complained of.

Mr. *Fox* contended, that, as it was a general maxim, that appeals should lie in all cases from an inferior court to a superior one, so he likewise conceived, that the dernier resort in all cases, where, from peculiar circumstances, no appeal lay, was to this House by way of petition. Over this privilege it was the duty of Parliament to watch with the utmost vigilance. Such duty it was their peculiar duty to discharge upon the present occasion, as, if it were not exercised, this unfortunate gentleman would have no means of evading the consequences of this sentence.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, that it was his wish, upon this as well as upon every other occasion, to conform to the principles of the Constitution. He could not agree with the Hon. Gentleman in considering the House of Commons as a common and usual court of appeal; in his opinion, it was the immutable principle of the British Constitution to separate the judicial and legislative powers of the State; and, in consequence of this doctrine, the proper method of proceeding was, by moving to impeach the judge by whom the sentence was pronounced. At the same time, he did not at present wish to form any decided opinion upon the subject, and



and was desirous that the present question should be deferred, and that the House should proceed to the consideration of the business of which notice had been given.

Mr. *Fox* declared that he did not mean to oppose the motion for an adjournment. The present case was certainly of a singular complexion, as appeals lay in every other instance except the class of Scotch cases at present alluded to.

Mr. *Francis* reminded gentlemen of the situation of Mr. Palmer, and suggested the propriety of delaying the execution of the sentence till the matter of the petition was determined upon.

Mr. Secretary *Dundas* wished that no mistaken ideas, with regard to the reasons for the adjournment, should go abroad. The sentence had already been executed as far as Government was concerned. There was no impediment to the presenting this petition the first day of the session. For aught he knew to the contrary, the transports were already sailed; and he could not delay the sending away forty or fifty convicts for the sake of one whom he could not distinguish from the rest.

The debate was adjourned to Thursday next.

Mr. *Whitbread*, jun. then said, that he would put it to the humanity, the conscience, and the discretion, of the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Dundas), whether, after the delay to which the House had agreed, it would be reasonable to oppose the motion he now wished to make, "that, by an address to his Majesty for that purpose, the execution of the sentence against Mr. Palmer should be postponed till after Thursday next?"

Sir *George Cornewall*, having ever been accustomed to look to the Crown as to the fountain of mercy, said, he would certainly second the motion.

The *Master of the Rolls* contended, that there was no more ground to address the Crown on behalf of Mr. Palmer than on the behalf of any other man. The House had now been sitting for near a month; and, during that time, no petition had been presented. This demand of a delay could, therefore, only be intended to throw on Ministers the odium of a refusal; and he therefore would vote against the motion.

Mr. *Fox* thought the learned gentleman had forgotten the only ground on

which the propriety of the motion was founded, namely, the circumstance of Mr. Palmer's having presented a petition, and the House having deemed it of sufficient importance to defer the debate upon it.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* observed, that, whether the general question or the particular circumstances of this enquiry were now agitating, it would, in his opinion, be improper for the House to interfere. Though he had voted to postpone this petition for the present, yet, as he now thought, he would ultimately vote for its rejection. It supplied no new ground of argument; and, as to the illegality, severity, or the doubts with regard to the legality of the sentence, on these topics he was ready to enter with every gentleman when he pleased. His hon. friend (Mr. Dundas) had given fair warning, that the execution of this sentence would not be postponed. This petition was dated so long back as the 3d of February; no application had been made in that interval; and, when these things were considered, it was unreasonable to suppose that this motion could meet with the concurrence of the House.

Mr. *Sheridan* said, that every means had been tried before resort was had to that House. He was not ashamed to say, he had seen the two unfortunate gentlemen when on board the hulks, not in chains, but just relieved from them, with the unnecessary cruelty used of separating them from each other.

Mr. *Anstruther* contended, that, if the execution of the sentence was suspended on account of the petition, every convict on board the transports would also delay the sailing of the transports.

The Marquis of *Titchfield* thought the feelings of humanity should induce the House to agree with the motion for the Address; at the same time he begged not to be understood to give any opinion upon the merits of the petition.

Mr. *Wilberforce* was of the same opinion with the Noble Lord with respect to the delaying the execution of the sentence; at the same time he observed, that the gentlemen who had brought forward the petition were, in some degree, blameable in having delayed it so long.

Messrs. *Thompson*, *Jolliffe*, and *Stanley*, said a few words; after which the House divided, for the motion 34, against it 104, majority 70.



H. OF LORDS.

*February 25.*

Mr. *Trefusis* was established in the barony of Clinton.

In the Commons, the same day, in a Committee on the Guernsey and Jersey postage, it was voted, that letters to and from the ports of Great Britain and Guernsey and Jersey should pay for a single letter two-pence; double, four-pence; treble, six-pence; and an ounce, eight-pence; and letters within those islands the same as in England.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee on the bill for regulating the delivery and postage of letters within the city of London, the liberty of Westminster, and the borough of Southwark. This bill, which was introduced by Mr. Long, went to increase the penny, paid on putting a letter into the Penny Post-office, to an additional penny on the delivery.

Mr. *Sheridan* remonstrated against the introduction of such a precedent. The regulation was a tax, and ought to have been introduced in the Committee of Ways and Means, which was the appropriate medium by which any additional increment of the annual revenue, voted by the Committee of Supply, was to be discussed. The Right Hon. Gentleman and he had frequent quarrels, or, at least, frequent sparrings, relative to the present question.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* stated, that the intended regulation was estimated to produce about 3000*l.* Whether it might produce more or less was a matter of uncertainty; whatever the amount, however, might be, he did not conceive it could be an object. If it amounted to more, so much the better. The Hon. Gentleman opposite had uniformly objected, that the taxes raised had not been sufficient to defray the interest on the loan. They had formerly said that they had been over-estimated; now, however, they were of a contrary opinion, and were apprehensive that the present regulation would be too productive.

The report was ordered to be brought up to-morrow.

H. OF LORDS.

*February 26.*

The French property bill, with some amendments, was reported, and agreed to.

The mutiny bill was read the third time, and passed.

In the Commons, the same day, in a Committee of Ways and Means, it was proposed and agreed to, that the payment of 100*l.* on the admission of clerks who were already articulated should be remitted.

H. OF LORDS.

*February 27.*

After reading the several bills on the table, their Lordships proceeded to the trial of Mr. *Hastings*.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *East* moved for leave to bring in a bill to prevent the removal of poor people to the place of their legal settlement while only liable to become chargeable on the parish in which they reside. The object of this bill would be to give security to the poor till they actually became chargeable; and he expressed great hopes of success, notwithstanding a similar measure had often failed in that House though brought forward by men of the greatest weight and influence. They had always coupled a place, more or less extensive, of general reform, with this individual remedy; he, on the contrary, had cautiously abstained from that course, and had only introduced a provision by which a magistrate would be prevented moving any person till he had, by inspection, ascertained that such person was in a state to undertake the journey without danger. This provision he represented as highly called for by the evil consequences which had resulted from a less cautious proceeding; many overseers and churchwardens having, from too strict a compliance with the pass, warrant, or order, of the justices, been indicted for murder. The present bill and provisions were, he thought, particularly necessary, as doubts existed with many justices and overseers how far they had any discretion in the exercise of these parts of their duty. It was thought by some, that they had no power to examine into the fact of liability to become chargeable, or to delay executing the warrants and orders when received.

The motion was put, and carried.

Mr. *Sheridan* brought up Mr. *Palmer's* petition; which was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

(*To be continued.*)



92. *Lukewarmness in Religion a Source of Faction in the State; a Sermon preached in the Episcopal Chapel, Stirling, on Thursday, Feb. 27, 1794, being the Day appointed by his Majesty for a public Fast and Humiliation.* By George Cleig, A. M.

IN this elegant and manly discourse, which breathes the genuine sentiments of primitive Christianity, the Preacher very pertinently observes,

"That the present is a time of public danger no man will controvert, who considers the war in which we are engaged, the calamities with which that war must be attended, and the horrible consequences which would ensue upon a final defeat. There is likewise another source of public calamity, of which a reflecting mind will perhaps be more afraid than of the power of our open enemies:—I mean, the factious spirit which has gone abroad among the people" (p. 1).

In enquiring "what are the most crying sins of the nation," he proceeds:

"It will appear, I believe, upon enquiry, that a spirit of irreligion, and its natural offspring—a spirit of faction and impatience of government, pervade, at present, all ranks of men; and cry aloud to Heaven for vengeance. That we are not under the same impressions of religion which influenced the conduct of our forefathers, and was the guide of all their actions, the emptiness of our church's on the Lord's day affords abundant evidence; whilst family devotion, and all care to bring up our children in the *nurture and admonition of the Lord*, are well nigh banished from among us. If a man of any fashion attend divine service once in a month, such is the lukewarmness of the age that his piety is deemed exemplary. And if we give our children a smattering of literature (for they seldom get more), and those other more frivolous accomplishments which are thought necessary in what is called the education of a gentleman; we fancy that we discharge the duty of good parents and faithful guardians, though we be at no pains to instruct them *in the way of the Lord*" (p. 3, 4).

"Of our young men bred to the liberal professions, two-thirds at least are avowed infidels; and indulge of course, without compunction, in the practice of every vice which fashion has not made dishonourable, and of which the laws of their country take no cognisance. In proof of this heavy charge, I might refer you to those impious and immoral books which daily issue from the press, and are brought and read with astonishing avidity. But to enumerate these would be little better than to mingle poison with your own cup; and for such a hazardous proof there is the less necessity, that one

cannot mix at all with the world without finding my position fully verified. Nay, so prevalent is fashion, and so insatiating is example, that we find professed infidels at every table; and no man can be sure that the stranger who sits next to him shall not, before he rise, break an impious jest on the object of his adoration.

"The presence of a clergyman is still some restraint, in this respect, on the tongue of good manners; and yet, within these two months, I heard one of the greatest ornaments of this or any other country [Locke] pronounced a party man, because some of the company had observed that he was a Christian. Men of lay professions meet much more frequently with instances of this kind than clergymen can be supposed to do. A friend of mine, whose veracity cannot be doubted, assured me, that of thirty young men composing a literary society, of which he was a member, there were but three who had the courage to profess themselves Christians. A few more declared their belief in the existence of God; but a very great majority were avowed Atheists" (p. 5).

To this depravity of principle Mr. Cleig, with too much truth, attributes the calamity of a neighbouring nation.

"That the present revolution in France, with all its direful consequences, is the offspring of infidelity, needs no proof: the fact is known to every one in the smallest degree acquainted with the history of that miserable country. A temperate reformation of the French constitution was indeed much wanted; and such a reformation seems to have been planned by one of the most virtuous ministers, and was certainly acceded to by one of the mildest monarchs, with whom any kingdom was ever blessed: but the spirit of irreligion had been diffused through the nation; and to this spirit nothing temperate was ever acceptable. The corruptions of the Roman church afforded, indeed, too much room for men of enlarged and liberal minds to attack the established religion. But, under the pretence of battering down the outworks of Popery, a succession of licentious writers aimed their shafts at Christianity itself" (p. 6).

"It is indeed true, that the great body of our common people are yet under the influence of religious principles; but it is equally true, that the dreams of liberty and equality, and a reformation of government, though they have been eagerly embraced by that description of men as flattering their pride, were originally suggested to them by persons of a very different character. Those who first founded the horn of sedition, and without whose continued efforts it would long since have died away in silence, were either men of desperate fortunes, who had nothing to lose, and might



might possibly be gainers by the subversion of the government; or they were young men destitute of all religious principles, impatient of restraint, and eager to display their talents and their exemption from prejudices, by disputing against every thing which their fathers had held sacred" (p. 13).

"The religion of our common people is deeply tinged with fanaticism\*; but a fanatic will turn away with abhorrence even from the *political* lectures of that man who tells him that Christ did not die for his sins; that faith is of no importance; that the Bible is a collection of fables; and that it is doubtful whether there be a God. These are paradoxes which are admitted only by persons half-learned, and whose religious principles have been neglected in their youth. The fanatic, however, listens with avidity to the writer who informs him that he is equal to his sovereign; that all men have the same right to the fruits of the earth; that the present distribution of land is partial and unjust; that no man can be legally governed who has not a suffrage in the election of his governors; and that the people may innocently overthrow, by force, that government which will not be reformed by their counsel. Nor will these doctrines, so flattering to vulgar pride, be rendered one whit less palatable, though the author of them proceed to inveigh against all establishments of religion" (p. 14, 16).

The Preacher concludes with a pathetic exhortation to men of every religious persuasion to a regular attendance on public worship:

"Think not," he says, "that your absence from the house of God will be excused by the stale pretence that you can say your prayers at home, and read a better sermon than your pastor can preach. All this may be true; but it is nothing to the purpose. If one man have a right to plead this apology for withdrawing himself from

public worship, a second, a third, and indeed every one who can read, has the same right; and then, let me ask, what would be the consequence? Public worship would be at once annihilated, and with it, I am afraid, religion and morality. Such conduct, in the more decent part of the community, has already made a great part of our youth infidels; and, were it to become universal, whilst audacious villany ranges abroad like the pestilence that wasteth at noon-day, the doctrines of religion would exist no where but in the Bible, and the practice of virtue would be banished from the earth" (p. 19).

93. *The Charters of London complete; also Magna Charta and the Bill of Rights; with explanatory Notes and Remarks.* By John Luffman, Citizen and Goldsmith of London.

MR. Luffman, in his address to the publick, "vindicates this species of right, which some, from a mistaken pride, have thought proper to speak of in terms expressive of derision and contempt; and shews that "charters are the great bands of society, conferring liberty and security, raising the arts and sciences, in this country, to a height of perfection almost unrivalled on the face of the earth, and that wonderful extension of commerce for which Britain stands unrivalled. Charters, in this island at least, do not militate against the general good, or favour oppressive monopolies, evils some men have ascribed to them." The price of becoming a member of a corporation, even in London, is not so high as to be above the industrious tradesman, artificer, and mechanic, and is to be considered only as a just and proper compensation in lieu of servitude†, or that

\* "The candid reader will observe that this sermon was composed in Stirling, and intended by its author to be applicable to the state of religion in that town and its neighbourhood. Stirling is a small place, and yet there are in it three sects,—the Burghers, Anti-burghers, and Cameronians, who hold no communion with the Established Church or with one another; although they have all the same *confession of faith*, the same form of *church government*, and the same mode of *public worship*. To a man who has looked into many of the earliest writings of the Christian church, and observed the great stress that in them, as well as in the sacred Scriptures, seems to be laid upon mutual communion among Christians, it cannot be surprizing that such dissensions should appear to have their origin in fanaticism. For every effect there must be a cause. He does not mean, however, to cast the most distant reflection upon any of these sects; nor has he the slightest desire to convert a single individual among them. He would rather exhort every one of them to be so true to his own principles as to keep at a distance from assemblies in which doctrines are propagated, that, were they to be generally admitted, would involve, in one common ruin, the Established Church, their churches, and the church of which he has the honour to be a clergyman."

† We have often wondered to hear the term *servitude* so grossly misapplied to apprenticeship: it can only arise from its being mistaken as an *elegant* mode of expression, as the common people make use of words without knowing their meaning, which, if they did, they would in this case recoil. Substitute, therefore, *service*.

patrimonial



patrimonial right which every corporation (although they differ materially in this point) gives to the heir of a freeman. The charters of the city of London were first published in an abridgement, from the Conqueror to Charles II. 1680, 4to; again 1702, 1716, 1723, 8vo. by William Bohem, of the Inner Temple. Again by J. E. 1738, 8vo. and, for the last time, 1765, 12mo. The last charter granted to the city being declared forfeited in the end of the reign of Charles II. and restored by James II. in his flight, just before his abdication, the writ of *Quo warranto* was reversed by William III. and the series of London charters ending here, Mr. L. has eked out his book with Magna Charta, from the Cottonian copy, M. Paris, and that of Henry III. and the Bill of Rights. The charters are, two by the Conqueror, one by Henry I. and II. two by Richard I. five by John, eight by Henry III. one by Edward I. and II. seven by Edward III. one by Richard II. and Henry IV. four by Edward IV. one by Henry VII. two by Henry VIII. one by Edward VI. three by James I. two by Charles II. and one by George II. Presuming these to be all faithfully stated, we venture to recommend Mr. Luffman's book to every member of the corporation. A good index is added.

94. *Considerations on the Advantage of Free-Ports, under certain Regulations, to the Navigation and Commerce of the Country.* By R. Peckham, Esq.

IF Mr. Peckham's plan were adopted, such a prodigious increase of trade and revenue would accrue to this kingdom as would render it a very interesting object to the possessors of property in general. But it is not rendered perfectly intelligible to the generality of readers; nor has he suggested the properest situations for free ports throughout the kingdom, and the mode of obviating the increase of smuggling, or of indemnifying the islands of Guernsey and Jersey, which are at present the greatest depots of the kingdom.

95. *A Directory for the Book of Common Prayer.*

WE cannot discover the utility of this well-meant endeavour to remove the obscurity so much apprehended in public religious service (see our review of Professor Symonds' work, p. 145). The compiler is sometimes incorrect, as when he explains *Administration*, manner of

receiving the Lord's supper, whereas it signifies that of giving. *Attainment* is not the "power of obtaining," but *something obtained*. *Ceremonies* are very imperfectly defined *customs*; and *endue* to supply. *Knap*, to break asunder, is the old word for *snap*. Who can be ignorant of the meaning of *font*, *leaven*, *equity*, *landmark*, *majesty*, *matrimony*, *meditation*, *merchandise*, &c. &c. *Manger* can never mean a *corn-bag* tied to a horse's head, as hackney coachmen use. Not *Olives*, but *Olivet*, or the *mount* of Olives, is a mount near Jerusalem; nor is it enough to say of the *palm-tree* that it is "a tree whose branches were worn in token of victory." Perhaps, after the "name of a city or place," its situation should have been assigned, whether it was in Europe, Asia, or Africa, India, Egypt, &c.

96. *The Works of Alexander Pope, Esq. with Remarks and Illustrations.* By Gilbert Wakefield, B. A. and late Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge.

"As the expensiveness of the present undertaking renders it necessary for me to make the experiment of the public disposition in detached volumes, I shall reserve the general remarks, which I intend to offer on the general character of the author, to a future occasion. In the mean time, it is proper that I should advertise the reader, that my notes are intended to recommend Mr. Pope as an English classic to men of taste and elegance; and that they pretend to no subtleties of investigation, no profundities of criticism, no grand discoveries of refined argumentation and curious coherence. It has been my resolution to present to the world as much originality as possible; and I shall be found to have borrowed very little from other commentators; and that little has been conscientiously assigned to its proper owner. I never could approve of the too common practice of swelling books with the reiterated labours of other critics; a practice not honourable as it regards our own fraternity of writers, nor respectful to the community. The text is taken from Bishop Warburton's edition; a man, for whose talents and penetration I entertain the highest reverence; and whose powers of intellect have been surpassed by very few individuals of his species in any age or nation. All communications relative to this work, conveyed to the publishers, whether of historical anecdote, or literary remark, will be thankfully received, and faithfully acknowledged.

"I submit this work with diffidence and solicitude to the judgement of the candid and intelligent; and, if I should be fortunate enough



enough to meet with their countenance on this occasion, the succeeding volumes, if life and health permit, will speedily appear; though the editor thinks it proper to acknowledge, that Dr. Warton's intention of executing the same work, of which he was unapprized before the completion of this volume, and the printing of the greater part, has somewhat diminished his ardour. The genius and learning of that gentleman, in union with a superior knowledge of English literature, more experience, more leisure, and more accidental advantages of every kind, render him a most formidable competitor in this province; especially to one who is labouring for a subsistence:

—Necque enim c. utare sub antro  
Pierio, thyrsurnve potest contingere, sana  
Paupertas atque æris inops; quo nocte die-  
Corpus eget. [que

The work is elegantly and faithfully printed at the Warrington press. Mr. W. proposes to add the Homer and extend his edition to twelve volumes, 8vo.

97. *Observations upon the Plagues inflicted upon the Egyptians, in which is shewn the Peculiarity of those Judgements, and their Correspondence with the Rites and Idolatry. To this is prefixed a prefatory Discourse concerning the Grecian Colonies from Egypt. By Jacob Bryant.*

“THE following treatise, together with those with which it is accompanied, were written many years ago for my own private amusement. For I then had formed no design of having them published to the world. But since I have been induced to make my thoughts, in some other instances, public, it has led me farther than I at first intended, and given me encouragement to produce these likewise to the world: that, if any the least good can result from them, I may have the happiness of seeing it in some degree take place. The principal subjects which I have undertaken to elucidate here, I believe, been considered by me in a light quite new. I do not recollect that any person before has followed the same mode of illustration. Particularly in respect to the plagues in Egypt, it does not appear that any writer has observed that correspondence which seemed to subsist between the offence and the punishment, as well as between the people and their customs. It will afford me great satisfaction if this correspondence should appear universally obvious and precise, and founded in truth. As what I here present to the publick is a small part of a large collection, I may possibly, if I live, venture to produce other observations upon similar subjects, and of a like tendency. For, my chief labour has been, ever since I had opportunities of reading, observing, and forming an unbiassed opinion, to do honour to the religion which

I profess, and to authenticate the Scriptures upon which it is founded.” *Preface.*

In the introductory pages, Mr. Bryant brings authority to prove that Greece, according to the traditions of the natives, was, in a great measure, peopled from Egypt; and that the religion and customs of the latter prevailed in the former. In reviewing the plagues inflicted on Egypt, he shews their propriety: of the first, on the waters, which were objects of religious worship; of the second, as frogs were emblems of Apollo and his inspiration; of the third, as lice were so peculiarly unfavourable to the system of cleanliness observed by the priests, and in the temples; of the fourth, as flies were held sacred, and in this instance were produced at a season of the year directly opposite to that in which they usually appeared; of the fifth, or murrain, as it carried off the objects of their worship, the cattle, sheep, or goats; of the sixth, or boils and blains, as the science of physic originated from, and was practised with great success in, Egypt, yet was baffled in this malady which fell both on priests and people; it was customary in some cities of Egypt to burn men alive, and scatter their ashes in the air (Plut. de Is. & Os. l. p. 380, and ed. Squire, p. 170), to which alludes the scattering the ashes of the furnace, which produced the boils; of the seventh, the rain and hail accompanied with thunder and lightning, Egypt having hardly ever any rain, and worshipping fire and water as deities; the circumstance of the destruction of the flax would fall particularly heavy on a nation which universally wore linen, and drove a considerable trade in it, and their barley was manufactured into liquor. The eighth plague, of locusts, is illustrated by most emphatic demonstrations of their ravages in later times; the ninth was a proper reproof of a people who made the sun and moon primary objects of worship, to the obscuring of the true God, and also worshipped night and darkness as the first cause of all things\*. “Night and

\* Modern philosophy would bring us back to the same idolatrous worship. Rousseau, in his last moments, said to his wife, “Look at that sun, whose smiling aspect seems to call me hence! There is my God. God himself who opens to me the bosom of his paternal goodness, and invites me to taste and enjoy, at last, that eternal and unalterable tranquillity which I have so long and



and shade are mere negatives. But the Egyptians acknowledged them as real sensible and substantial beings, and gave them a creative power. They were, therefore, very justly condemned to undergo a palpable and coercive darkness, such as prevented all intercourse for three days. In short, they suffered a preternatural deprivation of light, which their luminary Osiris could not remedy, and were punished with that essential night which they foolishly had imagined, and at last found really" (p. 174, 175). If the disposition of this people was reproved by Herodotus\*, and they were, out of a superstitious fear, continually attending to portents and presages, and making false inferences, to the great abuse of their own reason, and the seduction of others; if this were the case, we see a farther analogy and propriety in God's judgements. He, with great wisdom as well as justice, exhibited before their eyes some real prodigies which could not be mistaken, and punished them their own way for their credulity and superstition. It was not the occultation of a luminary, the glazing of a meteor in the atmosphere, much less an unusual birth, or the fantastic flight of a bird, which now demanded their attention. Their sacred river was universally polluted and turned to blood; the very dust of their sanctified soil was rendered infectious, and produced nauseous boils and blains; their serene air became overcast, and rain, and lightning, and thunder, with fire mingled with the rain, ensued; phenomena grievous to behold, and fatal in their consequences, such as before were never known in Egypt. Lastly, the children of light and offspring of the sun were condemned to a preternatural state of night. Their God and luminary rose at his stated hour, and performed his functions, yet could not dissipate this painful, oppressive, and impenetrable darkness. All these, as well as the other judgements enumerated, were real prodigies; and, as I have repeatedly urged, they were all pointed and sig-

so ardently panted after." See our Vol. XLIX. p. 176. So the Ethiopian priest spake at a funeral in the person of the deceased, "O Sun, and all ye Gods, who gave life to man, receive me and restore me to the society of immortals." Porphyry de Abstinentiâ, IV. p. 270. See also Mr. Taylor's publications of Proclus.

\* II. c. 82, p. 141. Οὐδὲν, περὶ σσως—  
μαρτυρεῖται ἀπὸ τῶν ἀγίων πατέρων

nificant. Their force and purport would have been in a great measure lost upon any other people; but they were particularly applicable to the Egyptians, as they bore a strict analogy with the superstition and idolatry of that nation" (p. 176). Mr. Bryant, in conclusion, answers the objection, that he tries to prove the ancient rites and customs of the Egyptians by those of a later date, by referring to his preliminary treatise, and observing the many passages in Scripture that will shew the antiquity of that idolatry, and of those customs from which these arguments are drawn, p. 182. He next proceeds to vindicate the divine mission of Moses, contrary to the reasoning adopted by bishop Warburton, by observing that he "adduced in numberless instances contrary to common prudence, and that the means used seemed inadequate, and often opposite, to the end proposed. Hence the great events which ensued were brought about not only without any apparent probability, but even possibility, of their succeeding by human means" (p. 196). The history of the Exodus is detailed with an interesting commentary. Mr. B. observes, the name by which Jehovah designs himself to Moses is the same under which the sun was worshiped, ON or ΩΝ; and the LXX, being Egyptian Greeks, adopted it instead of rendering *Ego sum qui sum*, Εγώ εἰμι ὅς εἰμι, they have Εγώ εἰμι ὁ ΩΝ." (In the Venetian LXX, published by Ammon, ο Ωῶν, is substituted for *Jehovah*, and thus the words of Christ, "before Abraham was *I am*," may prove his divinity.) In this, and in the emblem of the rod changed into a serpent, as well as afterwards by the brazen serpent, God "revealed his mind by Egyptian symbols, like writing in the characters of that country" (p. 239). It is an interesting and curious observation, that Josephus omitted to speak of the brazen serpent, because "it afforded an argument much in favour of Christianity" (p. 240). The rod of Moses and its changes, pointed out "the particular person from whom the Jews and the world in general were to expect deliverance, Jehovah the Redeemer" (p. 241). In the repetition of this miracle to the Israelites "the whole of this mystery was to conclude in blood, *Exod. iv. 8, 9*" (p. 246). The history of these miracles may be made to prove them, p. 267. The travels of the Israelites in the wilderness for so many years, where a caravan



a caravan could not have subsisted for a month, is a proof of divine interposition, which supported Moses against such murmuring and rebellions as a common leader would have sunk under.

“The law given from Mount Sinai was of such a nature, and contained such painful rites and ceremonies, and injunctions seemingly so unnecessary and without meaning, that no people would have conformed to it, or even permitted it to take place, if there had not been these horrors, and this sanction to enforce it. A meaning certainly there was in every rite and ordinance; yet, as it was a secret to them, there was nothing which could have made them submit but the immediate hand of heaven. A shepherd of Midian could never have brought about so great a work, even though he had been assisted by Aaron his brother, and all the elders of Israel. But Aaron was so far from co-operating, that even while the law was giving, while the cloud was resting upon Sinai, he yielded to the importunacy of the people, and made a golden calf, and suffered them to lapse into the idolatry of Egypt. Moses, therefore, stood single, he had not a person to assist him, unless the great God of all, by whose command he was in reality acting, and by whom the law was enforced” (p. 278).

“Moses, after he had seen the numerous bands, which he had led out of Egypt, die before him, at last closed the list by departing himself upon Mount Nebo. He was just come within sight of the promised land, after 40 years, a point at which he might have arrived in a far less number of days. But Moses certainly was a mere agent, and acted in subservience to a superior power” (p. 283).

The journeyings of the children of Israel are traced from Ramoth and Succoth to the borders of Ethan, a wilderness at the top of the Red sea, where, on the approach of their pursuers, they were led into a defile, through which there was no outlet, except by a miraculous passage through the sea. Instead of now taking the shortest way to Canaan, Moses led them again in a quite contrary direction, South, towards Paran, another barren wilderness. When the spies returned he turned away from the promised land back the contrary way to Sin, that great and terrible wilderness, passed the most Eastern point of the Red sea, near Eshon Gaber; and, having gone round the land of Edom, he, after several painful journeys, brings the people to the plains of Moab, near mount Nebo, p. 271—282. Two circumstances that happened after passing over the river Jordan, and arriving in an

enemy's country, shew that no person left to himself could have acted as Joshua did, the making the whole army undergo an operation which rendered every person in it incapable of acting, and the defeat at Ai, p. 274, 285. “If there was a secret meaning in the Mosaic laws, and a secret allusion, and they were not merely rites of arbitrary institution, the secret purport must relate to events in the womb of time, with which Moses was not acquainted; or, if he were acquainted, then the same conclusion follows as before; he must have had the intelligence by inspiration, and, consequently, what he did was by divine appointment. The internal evidence is, we see, not to be controverted. The only way to get rid of it is to set aside the external, and say that the whole is a forgery. But this is impossible; the law still exists, and must have had a beginning” (p. 294). Add to this, the unpleasant representation he gives of the undutiful behaviour of the people to God and him, all which he “recited to them, as well as the impartiality with which he represents even his own failings, so that the spirit of truth is throughout apparent. “Such are the arguments which I have produced in favour of the divine mission of Moses. It is a matter which deserves our most serious consideration; for, if the law, which was only preparatory, can be shewn to be of divine original, that which succeeded, and was completed in Christ, must have an equal sanction. The proofs for the one must operate as strongly for the other, and point out the power of God, and the interposition of divine wisdom. And as the latter dispensation is attended with a greater efficacy, and is the very ultimate to which the former was directed, there can be no doubt of its superiority, as well as certainty. In short, if the Jewish lawgiver had his mission from heaven, and his laws were of divine inspiration, we must allow the same prerogative to the evangelists and apostles, and the same sanction to their writings. We may, therefore abide by the declaration of St. Paul, *πᾶσα γραφή θεοπνεύματος*, *all scripture is of divine inspiration*, p. 305, 306.

Mr. B. next proceeds to ascertain the situation of the land of Goshen, and this he does by fixing that of Heliopolis, Letopolis, and Sais. Of the first of these names he finds two cities; the one existing before the coming of Joseph into Egypt, who married a daughter of the



the priest of *On*, which is synonymous with Heliopolis; the other erected by the fugitive Jew Onias, in the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus. Letopolis, or the city of Latona, was of equal antiquity, and nearly opposite to the ancient Heliopolis, and passed by the Israelites in their exit. Sais, in the Saitic nome, was given by the king of Egypt to the Israelites, after it had been deserted by the shepherds (Josephus cont. Ap. I. p. 445, Plato in *Timæo*, v. 3, p. 21). Manetho says the king settled the Israelites in the province of Sais; hence it seems plain that this province was the same with *Rameses* and *Goshen*, and the *field of Zoan* and the *Arabian nome* and *Sin*, "the strength of Egypt," *Is.* xxx. 15, is, in the LXX, *Σαῖν*. The land of Goshen was a part of this province, and denominated from its tongue-like shape. The tongue of the Egyptian sea threatened, *Is.* xi. 15, was not, as the learned bishop Lowth imagined, the Red sea, but the Nile at its seven mouths. The departure and route of the children of Israel from Egypt are next discussed, with an apology for controverting the opinion of some late travellers; but for this discussion, which occupies the remaining hundred pages of this book, we must refer to the book itself, as incapable of abridgement, only just observing that, in our opinion, the names *Clysinæ* and *Colium* are of the same import, and alike refer to the *overwhelming* of Pharaoh's host by an *inundation*, or sudden reflux of the sea. Nieubuhr is shewn to have been mistaken in his account of the passage by not reflecting that the Deity was the guide.

98. *A Poetical Description of New South End, in the County of Essex, and its Vicinity.*

IN numbers far from despicable, a Bathing-Place is here described, which is rising rapidly into repute.—*New South-End*, it should be premised, is a bold eminence, near the Eastern extremity of the Essex coast, remarkable for the peculiar beauty of its situation, on a fine gravelly soil, adorned with delightful woods, in some of which, not ten yards from the sea, whilst we are writing this critique upon the spot, the nightingales, and a variety of other song-birds, are chaunting their evening lay. It is in the parish of Prittlewell, and takes its *first* name by way of distinction from the nearly adjoining hamlet of *Old South-End*, at the foot of the hill, which is in the parish of South-church. It is

separated from Sheerness by an arm of the sea, which in this place is about eight miles broad, and is about the same distance from the isle of Grain in the county of Kent, where, at the conflux of the Medway with the Thames, the Ocean may properly be said to commence. From the metropolis there are two excellent roads to it; the one through Dagenham, Rainham, Horndon, and Hadleigh, being exactly 42 miles; the other by Brentwood, Billericay, Burleigh, and Rochford, 44.

As the author of the poem has not affixed his name (though we find it is no secret at South-End), we shall not wound his modesty by mentioning it, any farther than to say that he is a Clergyman who serves two curacies in the neighbourhood; nor shall the reader be longer debarred from judging for himself.

"Goddeſs of ſong! that e'er inſpired the  
lays  
Of tuneful Bards recording Baia's praiſe;  
And thou, ſweet Nymph of Health, Hygieia,  
lend  
Thy welcome aid to celebrate SOUTH-END.  
Where Thames in ampler current laves the  
ſhore,  
With Ocean ſoon to join his liquid ſtore;  
Hard by the princely river's Northern bound,  
The ancient tower of Prittlewell is found.  
High turrets, far conspicuous to the main,  
(A lofty ſea-mark,) grace th' aspiring ſane:  
So by the Saxons call'd, tradition tells,  
For wholeſome waters and ſalubrious wells:  
Where the delighted eye with tranſport roves  
O'er fruitful vales, green hills, and ſhady  
A rural healthy ſpot, a calm retreat, [groves:  
Where ſocial intercourſe and friendſhip meet;  
Friendſhip, that, lib'ral, free, and unconfin'd,  
Diſplays the upright heart, the virtuous mind."

A tribute of grateful reſpect next follows to a celebrated literary character, the Rev. Herbert Croft, vicar of Prittlewell, under whom the author for ſome years ſupplied that curacy.

"Here let the Muſe a character rehearſe,  
That well deſerves a tributary verſe;  
While Charity ſhall warm the human breaſt,  
Thy worth, O HERBERT! ſhall remain con-  
feſt:  
'Tis thine the helpleſs widow's ſoul to cheer,  
To wipe the tender orphan's trickling tear.  
Oft from the wretch that felt affliction's  
blow,  
Thy ready aid has baniſh'd want and woe.  
Pure flow thy precepts with inſtruction  
fraught, [taught;  
Well haſt thou practis'd what thoſe precepts  
Clear is thine argument, thy genius bright,  
Thy manners eaſy, gentle, and polite.

Let



Let others meanly hoard their useless pelf,  
And center all their sordid joys in self!  
To better fame thy feeling heart aspires,  
Thy generous bosom glows with nobler fires:  
Thy footsteps trace a more exalted line,  
The Triumph of Benevolence is thine."

The Bard then proceeds to a description of South End, both in its former and its present state, and paints the neighbouring scenes.

"South of the village, by the river's side,  
Where the steep cliff overlooks the foaming tide;

Late a tall grove uprear'd its verdant head,  
The growth of ages, venerably spread.  
(Oft have I listen'd in the vocal bower  
To Philomel's sweet notes at eve's still hour:  
But the fell axe its glory has despoil'd,  
Its leafy honours lay in dust defil'd:  
Ceas'd is the warbling which we once admir'd,

To friendlier haunts the trembling birds resort;  
The woodman's strokes resounding through the glades;

The Dryads mourn their violated shades.)  
The recent buildings, regularly plann'd,  
High on the cliff with Southern aspect stand,  
Dispos'd with neatness, symmetry and taste,  
In pleasant site, and order aptly plac'd.  
Along the front a spacious Terrace lies,  
Whence an enchanting prospect meets our eyes.

The banks, with nature's rich embroid'ry,  
A mix'd profusion of delight display. [gay,  
The cliff high tower'ing with majestic pride,  
The pendant willow trembling o'er the tide:  
Sweet blooms the wild flower on the shrub-

by height,  
And blended beauties entertain the sight:  
The fertile fields with golden harvests crown'd,

The verdant mead where herds and flocks  
The chalky hills of Kent at distance rise,  
Whose cloud-capt summits seem to meet the skies:

Villas and farms are interspers'd between,  
And dales and woods diversify the scene.  
Afar the Medway's junction we behold,  
From Kentish hills in long meanders roll'd:  
Still on the raptur'd eye new objects press,  
Exploring Sheepy's isle and fam'd Sheerness:  
And down the Nore the lengthen'd view extends,

Till lost upon the main the prospect ends."

The accommodations to be found both at New and Old South-End (for they are in fact but one town), the noble terrace, elegant hotel, an assembly-room (which, for the neatness with which it is fitted up, and grandeur of prospect, may justly vie with any one in the kingdom), comfortable inns, convenient lodging-houses, coffee-room, - circulating libraries, bathing-machines, and pleasant

rides, are duly noticed by the author; who slyly glances at the "generous wine," with a sort of regret that it is

"Beyond a Poet's aim, since times are hard,

And wine's no bev'rage for a humble bard;  
Content with pipe and porter to regale,  
Or quaff a cooling draught of humbler ale."

As we should have no objection to crack a bottle with the ingenious poet-laureat of New South-End, we shall just whisper in print to Mr. Holland, the principal proprietor of the magnificent buildings, whose liberality is equal to his taste, that these verses entitle their author, if not to an annual butt of sack, at least to an occasional hamper of good old Port, which, as we can bear testimony, the Hotel under his immediate auspices can well supply. *Verbum sat.*

#### 99. *The Triumph of Loyalty, a Poem.*

WHEN we purchased the "Description of South-End" at the circulating library of Mr. Rennison, whose well-furnished shop appears to contain almost every article that can be wanted either for the conveniences or luxuries of life; we were informed by the very civil and intelligent mistress of the house, that the same author had published another Poem, which she so obligingly recommended to our notice, that we had little hesitation in adding the name of SYLVANUS URBAN to the numerous list of those who had cheerfully subscribed their half-crowns to the purchase of the "Triumph of Loyalty," a poem which, though it bears evident marks of being written with too much haste, is not devoid of merit; and herein, be it noted, we are glad to find a concurrence of opinion with Mr. William Heard, the industrious schoolmaster of Pritlewell.

Animated by the subject, and somewhat elated by the success of his former publication, the Poet thus begins:

"Farewel, ye verdant banks, and purling streams!  
Sequester'd shades! cool grots! and rural No more confin'd to subjects vain and trite,  
The daring Muse aspires to loftier flight.  
O thou! thine influence humbly let me claim,  
Who touch'd the Prophet's heav'n-taught lips with flame:

Assist my song! for, strains sublime are due  
To Loyalty sincere, and Freedom true."

After some general preliminary topics, the author introduces an interesting episode in the history of Daniel and his brethren, and their sufferings under Nebuchadnezzar and Darius. Due honour



s paid to the primitive saints and martyrs; the hard fate of the Royal Victims of a neighbouring country is pathetically lamented; and the advantages which, in general, result from kingly government displayed at large:

“In Europe’s realms, in many an Asian state,

Rever’d, applauded, happy, wise, and great,  
Kings have the sceptre prosperously sway’d,  
And loyal subjects cheerfully obey’d.

Long have they reign’d by heav’n and earth  
approv’d,

As guardians honour’d, and as fathers lov’d,  
Rejoicing saw their people’s blest increase,  
In arts and commerce, plenty, wealth, and  
Or if proud hostile nations from afar [peace;  
Dar’d to disturb and found the trump of war,  
Fiercely they call’d their willing hosts to arms,  
Fearless and brave in battle’s loud alarms.

And first in danger, as in station first,  
In vict’ry quench’d true glory’s eager thirst.  
From fire to son of like illustrious fame,  
Went down the long hereditary claim.

Such, O Britannia! was thy Alfred found,  
Such praise thy Edwards and thy Henrys  
crown’d;

Such royal William’s character we trace;  
And such the trophies of the Brunswic race;  
Whom Heav’n deputed, with propitious smile,  
Its choicest blessing to thy favour’d isle;  
Such is thy George! whose fame shall ever  
While gratitude and loyalty survive; [live  
Who, born a Briton, acts a Briton’s part,  
And reigns triumphant in each British heart.  
Long on his merits could the Muse declaim,  
But verse can add no lustre to his name;  
The man who imitates his virtuous ways,  
The noblest tribute to his Sov’reign pays.”

100. *Observations on the Disease on the Hip-Joint, with Remarks on White-Swellings of the Knee, Caries of the Joint of the Wrist, and other similar Complaints; illustrated by Cases and Engravings taken from the diseased Parts.* By Edward Ford, F. S. A. Surgeon to the Westminster General Dispensary.

NOT to speak of the numbers of dismal prisoners for life, many and grievous are sufferers we daily see in our streets, from the negligence or improper treatment of the incipient malady, on which Mr. Ford has now favoured the publick with his intelligent observations, made during a long industrious occupation, in a station peculiarly favourable for his information. No person of reflection or sensibility, can avoid uneasiness at the sight of the lamentable objects which, under some or other of the many distressful forms of this lifelong disease, every place presents; nor

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can the frequency prevent the painfulness of such prospects. Considering the almost unaccountable scarcity of information from medical writers professedly on this subject, there must naturally and generally be a prejudice in favour, and an interest in the circulation, of a Book, evidently well meant, and well calculated to lessen such evils, both in number and degree, by the communication of much useful knowledge in a very perspicuous manner. Our limits as Reviewers permit us only to say that we think the publick will be really benefited by this instructive publication; and to subjoin a concise account of its contents.

The work opens with general observations on the disease of the hip joint, and the usual modes of treatment for its relief and cure. Mr. Ford, in the third and fourth sections, treats of abscesses in general, and particularly of that of the hip joint. The many various cures of the disease, which next follow, are related with equal modesty, plainness, and candour, in the way, as it seems to us, most likely to be useful to common readers, and peculiarly edifying to practitioners in surgery placed in similar circumstances, who may certainly learn, and, if they will, teach a great deal, by comparing their own with this author’s observations. To these instructive cases and observations, which of course make the principal part of his book, succeed Mr. Ford’s remarks on white swellings of the knee, and caries of the wrist and spine, without incurvation, to which he has subjoined a variety of cases, and modes of treatment, tending ultimately, with the foregoing part of his work, to recommend such measures as appear to him, both in theory and from experience, best adapted to promote and accelerate the natural cure of this formidable disease, by Anchylosis. For a satisfactory account of this natural remedy we must refer to the book itself. There is added to it, by way of an appendix, a critical dissertation on two aphorisms of Hippocrates, by a friend of the author, which, admits of no abridgement. It is in support of a new translation of these aphorisms, seemingly well justified by the doctrine of Mr. Ford’s book, which with the reasons on which it rests, are submitted to the judgement of such as are conversant with the writings of Hippocrates, and qualified to determine on points of Greek literature.

Eight



Eight very elegant plates, exhibiting natural representations of various states of the disease in question, apparently well-chosen, and happily illustrated, are annexed to this book, which is splendidly printed in the modern taste.

101. *The Course of Hannibal over the Alps ascertained.* By John Whitaker, B. D. Rector of Ruan Lanhorne, Cornwall. In two Volumes.

"If a professed writer of the Roman history, a writer of the most antient periods of it, even Livy himself, to whom the history of Hannibal was actually modern, and who, in comparison with us, was nearly contemporary with Hannibal himself;" if this historian, who "engaged in the dispute, and digressed from his narration in order to enter into it, could not ascertain his route decisively; what hope can there be of ascertaining it at present? Yet some there is. A grand attempt has been really made to determine it. An officer of our own army, who is at once an antiquary, a soldier, and a critic, the celebrated General Robert Melville, in 1775, took pains to trace the route of the Carthaginians, in a general investigation of the course of another by an actual survey of the ground, through the valleys and over the mountains of the Alps. I am ambitious, therefore, of following the example of an amiable and friendly officer, who has most liberally imparted the substance of all his notices to me, but of following it in a different manner. I wish not to struggle through the rugged gullies, and to strain in reality up the steep ascents, with him. I mean to act upon an easier, and, I think, a more effectual plan; taking the histories of Hannibal into my hands, comparing them with the accounts of the Roman geographers and modern travellers, collating all of them with additional notices from other historians among the ancients and among the moderns, and then delineating the course of the Carthaginians from the whole" (p. 3, 4). General Roy improved upon General Melville's discoveries of the progress of the Roman arms in North Britain; the historian of Manchester, and Heaven and Hell, has improved on General Melville's discoveries of Hannibal's route over the Alps. As it cannot be expected that we should follow the Carthaginian or English General, or the rector of Ruan Lanhorne, *step by step*, we content ourselves with

summing up the evidence in the words of the latter; and the rather, as all men know how ill his colossal genius can bear the contradiction of such little people as Reviewers; who to this Dragon of Wantley are but *geese* and *turkies*.

Livy crossed the Rhone at an island about six miles to the North of Valence, and about three above the fall of the Isère into the Rhone, at Lauriot in Dauphiné. At the angle of the junction of these two rivers were found some bones of his *elephants*, mistaken for those of King *Teutobochus*. Hannibal marched by Vienne to Lyons, and reached it on the fourth day from his passage over the Rhone, and came to what is called an island and was the antient site of Lyons. In tracing his route hence over the Alps he proscribes both Folard and St. Simon his editor, notwithstanding the personal knowledge both had of the spot, p. 84\*. From Lyons Hannibal set out for the Northern Alps, marching along the Rhone, turned to the right, not, as Livy and Polybius, to the left, "for ten days, along the river [Rhone], and over a plain country," says Polybius, who is, however, falsely of late preferred to Livy, "without impediment till he came to the river *Druentia*," says Livy, that is, says Mr. W. along the *Arve* to *Geneva*. Hence he came to the *Val-lais*, the situation of St. Maurice, which leads Mr. Whitaker to defend the story of the Theban legion. All that march, though through *a couple of nations*, is totally omitted by Polybius,

\* Appian, p. 696, represents Pompey as marching against Sertorius by Hannibal's route over the Alps, p. 121. This indeed is contradicted by a fragment of Sallust, where Pompey is made to write thus, "per eas (Alpes) iter aliud atque Hannibal nobis opportunius patifieri." But Appian's words appear to us to mean the same thing, and are rendered so by his Latin translator. Mr. W. says, "Pompey penetrated into the Alpine mountains, with a high spirit, and, copying Hannibal's magnificence of action, formed a new route," &c. Yet he adds, "this account is embarrassed by the too great *generality* of the author's language, but it shews us clearly the course of Hannibal by the route of Pompey through the Alps. Pompey copied Hannibal, and marched along his road." The Greek is οὐ κατὰ τὴν Ἀννίβου μεγαλουργίαν, not *magnificence of action*, but *great work* or *undertaking*, non tanto quidem molimine iterum decessasse, sed aliam aperiens viam; the error arises from the omission of ΔΕ by Mr. W.

who



who considers the position of Geneva as the beginning of the Alps, therefore carries Hannibal an hundred miles from Lyons, and instantly sets him to enter the Alps. Strabo and Silius Italicus do the same. Livy comes in very happily to supply the deficiency. Martigne, the *Ostodurus* of Cæsar (B. G. III. 1. p. 86), was a town in Hannibal's time on the Drance. Hannibal had been ten days marching from Lyons to Geneva, and in travelling only about an hundred miles of ground. He then marched from Geneva, about sixty miles, to Martigny, so stood under the very base of the Alps, and in the very mouth of the passage into them. His soldiers struck with their appearance, in the manner described by Livy with that picturesque vivacity of imagination, XXI. 32, he instantly prepared to ascend them at Martigny; the hills rise by one continued ascent, and along the waving course of the often-named river into them for six miles together. Those hills open immediately to the South of Martigny, in order to admit this road. The opening is about eighty paces in breadth, occupied, for the greatest part, by the river Drome, and bordered by the rocks of a hill that frequently presents a wild savage appearance even now. But the road itself runs in one continued and narrow defile to the top of the first ledging of mountains. This, in the days of Hannibal, was the only formed channel of communication between Gaul and Italy. Here the army of Hannibal was to enter the great trunk of the Alps, and by it to pass over this celebrated range of mountains, into the grand region of their destination. His army consisted of infantry, cavalry, and elephants. He was attended by a string of horses carrying burdens, by a train of draught horses and wheel carriages for drawing loads. While these transported the provisions, those conveyed the rest of the baggage; which, as the whole army very surprisingly carried no personal and private baggage, can consist only of the tents and poles for erecting them, and the tools for fastening them. The carriages assuredly were the same with the cars of Ireland and the Highlanders at this day, then used by the Gauls and Spaniards, and precisely calculated for the roads of mountains, moving on low wheels, about three feet only from each other, and being drawn each of them by a single horse. The breadth of them, therefore, would not be more than the

length of the packs upon the burden horses, or than the width of the narrowest ways within the Alps at present, p. 201—203. Being opposed by the Seduni, he halted, and encamped in the widest vale he could find. On the very plain, according to the story of the Theban legion, Maximilian equally encamped. The Gauls gave him much opposition, and did him much mischief; but he overcame all, and made himself master of their capital, and halted three days to recover from the fatigues and losses. He came next among the Salassii, about Orzieres, who, by professions of friendship, led him astray towards the summit of the Alps, by a defile through which Calvin afterwards made his escape into Valais. There they fell upon the Carthaginian army, who rallied on a white rock, on the mountain side of the Drance, where the village of Lutetia now stands. "He had marched 24 miles by his new road from Orzieres, when 15 by the old would have reached the summit of the Alps. But he was only got upon a hill, which, instead of shewing him Italy immediately under him to the South, spreads out a delightful plain before him, exhibits beyond it the Eastern Drance, almost buried in its nearly closing banks of rock, and displays those vast deserts of ice and snow, the Glaciers, extending in all the horrible majesty of a polar winter along the horizon. The Glaciers, which are now visited as objects of terrible curiosity, were so visited for the first time by an enterprising traveller of our own country, POCOCKE, "L'illustre Pococke fut le premier qui voulut les connoître," says Bourrit, III. 4, p. 279, 280. Hannibal's progress hence is exactly described by Livy, with whom Polybius unites only in the number of days which the march through the Alps took up. In this period of it Hannibal marched in four days on a line which no army ever marched before or since, especially so encumbered with burdened horses and loaded cars. No journey on these Alps of Martigny has been pursued in this line. From the mazes of this unvisited desert, this *Terra Australis Incognita* of the Alps, this little world of Winter's own, Hannibal was no less than three days in winding himself and his army. He then reached that regular ground at St. Peter's which he had left five days before, at Orzieres, only about seven miles below. On the ninth day after he entered the grand defile at Martigny, he



he found himself happily mounted with all his army on the real ridge of the Alps. Mr. W., without having been on the spot, determines by his own penetrative genius, and the assistance of maps and relations, not that Hannibal *should* or *must* have taken such a route, but that he actually *did* take it. *Turin* is the principal object of Hannibal's march, and the point at which history confessedly places him on his descent from the Alps, by a road formerly passing from Ostodurus across the Pennine Alps into Piedmont, as now from Martigny over the Great St. Bernard, and by the Romans themselves in succeeding periods. On the summit, whence Hannibal surveyed Italy, was a temple of Jupiter under the name of *Peninus*, inscriptions to whom, erected by the Romans, remain, p. 301—332. In bringing Hannibal to the Pennine Alps, Mr. W. differs from Livy, whose narrative all the way he prefers to Polybius; and this controversy, in more than 50 pages, concludes Vol. I.

Vol. II. opens with the state of its inhabitants, and the operations of Hannibal on it. Mr. Whitaker explains Hannibal's exhibition of Italy to his army, and conducts him down the Alps by a road, not what General Melville considered it, throughout the most primitive of all roads, the mere trough or channel of a river, but something like a modern road, turned in traversing along the side of a hill, as this very road is at the present day, p. 117, 118. At the point of descent the Carthaginians were stopped, probably about noon, by a pass absolutely impracticable to men or beasts. A hollow way all one bed of rock \*. An earthquake had broken in the midst the steep descent into a deep chasm, with such a subsidence on the plane of the road itself as left the preceding part of it to terminate all at once in a wall of stone that was 6 or 7 feet in perpendicular height, and therefore could not be descended without difficulty even by a man on foot. Livy's measure, 937 feet, is like Pliny's II. 23, *long not deep*. This difficulty Hannibal attempted to get over by marching round, through the snow; but, finding all efforts baffled, he cut a new road through the rocks. We come now to the vinegar story, and, having travelled through 450 octavo pages, as long and intricate a road as that of Hannibal over

the Alps, we expected some semblance of a solution of Hannibal's resource, which has puzzled all the critics and the chemists of succeeding ages, and rests on the evidence of Livy, whose testimony is so highly preferred to Polybius, and on the single solution of M. Dutens, which is only a repetition of the general observation of Horace, *Multa, &c.* We have a multitude of stubborn facts from Pliny and others to confirm this one, and Mr. W. has a strong dose of credulity to wash down all the pearl vinegar of antiquity, with the smaller additions of Dioscorides, and a single recipe of Cleopatra, from the library of Paris, Venice, or the Vatican, p. 140—148. "The fact is, I believe, that vinegar has many virtues with which the ancients were formerly acquainted, but of which the moderns are wholly ignorant, which are to this day as seemingly mysterious and incredible to us as the tranquillizing power of oil upon water was within these few years, which some such lucky discovery as Dr. Franklin's concerning the oil can alone recal into credibility and use again; and which this very dissertation of mine may serve to bring before the mind of the publick, to carry to the test of trial, and to settle, with the oil, in all their ancient reputation again. The credited efficacy of vinegar is strikingly apparent among the ancients in what I have already noticed, and much more strikingly apparent than the credited influence of oil. It was used for the dissolution of pearls, it was used for the breaking of flints, it was used for the splitting of rocks, and was assuredly found an instrument usefully powerful in all these operations" (p. 154, 155). "Yet whence could Hannibal derive his vinegar for that purpose? this question has been repeatedly proposed with all that air of triumph with which ignorance often insults over knowledge, and folly wantons in imaginary conquests over wisdom; but let folly suppress its broad grin, and ignorance keep in its vacant stare, whilst I reply decisively to the question" (p. 164). Vinegar alone, or with water, was the common drink of the Roman and Carthaginian armies.

"The Carthaginian had thus completed his march across the Alps, and reached the Italian foot of them, in 15 days (Polyb. III. 56, Livy XXI. 38), in which he lost near the half of his whole army, 2000 out of 8000 horse, and 18000 out of 38000 foot, besides

\* *Προσφαίνων ἀπὸ τοῦ γυμνασίου*, Polyb. *Recenti lapsu terræ*. Livy.



horses, beasts of burden and draught, and a large proportion of provisions. He entered Italy with only 6000 horse, and 20000 foot. After the precision which Mr. W. has bestowed on this famous transit of the Alps, we cannot but wonder to hear him say of the inscription commemorating it, said to have been seen by Jovius and Merula "to rise to such a pitch of exactness as to present the very copy of an inscription to the reader, was not common in the 16th century, and is *not necessary* in any" (p. 219), Mr. W. cannot be ignorant how many inscriptions, when they come to be carefully copied, have presented a reading totally different from, if not contrary to, what was conceived on a transient reading. Even the parallel inscription on the rocks over the Gelt, in our own country, has been both read and copied differently by different travellers (Camden's *Britannia*, III. 176, 203). Neither do Jovius nor Merula tell us in what language Hannibal's was, whether Greek, or Punic, or both, like his plates in the temple of Juno Lavinia.

"I have thus," concludes Mr. W. "conducted Hannibal from Lauriot on the Rhone in Dauphiné, to Turin on the Po in Piedmont. I have taken him stage by stage, and step by step, through this long labyrinth of nations, as the concurring narrative of Polybius and of Livy have held out the clues. Geography united with history, the present nature of the ground with the ancient descriptions of the sites and the Itinerary of Rome, with the remaining monuments of the Romans, to confirm their narratives and my account. I have thus thrown a new and strong light, I presume, upon this important portion of history. I have particularly fixed the line on which he crossed the Alps, for the *first* time in a *single* part of the course, and for the last, I trust, in *every* part of it. One part, indeed, comes in to the support, while all form such an accumulative series of proof, as no other kind of argument can possibly boast, and as raises this, I flatter myself, into a superlative kind of demonstration. Evi-

dence has been successively added to evidence, like hill piled upon hill, till the whole, I think, has risen into a mountain like its own St. Bernard, towering with its head over the history as that does over the globe, leaving all the clouds at its feet, and shewing the structure in a burst of radiance upon its sides" (p. 232).

102. *The History and Antiquities of Shenstone, in the County of Stafford, illustrated: with the Pedigrees of all the Families and Gentry both ancient and modern of that Parish.* By Henry Sanders, B. A. of Oriel College, Oxford, and 13 Years Curate of Shenstone.

THE village of Shenstone, situate in a pleasant part of the county of Stafford, and by all travellers admired as a beautiful and well-watered spot, has furnished copious materials for a description by the esteem and affection borne to its inhabitants by their faithful pastor; whose son, curate of St. Alban's, Wood-street, lecturer of St. Olave's, Old Jewry, and late Fellow of Worcester college, Oxford, has done ample justice to his memory in his account of him prefixed, and to the attachment of his parishioners by a feeling dedication to them.

Mr. Sanders was fourth in descent from a refugee family in Lorraine; and, notwithstanding the scanty income of his father, had an education at a grammar-school and at the university sufficient to qualify him for orders. His first preferment was the chaplainship of a small hospital near Oxford, belonging to Oriel college, then the curacy of Wednesbury, in Worcestershire, where he married, and whence he removed to the curacy of Shenstone, and to be one of the reading and domestic clergymen to Samuel Hill, Esq. in whom he found a generous friend, and whose family is copiously treated of in this history. Within two years of his quitting this curacy he was engaged by Humphry Minchin, Esq. now M. P. for Bosciney, as private tutor to his two eldest sons, who, removing to Birmingham free-school, represented their former instructor in such a favourable light to the Rev. Mr. Brailsford, head master, that he was appointed assistant teacher to the upper boys. He afterwards gained a comfortable settlement, 1771, as master of the free grammar school, at Hales Owen, by favour of George Lord Lyttelton, and the perpetual curacy of Oldbury chapel. He died in 1785, while his son was minister of the English church at Gottenburg. It is believed there

\* The modern name of *Capo delle Colonne*, given to the Lavinian promontory, more probably was derived from the ruins of Juno's temple than the pillar erected in it by Hannibal, inscribed with the history of the Italian war, as the promontory of Sunium, from the remaining pillars of Minerva's temple, *Capo Colonna*. Chandler's Travels in Greece, p. 8.



there were more posthumous works than the present, which would have been serviceable to the public if transmitted to the press; but as he had bequeathed one to a noble lord, in hopes that he would have condescended to have published it, there were together with it carried away very many manuscripts, which, we fear, are removed beyond the reach of recovery.

103. *The Translator of Pliny's Epistles vindicated from the Objections of Jacob Bryant, Esq. to his Remarks respecting Trajan's Persecution of the Christians, in Bithynia, By William Melmoth, Esq.*

THIS venerable writer, to whom the publick are indebted for so much elegant entertainment and information, and who appears again upon the stage of literature only to mortify us by applying to himself the language of Laberius when forced upon the stage by Julius Cæsar\*, vindicates, with equal candour and spirit, his assertion in a note on one of Pliny's epistles to Trajan, that the persecution of the Christians in Bithynia was founded on the ancient constitution of the state, and did not proceed from a cruel or arbitrary temper in Trajan. This is so obvious that one wonders Mr. Bryant could have fallen into the opposite conclusion, or have used so many arguments to support it. Sir George Colebrooke's "Letters on Toleration" are quoted, and distinguished as ingenious and satisfactory.

104. *Proceedings of the National Convention of Paris, and other authentic Documents respecting Religion in France.*

THESE may serve as authentic documents for the two last years. In the present the absolute power of Robespierre and his adherents have changed the system, and determined that *God shall be worshiped, and that the Soul is immortal.*

105. *The Immutability of God, and the Trials of Christian Ministers, represented in two Sermons, preached at Essex Chapel, in the Strand, March 30, and April 6, 1794. By Joshua Toulmin, A. M. published at earnest Request.*

THERE is nothing new as to sentiment, or above the common style as to language, to make an earnest request for this

publication necessary. The first is made up of copious extracts from Dr. Clarke and others. "The second was delivered before the great and excellent Dr. Priestley, on the day preceding his leaving the capital of this kingdom to go a voluntary exile into America. *It could not be foreseen that it would be preached in connexion with so singular an event*; yet this circumstance was evidently felt by the audience, as it was by the preacher. But, when it was prepared for the pulpit some months since, the author had in his eye, besides similar instances, the treatment which this much-injured name had received, and which has at last induced him to leave his native country." Some may be apt to add, *in connexion with what has since happened*, that he left it—in the NICK OF TIME. (See p. 495.)

106. *The Pursuits of Literature; or, what you will; a satirical Poem in Dialogue. Part I.*

SINCE the days of *Malcolm Macgregor* (for we do not go out of Old England), have we not read any thing that has tickled our fancy more than this satirist. Is it impossible to give an abstract of it; for how could Mr. Urban, however *miscellaneous* his *Magazine*, risk the challenge from every professor or guide of science or taste, that this satirist has so finely belaboured? Has he not already more *dog-apes* on his back than the EDITOR can cleverly whip-in? But it should be considered *his* gladiators are political and theological champions, who canvass the rights of God and man with peevish fret-worn controversialists. This comes of pulling down o'd houses on one's head from a wish to be strictly impartial.

107. *The Longitude discovered by a new Mathematical Instrument, called Graphor.*

"The following sheets are submitted to the press to inform the publick, and navigators in particular, that the Longitude is at last discovered. The publication of the discovery rests, at present, entirely on the generosity of such persons as think proper to patronize it. The authors and discoverers would be sorry to remain exclusively in possession of so useful an object; and they hope, by their liberal conduct, to meet with the attention they are conscious to deserve from the publick, since their pursuits tended to benefit not only a particular empire, but the whole race of man. The application which is here published together with a letter to the Board of Longitude, will fully inform the reader of the first step taken to bring the Graphor into public notice. If the discoverers have not met with attention from the Board, they hope the

\* *Ut hedra serpens vires arboræas necat  
Ita me vetustas amplexu amorum enecat,  
Sepulchri similis, nihil nisi nomen retinet.*



the publick will make them full amends. The Commissioners have solemnly refused to see the Graphor. They absolutely do not know what it is. *All persons who will be desirous to see it, are requested to conform to the rules laid down in p. 23,*" whereby a subscription of 20,000*l.* is proposed, to enable them to try the experiment, (there being but half the sum allowed by Act of Parliament). The inventors, Peter Degrauer, M. D. and Henry Ould, cannot write English.

108. *Poems by Mr. Jerminham. Vol. III.*

THIS volume contains all the poems that have been separately printed since the publication of the two former volumes. We are pleased to find in this edition the beautiful lines written in the *Album*, of which a few private copies only were printed.

The Carthusian monks of Grenoble used to present to their guests, before their departure, a large book, called the *Album*, in which each person was desired to write a few lines and insert his name.

Our readers are well acquainted with the lines which the celebrated Gray wrote in the Carthusian Album. A custom of a similar nature was instituted some years ago at Colsey-hall, the seat of Sir William Jerminham, which gave rise to the excellent poem now under consideration.

The poet, having painted with a fond enthusiasm the place of his birth, the scenes of his younger days, pays an affectionate tribute to the memory of his mother, which is thus introduced.

" 'Twas at the hour to contemplation due,  
When evening meekly from the world withdrew,

Beneath an aged oak, in pensive mood,  
I Sorrow's solitary captive stood;  
When, from the rifted trunk's obscure recess,  
A voice breath'd forth in accents of distress,  
"Where, where is she, of mild and rev'rend  
mien, [scene?"  
Once the lov'd mistress of this mournful  
"Fall'n, fall'n, fall'n, fall'n," a distant voice  
reply'd;

The branches shook, as if to sense ally'd;  
Wild Terror flung his strong enchantment  
round;

And Evening hurried in'o Night profound!"  
Then follow some characteristic lines  
of the person the poet is lamenting:

"To mild festivity by nature prone,  
With inbred wit peculiarly her own,  
Prompt ev'ry sportive incident to seize,  
Diffusing pleasure with a careless ease;  
Of power to charm invincibly possess'd,  
Unfelt she glided into ev'ry breast."

We are sorry our limits will not permit us to insert the concluding lines of this affecting poem.

109. *Reports of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the Fees, Gratuities, Perquisites, and Emoluments, which are or have been lately received in the several Public Offices, as follows; Secretaries of State, Treasury, Admiralty, Treasurer of the Navy, Commissioners of the Navy, Dock-yards, Sick and Hurt Office, Victualling Office, Naval and Victualling Departments at foreign or distant Parts, Post-office. Presented to the House of Commons, June, 1793.*

THE commissioners who were appointed by Act of Parliament, 25 George III. Chap. 19, are Sir John Dick, Baronet, William Molleson, and Francis Baring, Esqrs. appear to us to have performed this service with great ability and impartiality. An appendix to these reports annexed is often mentioned, and referred to, but we were surprized to find they are no part of the present publication, as they seem to contain much useful information. The commissioners recommend all fees, gratuities, and perquisites, whatsoever, to be abolished; and, in lieu thereof, all officers, clerks, &c. to have fixed salaries, and no persons to act by deputy in the offices above-mentioned; and propose some alterations, many of which have taken place already.

110. Sydney St. Aubyn. *In a Series of Letters. By Mr. Robinson, Author of Love Fragments, &c.*

"Unlike the present system of Novel writers, which teems with so much of the marvellous, the author of this work, simply copying from Nature, leaves the fantastic fabricators of modern tales to range at pleasure in the regions of fiction and romance; and contents himself with endeavouring to interest the publick in an humble domestic tale, which, without being intended to shew mankind as they ought to be, has a more faithful tendency to represent them as they are." *Advertisement.*

This novel, to say no more of it, has certainly merit superior to many of this class of reading. The story is natural and interesting. Some of the incidents are truly pathetic; and the scenes in the strollers' Green-room, particularly, are original and amusing. The language deserves commendation, being chaste, pure, and nervous; and the dedication is in a style peculiarly appropriate:

"In



"In the author's search after patronage,  
In his endeavours to secure it,  
He fixed upon many illustrious characters  
To whom he might look up  
With the common confidence of success.—

—HE PAUSED:—

The language of adulation,  
The meanness of servility, disgusted him,  
And he abandoned the idea,  
Determined to send his work  
UNPATRONIZED  
into the world:

Until it occurred to him,  
That, to the daughter of his earliest friend,  
(His faithful patron and protector,)  
GRATITUDE might offer its ready tribute of  
respect,

In honourable acknowledgment of her  
father's friendship.

To her therefore,

To Miss — — —

(over whose tender years

The early virtues shed their opening lustre,)  
Be the following pages inscribed.

And if the MORAL,  
Which the author has endeavored to inculcate,  
Should happily guard her youthful mind  
Against levities and errors so fatal in their  
consequences;

If the dangerous caprices of AUGUSTA,  
Opposed to the generous firmness of LOUISA,  
Should furnish a contrast sufficiently striking

To induce her to imitate the one,

And avoid the other's indiscretions,

It will be sufficiently gratifying

To the vanity of the AUTHOR, and to the  
feelings of the MAN."

III. *The new History, Survey, and Description, of the City and Suburbs of Bristol, or complete Guide, and informing and useful Companion, for the Residents and Visitors of this ancient, extensive, and increasing City, the Hotwells and Clifton. Being the most authentic, particular, and comprehensive Account of Bristol hitherto published. To which are added Descriptions of Towns, Seats, and Curiosities in the Vicinity, and of the Cities of Bath and Wells; brief Biography of eminent Natives of Bristol; Memoirs of Chatterton the Poet; and a large, elegant Copper plate Plan of the City, Hotwells, and Clifton.*

*Urbs hæc sublimis, spatiosa, fidelis, amana,  
Dulcis & insignis, prisca, benigna, nitens,  
Fura, Deum, regem, regionem, crimina, pacem,  
Servat, adorat, amat, protegit, edit, habet.*

THIS is a rival publication to that already noticed in our present volume, pp 64, and 243; and, having had the opportunity of improving on the hints of the preceding work, is consequently much more perfect.

"The Reader, who might possibly have expected some slight and flimsy apology for a Guide to accompany the Directory, is here

presented with a new, authentic, methodical History, Survey and Description of Bristol; which have been much wanted, at a moderate price; and which, the Writer hopes, will be satisfactory to inhabitants, visitors, and travellers."—*Advertisement.*

The Latin motto is thus translated:

Bristolia, lofty, spacious, faithful, fair, [pare;  
Sweet, famous, old, kind, neat beyond com-  
Maintains the Nation's rights, her God adores,  
Her Sov'reign loves, protects the British  
shores; [decrease,

Foul crimes detests, and seeks their swift  
And thus enjoys a blest, internal, peace.

III. Matthews's new Bristol Directory, for the Year 1793-4. Containing an alphabetical List of the Corporation, Clergy, Merchants, Bankers, Professors of the Law and Physic, Manufacturers, principal Traders, &c. &c. of the City of Bristol, with its Environs. To which are added Lists of the Mail Coaches, Waggon, coasting and other trading Vessels to and from Bristol. Particulars of the coming in and going out of the Posts, home and foreign, with the Custom-house, Excise-office, &c. and List of Hackney Coaches, with their Owners.

THIS article, a companion to the one just noticed, admits of no other review than that it appears to be correct; and, if so, must be highly useful to the populous neighbourhood for which it is intended.

#### INDEX INDICATORIUS.

We understand that, at the request of our correspondents "ΑΑΘΕΙΑ" and "H," a translation of Goldsmith's Hermit is likely to make its appearance in the Second Part of our present Volume.

We shall be much obliged to the FRIEND TO MR. URBAN. p. 395, for his Breviary there alluded to.

We applaud the benevolence of M. W. I. and, heartily commiserating the distress of Mrs. H. (p. 483), should be happy to assist in any plan for its alleviation.

C. M. asks what was the nature of the χαλκίφρονος, a black stone used for the mouth of the Personæ, or Masques of the Antients.

AN OLD NAVAL OFFICER asks who was the author of "Chrysal," and whether a key to that excellent work was ever published.

A LADY asks why so many Grocers in town have the sign of a Grasshopper over their doors; and also the particulars of that once general custom (and which the rustic gentlemen of the comb still continue) of barbers fixing poles before their shops?

P. H. is now referred to Vols. LX. LXI.

The drawings from Mr. D. PARKES are under the Engraver's hands.

MR. SHAW's report of progress in his "HISTORY OF STAFFORDSHIRE" shall certainly appear in our next; with the ANSWER TO A FRIEND OF MR. URBAN.



ODE FOR HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY.

BY HENRY JAMES PYE, ESQ. POET  
LAUREAT.

I.

**R**ous'd from the gloom of transient death,  
Reviving Nature's charms appear;  
Mild Zephyr wakes with balmy breath  
The beauties of the youthful year,  
The fleecy storm that froze the plain,  
The winds that swept the billowy main,  
The chilling blast, the icy show'r,  
That oft obscur'd the vernal hour,  
And half deform'd th' etherial grace  
That bloom'd on M<sup>A</sup>IA's lovely face,  
Are gone—and o'er the fertile glade,  
In manhood's riper form array'd,  
Bright JUNE appears, and from his bosom  
throws, [sial Rose.  
ushing with hue divine, his own ambro-

II.

Yet there are climes where Winter hoar  
Despotic still usurps the plains,  
Where the loud furies lash the shore,  
And dreary desolation reigns!—  
While, as the shivering swain describes  
The drifted mountains round him rise,  
Thro' the dark mist and howling blast,  
Full many a longing look is cast [tain  
o northern realms, whose happier skies de-  
he lingering car of day, and check his gol-  
den rein.

III.

Chide not his stay;—the roseate Spring  
Not always flies on Halcyon wing;  
Not always strains of joy and love  
Steal sweetly thro' the trembling groves—  
Reflecting Sol's refulgent beams,  
The falchion oft terrific gleams;  
nd, louder than the wint'ry tempest's roar,  
he battle's thunder shakes th' affrighted  
shore.—

Chide not his stay;—for, in the scenes  
Where nature boasts her genial pride,  
Where forests spread their leafy screens,  
And lucid streams the painted vales di-  
vide;

Beneath EUROPA's mildest clime,  
In glowing Summer's verdant prime,  
The frantic sons of Rapine tear  
The golden wreath from CERES' hair,  
And trembling Industry, afraid  
To turn the war-devoted glade,  
Exposes wild to Famine's baggard eyes  
Wastes where no hopes of future Harvests  
rise, [flood,  
hile floating corse choke th' empurpled  
nd ev'ry dewy sod is stain'd with civic  
blood.

IV.

Vanish the horrid scene, and turn the eyes  
To where BRITANNIA's chalky cliffs  
arise.—

GENT. MAG. May, 1794.

What though beneath her rougher air  
A less luxuriant soil we share;  
Though often o'er her brightest day  
Sails the thick storm, and shrouds the so-  
lar ray,

No purple vintage though she boast,  
No olive shade her ruder coast;  
Yet here immortal Freedom reigns,  
And Law protects what Labour gains;  
And as her manly sons behold  
The cultur'd farm, the teeming fold,  
See Commerce spread to ev'ry gale,  
From every shore, her swelling sail;  
Jocund, they raise the choral lay  
To celebrate th' auspicious day,  
By Heaven selected from the laughing year,  
Sacred to patriot worth, to patriot bosoms  
dear.

EARL RICHARD.

\*\*\* This Piece is founded on a Fragment, to be  
found in the First Volume of "Select Scottish  
Ballads."

**I**N truijs of two, and truijs of tenne,  
The ruthless rievvers spredde;  
And fro' the noise, in wyld effraie,  
The lawland chieftains fledde.

Tyll up and rose a bold Baronne,  
The brave Earl Richard he,  
Who fyr'd at night the beacon bricht,  
And rays'd the North countrie.

And cas'd in mail fro' helm to spur,  
The bolde Baronne march'd forth,  
And fro' the Scottish swaird gar'd flee  
The rievvers of the Northe.

But whiles to worke his countrie's weil  
He stuid in stalwart flowre,  
And on the wyde heathe bare and bleik  
Reik'd not the wylde wind's power;

A wylyknight, whose faining fausse  
Of mickle dule and care  
Had freed his coward heart freemang  
The toilsom deids of warre;

Aye in the painted bouir, full fain,  
With sacred words to muve,  
And idlie loytering daie by daie,  
Did winne his ladie's love.

And styll he strave her bonie maidens  
To his foule lure to gain,  
And aye the litherelemen strave,  
But a' their toil was vain.

Earl Richard, when the sight was o'er,  
Did mount his trustie steid,  
And onward rode o'er muir and moisse,  
And rode with spurs of speid.

Apparell'd all in courier's geir,  
As he was wont to ryde;  
A hunting horne ty'd round his waist,  
A shaipe sword by his syde.

And



And he rode Easte, and he rode Weste,  
With mickle speid and pouir,  
Untyll he came to the braid fireme:  
That girt his stately touir.

"Thou warde, that on mie castle wa'  
Dost keip thie watche soe late,  
Unlocke the massie bolte that shuts  
Soe faste my ironne gate."

"The warde, that on the castle wa'  
Did keep his watche soe late,  
Unlock'd the massie bolt that shut  
Soe faste the ironne gate."

With sacred words and luiks of love,  
Ah, foule deceivours theie!  
His winsome dame fa' faste approach'd,  
Bedight in brrave arraie.

Her lillie hand did beare a cuppe,  
'Twas a' gowd but the stem,  
Full fayre and wroughte the burnish'd sydes,  
Studded with mony a gem.

But, straunge to say, a sicklie dew  
O'erस्पredde the gems so sheen,  
And chaung'd to pale the rubies red,  
The emraud's vivid green.

She helde it forthe to the bold Baronne,  
(Her ain hand drugg'd the cuppe);  
He tuk the fraudfu' gift, and drank  
The lethall bev'rage uppe.

But, lest the deidly draucht should fayle,  
(Whiles lock'd in sleip he laie,)  
Her ain hand gave the deip wyde wounde,  
Whence well'd his lyfe awaie.

Swifte was the streame and deip that flow'd,  
The castle wa' besyde,  
And there they threw that Earl's bodie,  
Deip i' the dashing tyde.

"Rin ye, rin, to the braid, braid, loch,  
Soe faste as ye can drie,  
And beir awa' wi' that grimme baronne,  
A' pain and greafe frae' me."

The river it rin to the braid, braid, loch,  
Soe fast as it could drie;  
But did not beir wi' that grimme baronne,  
A' pain and greefe frae' thee.

For, scarce sevin daies were gone, and a'  
Were lock'd in sleip fu' faste,  
A tempest rose, and the foule fiende  
Yrode the dreidfu' blasfe.

And loude, loude, blew the westlin wind,  
Sair shook the massie bow'r,  
And the blew lichtning's forkie flash  
Was shynand i' the bouir.

The Ladie wak'd wi' trembling draid,  
And op'd her eyn so wyde,  
And there she saw that Earl's bodie  
Lay weltring by her syde.

She has called to her bonie maidens,  
She has called them ane by ane;

"There lies a deid man in mie bouir,  
I wish that he was gane:

"They ha' booted him and spurred him,  
As he was wont to ryde,  
A hunting horn ty'd round his waist,  
A sharp sword by his syde."

Then up and spak a bonnie bird  
That sat upo' a trie:

"What ha' ye done with Earl Richard?  
Ye was his gaie ladie."

"Cum down, cum down, my bonnie bird,  
And licht upo' my hand,  
And ye shall ha' a cage o' gowd  
Where ye ha' but the wand."

"Awa', awa', ye ill woman,  
Nae cage o' gowd for me;  
As ye hae done to Earl Richard,  
Sae wad ye doe to me."

"She has called to her bonie maidens,  
She has called them ane by ane:  
There lies a deid man in mie bouir,  
I wish that he was gane:

They ha' booted him and spurred him,  
As he was wont to ryde,  
A hunting horn ty'd round his waist,  
A sharp sword by his syde."

And up and spak the bonie woman,  
And a wae fu' woman was she:  
"These swevons come of Earl Richard;  
Ye slew him, thou fausse ladie."

"Now fay not so, thou bonie woman,  
I pray thee, fay not so;  
For they, the ireful kyth and kyn,  
Would worck me muckle woe;

And I'll gie thee fee, and I'll gie thee land,  
And silver and gowden arraie,  
And thou shalt ha' a tall, tall, luvie,  
And be a ladie gaie."

"I winnae ha' thie fee, and I winnae ha'  
thie land,  
Nor thie silver and gowden arraie,  
Nor sha't thou gie me a tall, tall, luvie,  
Nor make me a ladie gaie.

But I wi' ca' Earl Richard's frendes a',  
And I'll ca' the kyth and kyn,  
And I wi' found the grafs-green horn,  
And let a' the merry men in."

And up and came the kyth and kyn,  
By ane, and by two, and by three,  
And out, alas! and wae wurth thee they  
owed,  
"Ye ha' slain him, thou fausse ladie."

And thei mounted their steeds, nor blynn'd  
their speid  
O'er mur, moffe, dale, and downe,  
Untyll thei came to our gude Scot's king,  
As he sat in Edingburgh town.

Untyll



Untyll thei came to his castle foe highe,  
All as he sat at dyne,  
With mony a knicht and bold baronne,  
Drinking the bluid red wyne.

Justice, O justice, gude my liege,  
Against an ill woman,  
Earl Richard's wyfe, a fausse ladie is she,  
For her ain'trew lord has the slain "

Then up and spak our gude Scots king,  
And an angrie man was he:  
"Now hie ye backe to Earl Richard's castell,  
And bren that fausse ladie."

And he has wrytten a braid letter,  
And sign'd it wi' his hand;  
Now hie ye back to Earl Richard's castell,  
And bren that foule woman.

And homeward thei hied the kyth and kyn,  
Thei did nae stoppe nae stand;  
And when they came to Earl Richard's castell,  
They bren that foule leman.

And then the maining for Earl Richard  
Sevin lang, lang, days they keipt,  
And a' the kyth and kyn were there,  
And a' the lawlands weipt.

And oute and came the gude frier,  
And a waefu' man was he;  
To our Ladie's kirke in Domfernlin towne,  
They bore this earl's bodie.

And the death-bell was rung, and the dirge  
was sung,  
'Twas waefue' wae to see;  
And there he lyes fast by the kirk wa',  
A' under the braid yew tree.

W. I.

# THE YEOMAN AND LABOURER:

## YEOMAN.

**T**HOMAS, awak'd the drum and fife  
I hear;  
Unusual sounds! my body quakes with fear!  
What distant yells are those? A woman's  
shriek!

'Tis no recruiting party's drunken freak!  
Fly hence, and leave your mid-day's chee-  
ring dose,—

The sound of war is hostile to repose.  
Thomas, arise! yon thatch is now in flames,  
And from the pillag'd farm run swift the  
dames.

Too late your lev'ling plans you'll now re-  
pent;

Behold the cause of slothful discontent. [wife,  
Away and gain your cot; your babes, your  
Implore your rescuing hand, to risk your  
life; he,—

These hapless victims at your conscience  
Rebel thou art, as rebel thou must die.

## LABOURER.

Alas my throbbing heart forbodes some  
ill;  
Through all my veins unusual horrors thrill.

The foldier well I ween'd would prove no  
foe,  
For Liberty I thought was blifs, not woe.

## YEOMAN.

Exchange ne word, your reason comes too  
late;

Behold the troops advance—submit to fate.  
Had you, mistaken man, no murmur spread,  
But til'd the soil to earn your daily bread,  
Your cant of Liberty and equal Right  
Had never challeng'd Heaven's wrathful  
might; [rest;

At eve your cot in guiltless peace would  
Your wife, your children, in their fire be  
blest.

Nor daily pittance ever yet was scant,  
When industry supply'd bare simple want,  
Fell riot, drunkenness, the alehouse score,  
Fill'd your weak brain with wild delusion's  
roar, [turn'd,  
Your thoughts from toil, from daily labour.  
And all the slothful man with foul disorder  
burn'd.

## LABOURER.

Ah! well-a-day! I thought the time  
would come, [drum.

When all the land would rise at sound of  
Dick thought the same, and Thomas said as  
how

'Twas very hard all day to go to plough,  
And vow'd that squire Bumkin was no  
better;

Or parson Fullock sam'd for learned letter,  
Than us poor harmless folks, whom God  
design'd

With flesh and blood to be of human kind:  
But, zure, I must confess he had his pot,  
And seem'd as thof he had himself forgot.

## YEOMAN.

Peace, unskul, peace! were all as idly  
prone,

Instead of bread, man must be fed with stone:  
All men, tis true, are made of flesh and  
blood; [mud.

But brains like thine are not of self-same  
God's providence distinction made; for thou  
Canst shew no wisdom but in team or  
plough;

And, could'st thy knavish holiday take place,  
The strongest club would give the weakest  
chace.

Till devastation reign'd through all the land,  
And man, supine, be lost to all command.

Is this the golden harvest thou would'st  
reap? [sheep.

Nor peasant sows, nor shepherd tends his  
Pluck from the thorn the berry and the  
crab,

And the rough skin prefer to woollen drab.  
Then, looby, take thy lesson from mad  
France,

And view the consequence of random chance.  
See o'er the champaign land a barren toil,  
The cot forsaken, and the farm in spoil;

The



The peasants murder'd, or by rapine torn,  
From peaceful homes, in wand'ring clans  
forlorn,

To fell banditti turn'd, embru'd in blood,  
Their crests with crimson'd motto, "Public  
good."

See where the stately castle aw'd the  
plain,— [vain;

Its lofty walls now boast their strength in  
Allegiance sworn, its vassals now rebel,  
With demon rage like fiends let loose from  
hell,

The Chieftain's crime was birth and high  
descent, [way rent,

The walls give way, the mansion straight—  
On the sharp pike the mangled head is rais'd,  
And the damn'd deed is by the nation prais'd.  
The fount of liberty, and rights of man,  
In blood reverberates from clan to clan;  
Where law has sanction'd, and where jus-  
tice ties,

Confusion whelms all forms, all properties;  
And chaos reigns among the sons of men,  
Till God's avenging arm restores fair Peace  
again.

Surrey, February, 1793.

#### CASIM. LIB. II. ODE VII.

To PUBLIUS MEMMIUS.

**I**T would be some relief,  
To moderate our grief,  
If things would sink as slowly as they rise:  
But lofty towers quickly fall,  
Sudden ruin buries all;  
No happiness is long beneath the skies.

Fates of cities and of men  
Are restless and unquiet all,—  
Kingdoms rise in many years—and in  
As many hours they fall.  
Who gives a single day,  
To throw an empire quite away,  
Gives time enough—a moment's stroke  
Rivets the fate of nations, never to be broke.

Dying man, forbear,  
To load just heav'n with impious complaints.  
What though death's trophies here and  
there

Thicken among your neighbours tents:  
The moment when your life began,  
You too began to die.\*  
He has liv'd long enough, (O happy man),  
Whose life has gain'd him an eternity.

U. U.

\* "Our life is ever on the wing,  
And death is ever nigh;

The moment when our lives begin,  
We all begin to die."

Watts, Book II, HYMN 58.

Quæ tibi primum dedit hora nasci,  
Hæc mori primum dedit.

CASIM.

Mr. URBAN,

**S**OME little time since, a house was pul-  
sied down near Aldgate, and some papers  
found between the floor and cieling of one  
of the upper stories, all in manuscript, and  
principally poetical. They were communi-  
cated to me from a carpenter, who, hearing  
that I had some taste for poetry, &c. thought  
they would afford some amusement. They  
are dated 1708 and 1714, are a little da-  
maged by vermin, and seem imperfect. The  
largest of them, a Poem on the trial of  
Dr Sacheverell, contains 5 or 600 lines,  
and has traits of the characters of some of  
the Dignitaries of that day, which I enclose.  
From the copy of a memorial, or appeal, to  
the people of England, published by James  
II. dated Pombiers, after his abdication of  
this crown, &c. the Author appears to have  
been a warm advocate for the unfortunate  
Monarch. What merit the poetry can claim  
your readers will best determine.

Yours, &c. W. HAMILTON REID.

After describing the manner in which  
Lords, Commons, &c. were seated in West-  
minster-hall, that of the Queen is related  
as follows.

"High, at the upper end, the pious Queen,  
In close apartment saw and heard, unseen;  
A curtain drawn from gazing eyes, secur'd  
The royal Dame and Majesty obscur'd;  
Who, when the noise mongrels bark'd aloud,  
Like silver Cynthia shone behind a cloud,  
The trophies brought from Blenheim's far-  
fam'd field,

Aloft display'd, a glorious prospect yield;  
Whilst 'neath this ancient dome at once  
were shewn

The spoil of arms and triumphs of the gown.  
After asking the Question,—  
What I did no Bishops for the Church de-  
clare? &c.

It is answered,

There did, and first the learned York appears,  
And from the rest, the palm unenvied bears,  
And still unblemish'd his fair name secur'd,  
By frowns not shaken, nor by smiles allur'd.  
When he the rule of just subjection lays,  
Both sides, forgetting hate, consent to praise  
London and Durham, who in youth had stood  
For crown and mitre arm'd in fields of blood,  
The good old cause reviv'd, indignant view'd,  
And all the vigour of their youth renew'd;  
Thus their bright rays, from noble titles  
drawn,

Dart lustre on the Church and gild the lawn;  
Piously valiant, and divinely brave,  
They 'scape oblivion, and elude the grave.

He goes on:—

This place another Rochester requires,  
Whose hoary age is warm'd with active  
fires;

With inward flames this hoary Etna glows,  
And yet its top sustains unmelted snows;

To



To Learning's utmost height his mind had  
 soar'd,  
*He'd all the depths of sciences explor'd!*  
 Thou, Bath and Wells, didst once decline  
 the fee

By Providence reserv'd at last for thee;  
 'Twas great to merit this illustrious place,  
 But greater to refuse the profer'd grace.  
 Or York or thou, if heav'n propitious smile,  
 Shalt yet retrieve the fame of Lambeth's  
 pile.

Fam'd Stanhope next and Atterbury stand,  
 Smalbridge, and steady Mofs a glorious  
 band! [came,

These all to grace the Church's champion  
 Their care, their courage, and their cause,  
 the fame.

When Stanhope preaches, all in silence hear;  
 His voice, by music form'd, charms every  
 ear;

And, when he writes in unaffected lines,  
 With sweetest force our native language  
 shines.

With these the honourable Chester came;  
 The last in order, not the last in fame;  
 Whose speech, exact in rhetoric's bright  
 flow'r!

Receives fresh life from Apostolic pow'r.  
 Thus, some clear spring through brass or  
 marble flows,

And art or nature ornament bestows.  
 These six alone were all the peers that  
 brav'd

The party's fury, and the clergy fav'd.  
 Of those unnam'd; 'tis probable, a few,  
 For weighty reasons, decently withdrew.  
 Whilst Aris, warm'd by Sarah's frantic zeal,  
 Both spoke and acted for the cause of hell.  
 With such divines our holy church is vex'd,  
 This age's shame, and wonder of the next.  
 But, Muse, forbear; no more reflections  
 raise,

Pass those in silence by thou canst not praise.  
 Some however are not passed by, parti-  
 cularly Dr. Kennet; but, much more that  
 is said of several of the Clergy, as well as  
 the character given of several of the House  
 of Peers, as the Duke of Chandos, Beaufort,  
 Leeds, Buckingham, Hamilton, &c. &c.  
 the Earls of Harcourt, Weymouth, Not-  
 tingham, Thanet, Dartmouth, &c. &c. with  
 several specimens of keen satirical humour, I  
 must now omit for fear of trespassing too far  
 upon your room.

Yours, &c. W. HAMILTON REID.

HORACE, BOOK II. ODE XIV.  
 TRANSLATED.

To POSTUMUS.

**A**LAS! my Postumus, the years  
 Glide rapidly away,  
 Nor aught avail our fervent prayers,  
 Their fleeting course to stay, [brow,  
 Old Age t' avert, or smooth its wrinkled  
 Or ward off Death's inevitable blow,

Tho' hecatombs should thrice each day  
 Stern Pluto's altar stain,  
 The God un pitying turns away,  
 Thy sacrifice is vain:  
 In vain, alas! three hundred victims bleed,  
 Still time moves on with unabated speed.

Those giant forms he now enchains,  
 To whom Earth being gave,  
 Within his dreary, dark, domains,  
 Beyond th' oblivious wave,  
 O'er which, conducted to the realms below,  
 Princes and peasants undistinguish'd go.

In vain, th' ensanguin'd field we shun,  
 Or 'scape the boist'rous main,  
 And when autumnal gales come on,  
 We dread their force in vain. [air,  
 Against th' unwholesome blast, the noxious  
 In vain we essay to guard with studious  
 care.

Near to the black Cocytus' wave,  
 That languid moves along,  
 Our dreaded lot we soon must have,  
 Amid th' unnumber'd throng,  
 Where Danaüs' impious race their crime atone,  
 And Sisyphus uprears th' again-descending  
 stone.

Thy pleasant seat, thy lovely bride,  
 Thou leav'st when Fate commands;  
 Those trees too, that in stately pride  
 Now own thy foil'ring hand;  
 Save that the cypress still bewails thy doom,  
 And waves its mournful branches o'er thy  
 tomb.

Then will at last thy hopeful heir  
 Lavish, without reserve,  
 Those costly wines, which, by your care,  
 A hundred keys preserve:  
 In riotous excess, libations full will pour,  
 And stain, in heedless mirth, the richly-po-  
 lish'd floor.

*Aldham, November 8, 1793.* W. T.

SONNET.

TO THE MUSE.

**O**H, thou! whose charms my earliest  
 years have felt, [day,  
 Cheating, with pious fraud, the length of  
 Lipping the numbers of another's lay,  
 When in the solstice summer's heat me  
 led  
 Long wild-rose shade, o'er Pity's tale to melt,  
 And on the vagrant turf my hot tears  
 spread.—

Now adult suns depart in solemn pace,  
 And thought mature and sage reflections trace  
 My lapse of youth. Then, then I much  
 regret

The hours thy fantasies so idly spent. [rent,  
 But, when my heart by Fate's barb'd dart is  
 Beauty's disdain, or friendship cold; ah!  
 yet,

To soothe my soul, I seek thy lyre sublime,  
 And meliorate the awful wend of Time.  
*Conduit-Street.*

J. H.  
 To



TO THE BLIGHTING WIND IN MAY.

BY MARY JULIA YOUNG.

HENCE, thou untimely blast!  
 Winter's iron reign is past.  
 Hence! like the hoary monarch Sleep;  
 Nor with thy icy wing  
 Thus rudely sweep [Spring!  
 The fragrant chaplet from the brow of  
 In pity spare  
 Her promis'd fruit—her op'ning flowers—  
 Nor, wildly rushing thro' her bowers,  
 The int'rwoven blossoms tear.—  
 Shrieking within their verdant beds,  
 The timid roses hide their blushing heads!  
 They rest secure, [pure,  
 Till wak'd by Zephyrus' kisses warm and  
 While the fair progeny of May  
 Beneath thy chilling breath decay!  
 Hence, thou untimely blast,  
 To caverns-drear;  
 Nor thus, when Winter's reign is past,  
 Of vernal charms despoil the rising year.

## S O N G.

The REPUBLICANS to the DEVIL.

Tune, "To Anacreon in Heaven."

TO Satan in Hell, where he sat on his  
 Throne, [petrion;  
 A few Rebels from Britain prefer'd their  
 That he for his friends would Republicans  
 own, [sedition;  
 And proclaim them, his fav'rite sons of  
 For this was their aim,  
 Wherever they came,  
 To set all in confusion, the world in a  
 flame: [to convey  
 And they begg'd he'd instruct them how best  
 Wealth, Glory, and Freedom, from Britain  
 away.

My friends, Satan cries, you are welcome to  
 hell;

'Tis a jubilee here when the world is in  
 trouble;

Each Dæmon rejoices when people rebel,  
 But, when a King bleeds, their triumph is  
 double.

Hark, Paris does ring,

Ca Ira they sing; [of your King:

Like them, dip your hands in the blood  
 Go join the Convention, you'll quickly con-  
 vey [away.

Wealth, Glory, and Freedom, from Britain

Great Sir, they replied, we approve of your  
 plan, [disown;

Each virtue we'll banish, each truth we'll  
 With France, in her fury, we'll join hand in  
 hand, [from his throne:

Hurl our God from his temple, the King  
 Then back let us fly,

In transports of joy,

When our Sans-Culottes friends shall to  
 help us draw nigh. [vey

We'll join the Convention, and quickly con-  
 Wealth, Glory, and Freedom, from Britain  
 away.

Then Neptune rose on Britain's fair strand,  
 And declar'd to repulse them, he'd rea-  
 dily join; [land,

Whilst York and his Heroes defend them by  
 The conquest at sea shall be Howe's and  
 be mine.

Then let them draw near,

It soon will appear,

That Britons for ever are strangers to fear.  
 They'll soon trim those rascals, who hope to  
 convey [away

Wealth, Glory, and Freedom, from Britain

Stern Justice cry'y out, Your plan, my  
 friends, alter; [foe;

Your arms never stain with so wretched a  
 Tis mine to dispatch them; then, shewing a  
 halter,

Cried *Inevitabilis Res!* you know.

O'er each rebel's head

My halter I'll spread;

And my sons from their fury no danger  
 shall dread. [to convey

Whilst a rope holds each rascal, who strives  
 Wealth, Glory, and Freedom, from Britain  
 away.

Then Britons arise, and, without more delay,  
 Let each Loyal Soul put his hand to his  
 glas,

Here's *The KING*—may God bless him; Amen,  
 Boys, Huzza— [let it pass.

Huzza Boys—Again; with three cheers  
 Whilst thus we agree,

Let our song ever be,

May Britons be Loyal, United, and Free:  
 May a rope hold each rascal, who strives to  
 convey [away.

Wealth, Glory, and Freedom, from Britain

LINES, written on a Square of Glass, at a  
 public house, in a small village betwixt Bo-  
 rowbridge and North Allerton—by the late  
 parson of the parish—whose picture\* is now  
 hanging up in the parlour of the inn, with the  
 lines painted below it.

HERE in my wicker chair I sit,  
 From folly far, and far from wit,  
 Content to live devoid of care,  
 With country folks and country fare;  
 To listen to my landlord's tale,  
 And drink his health in Yorkshire ale;  
 Then smoke, and read the York Courant:  
 I'm happy, and 'tis all I want.—  
 Though few my tithes, and light my purse,  
 I thank my God it is no worse.

\* The Reverend Gentleman is represen-  
 ted sitting in a wicker-chair, with the  
 York Paper in one hand, and a Tankard of  
 Yorkshire Ale in the other; and for the  
 latter of these he was a good Customer.

Erratum in our last. In Dr. Adamthwaite's  
 Verses, l. 6, for "other" read "farther",  
 videlicet *ulteriore Ripa*—A Latin translation  
 of these Couplets is requested.



MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF FRANCE, *continued from p. 465.*

*Nov.* **G**OSSUIN proposed the following decree, which was agreed to.

1st, From the 1st *Primaire* (January) next, the troops of the Republic, in whatever part of Europe they may be employed, shall receive, over and above the pay fixed by the law of the 21st of February, the gratification which was only granted to those who were within ten leagues of the frontiers.

2d, From the same date, all troops shall receive the same pay and forage for the officers; and in provisions to the subalterns and privates.

3d, The above regulations shall not extend to National invalids; to the revolutionary army, nor to the Gendarmerie, who are not in actual service with the respective armies,

4th, From the same date, all laws and resolutions of the National Representatives and administrative bodies, which may counteract the above regulations, shall no longer take place, and be of no effect.

*Nov.* 22. Fournier, in the name of the two Committees, presented the plan of a law, for granting a pension to priests who abjure, and to those who, with the consent of the commune, retain their sacerdotal character and functions, the pensions to be proportioned according to age; a larger pension to be given to those who remain priests and exercise their functions

A member called for the Order of the day upon this plan.

Cambon moved for an adjournment of this question till the 1st of January; and that the salaries of the Catholic Ministers be continued till that period.

After some debate, the Convention decreed as follows:

Art. I. Bishops, Cur's, and Vicars, who have abdicated or shall abdicate their situation and functions as priests, shall receive from the Republic, by way of annual relief, viz. those who are below 50 years of age, the sum of 800 livres; those of from 50 to 70, one thousand livres; and those above 70, the sum of 1200 livres.

II. The different pensions above mentioned shall not be susceptible of augmentation, when the receiver passes from one of the three stated ages to another. They shall be payable half yearly, by the receiver of the District, to each individual, who shall be obliged to produce certificates of his non-emigration and residence, and of his having paid contributions of civism.

III. The quarter which commenced on the 1st of October, and which will end on the 1st of January next, shall be paid for at the above rate.

On a motion by Cochon, in the name of the Committees of war and public safety,

the Convention passed a long decree, which orders that all the battalions of infantry shall be raised to their full complement; and that all citizens of the first requisition, who shall not join their battalion within the first decade after the publication of this law, shall be considered as emigrants. It enacts, that, in such a case, all the decrees passed against emigrants, and their relations, shall be applied to them and their families.

Some citizens of the United States of America came to congratulate the Convention on the free and candid declaration they had made, in name of the French people, to their allies and Neutral Powers. They requested the establishment of a commission, charged under the inspection of the committee of Public Safety, to determine on commercial differences which might arise between the citizens of the two Republics, and swore inviolable friendship to the French, who had assisted them to gain liberty. Referred to the Committee of Public Safety.

Several Communes presented the silver plate of their churches.

*Nov.* 25. In the report of Chenier, relative to Mirabeau, the first leader of the Revolutionists, he observed, "That after devoting his talents, in the beginning of the Constituent Assembly, to the foundation of Liberty, he finished his career by attacks which were near destroying it." At this second period, Mirabeau, in every question which interested the Nation on one part, and the Tyrant on the other, employed his great powers to increase the Royal Prerogative, and establish among the French the complicated mysteries, and the monstrous scaffolding, of pretended English Liberty; that, forgetting the memorable words he addressed to the slave Brez, his truly patriotic motives, and when, like another Gracchus struggling with the patricians, he exclaimed, "Privileges will pass away, but the People is eternal," he suffered himself to be corrupted by the sole wants of luxury; by ambition; by the haughty confidence he had in the resources of a mind, comprehensive and powerful, which conceived the wild project of being at the same time the Courier and the man of the People.

After this preamble, Chenier laid before the Convention the papers by which Mirabeau shall be judged. The first is a letter of the 26th of June, 1790, written by Louis XVI. to La Fayette, in which he urges him to confer with Mirabeau on the objects which interest the good of the state, that of his services, and that particularly which concerns his person.

The second is another letter from La Porte, Intendant of the Civil list, to the King, dated



dated the 2d of March, 1791, in which it appears, that Mirabeau required a permanent income, either in annuities paid by the Public Treasury, or in a landed estate; and at the same time insisted on a security, because he complained that he had already been deceived by M. Necker, who, a year before, twice broke his promise to him.

In the 3d letter, of the 13th of March, La Porte gave an account to the King of a long monarchical conversation which he had with Mirabeau; in which mention is made of a sum of money given by the King, and divided between Mirabeau and some other Members of the National Assembly.

The Reporter acknowledges, that in all these papers there is not a single line written by Mirabeau; but he adds, that, on weighing every circumstance, the character of those who wrote the letters, and of those to whom they were addressed, there is no jury, who on these moral proofs would hesitate to declare that Mirabeau was bought off by the Court.

After making a digression on Cicero, Lord Chancellor Bacon, and the writings of Mirabeau, Chenier proposed a decree, which was adopted, consisting of the five following Articles.

1. The National Convention, after hearing the Report of its Committee of Public Instruction, considering that no man can be great without virtue, decrees, that the remains of Honoré-Gabriel Riquetti Mirabeau shall be removed from the French Pantheon.

2. The same day on which the remains of Mirabeau are removed from the French Pantheon, those of Marat shall be transferred to it.

3. The Convention, the Executive Council, the Constituted Authorities of Paris, and the Popular Societies, shall attend in a body the ceremony.

4. The day of the removal of Marat to the Pantheon shall be a day of festival through the whole Republic.

5. The committee of Public Instruction shall present their thoughts on the honours to be conferred on the memory of the two Martyrs of Liberty at Toulon.

*Nov. 29.* At Issoire, in Auvergne, all the *ci devant* Saints have been burnt, in the presence of the Representative Couthon.—Applauded.

The administrators of the department of Gard denounced the English Nation, and especially the infamous Pitt, as guilty of the death of 370 French patriots, killed in the Port of Genoa by the British fleet. "The moment is arrived," said the Administrators, "to thunder, with the rapidity of lightning, upon your natural enemy, andacious, now being surrounded by the ocean. They imagine that Great-Britain is inaccessible: but Cadiz thought as London does, and the Romans destroyed it. Let London experience the same fate.—Senate! more

powerful than that of Rome, pronounce the destruction of London, and all the French will hasten to obey your order! They will execute your oracles like Argonauts; they will leap over the space which separates us from England, and London will soon be no more. Let the odious name of English be proscribed in France, and the name of the most barbarous Nation be substituted for it, to transmit to future generations the massacre of 300 French in the Port of Genoa.

*Dec. 1.* The Convention annulled a resolution of the department of Toulouse, which obliged every Citizen to carry all the specie and plate, under pain of death, to the different Treasury Offices of the Republic.

On the report of Cambon the Convention annulled similar provincial resolutions relative to gold and silver, decreeing the Legislative Body was solely competent thereto.

Danton, fearing that the Agents of the Republic and the Commissioners in the Departments, should impede the progress of the Revolution, moved for the recal of all Agents and Commissioners.

*Dec. 2.* Billaud Varennes, in the name of the United Committees of Public Welfare and General Safety, complained of an official paper of the Attorney of the Communes of Paris, which represents the progress of the Revolutionary Government as arbitrary and oppressive. He required, that the Revolutionary Committees be called to assist at the sittings of the Council General of the Commons; while the law of the 7th of September puts these Committees under the immediate inspection of the Committee of General Safety. If the will of the Attorney General of the Commons takes place, says he, it will give occasion to a number of evil-minded persons in the Council of the Commons to declare against the most necessary imprisonments, which would soon be described as oppressive to the nation.

It was decreed, "that the petition of the Attorney of the Commons, with the resolution in consequence of it, be annulled."

Barrere remarked, that this petition contributed to make the Authority of the Commons become popular at the expence of the Convention, by casting on that Assembly all the odium of arbitrary measures; and, for fear that this example might become contagious, he caused it to be decreed, that it be forbidden to all administrations and authorities whatsoever to assemble the Revolutionary Committees, under the penalty of ten years imprisonment.

*Dec. 10.* Voulland informed the Convention, that, in consequence of their researches respecting the robbery of the Garde Meuble, they had yesterday discovered the most valuable articles which had been stolen; namely—The diamond called the *Pitt*, or the



*Regent*, valued by the last inventory in 1791 at the sum of 12,000,000. livres—It was found in a corn-loft, where it had been concealed in a hole of an inch and a half diameter, which had been bored in one of the posts. The person who stole the diamond, as well as he who concealed it, was arrested.

The Committee of General Safety, where this jewel had been kept all night by two of the Members, demanded of the Convention to appoint a place in which it may be deposited. The Convention appointed the National Treasury, and ordered two of the Commissioners of that body to receive the deposit at the next sitting.

*(To be continued.)*

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

*Further Particulars respecting the Execution of Madame ELIZABETH, by an Eye-witness.*

*See p. 485.*

Madame Elizabeth, the ill-fated sister of Louis XVI. fell a victim to the sanguinary system of Republicanism on the 10th of May. She was followed to the scaffold by twenty-five persons, condemned at the same time, but was not suffered to fall under the edge of the fatal axe till the heads of all her fellow-sufferers had been struck off; and she died indeed the last of them all. That amiable and most virtuous Prince's did not suffer for any crimes of her own, but for the offences of others, which were falsely imputed to her. The Revolutionary Tribunal itself considered her death as a political necessity.

Having ascended the scaffold, she immediately cast up her eyes to Heaven, and, prostrate on her knees, and wringing her hands, demanded of the king of Kings that fortitude which the horrors of her situation had rendered so necessary. Having continued in prayer till the moment when she was to submit her head to the ensanguined instrument, she advanced with perfect resignation, with a kind of heroism inspired by Religion, and perfectly resigned to the decree of Providence. Though she bled the last among her 25 fellow sufferers, she displayed a courage, a fortitude, superior to them all. In her prayer, she resembled the celebrated Magdalen of Le Brun, which used formerly to be an object of admiration to the curious in the church of the Carmelites at Paris. When she was passing in the cart through Rue St. Honoré, several attentive spectators could discern even in the eyes an expression of pity, which in similar cases of her execution rises often superior to constraint. All the other ladies who suffered with the Princes were either so very old, so disvelled, so disfigured by rouge, or so very filthy and ragged in their dress, that the sight of them almost smothered the rising sentiment of compassion. The people, accustomed to such spectacles, saw this scene of horror with great tranquillity, and at the con-

clusion shouted, "Long live the Republic!"

Thus died the virtuous Elizabeth Philippina Maria of France, after having lived, with a most spotless reputation, 30 years and seven days.

#### FESTIVAL dedicated to the SUPREME BEING.

*Paris, June 8.*

At five this morning a general summons was made throughout Paris. By this summons, all male and female citizens were invited instantly to decorate their houses with the cherished colours of Liberty, either by displaying new flags, or embellishing their old ones with garlands of flowers and greens. They then repaired to the principal rendezvous of their respective Sections, there to wait the signal for setting out. The men were all without arms, if we except the youths from 14 to 18 years of age, who were provided with swords and fusils, or with pikes. In each Section these youths formed a square battalion, marching 12 in front; and in the midst of them were placed the streamers and flag of the armed force of the Section, carried by those to whom they were usually entrusted. Each adult citizen and each youth held in his hand an oak branch; while the matrons and young girls, arrayed in the colours of Liberty, held in theirs, the former bouquets of roses, and the latter baskets of flowers.

To occupy the Mountain, elevated in the field of La Re-Union, each Section selected 10 old men; 10 matrons; 10 young girls, their age between 15 and 20 years; 10 youths, their age between 15 and 18 years; and 10 male infants, their age below eight years. The ten matrons, selected by each Section, were clad in white, and carried a scarf of tri-coloured ribbon extending to the left side from the right shoulder. The ten young girls were also in white, and with similar scarfs; their hair was interwoven with flowers. The ten youths were armed with sabres.

By each Section a Commissioner was appointed, to lead to the spot fixed on for that purpose the 50 persons selected by the Section to be stationed on the Mountain; and to each of them, as well as to the Commissioner, was delivered a cord, which was worn in a conspicuous way.

All the inhabitants of Paris were provided with branches of oak, bouquets, garlands, and baskets of flowers, and were ornamented with the colours of Liberty.

Precisely at eight in the morning, a discharge of artillery from the Pont Neuf announced the arrival of the moment for repairing to the National Garden. The inhabitants of each section now repaired thither in two columns, six in front: the men and youths to the right, the women, girls, and children beneath eight years, to the left.

Between



Between these columns, in the centre, the square battalion of youths was placed. The Commandant of the armed force of Paris commanded in chief during the procession, and under him each commandant of a Section, stationed with his Section respectively. When the procession reached the National garden, a deputation announced to the Convention that every preparation was made to celebrate the Festival of the Divinity.

The Convention, preceded by large bands of music, then repaired to the Pavilion of Unity, and placed themselves on a superb amphitheatre, when the President ascended the Tribunal, and displayed to the people the motives of this solemn festival, inviting them to honour the great Author of Nature. During the performance of a symphony, the President, armed with the torch of Truth, descended from the amphitheatre, and approached a monument, erected in a circular basin of stone, representing the monster of Atheism. From this monument, set fire to by the President, Wisdom sprang up.

The President again addressed the people; and at this moment a second beat of drums announced the departure for the field of La Re-Union.

Order of the march thither:

A detachment of cavalry, preceded by trumpets; corps of sappers, and pumpers; gunners; an hundred drums, and the pupils of the military academy; 24 Sections; the groupe of old men, &c. before described; bands of music; the National Convention, encircled by a tri-coloured ribbon, carried by infancy adorned with violets, by youth adorned with myrtle, by virility adorned with oak, and by old age adorned with the leaves of the vine and olive. Each Representative carried in his hand a bouquet of ears of corn, flowers, and fruits; and in the centre was a car with a trophy, representing the arts, trades, and productions, of the French territory, and drawn by eight heifers, ornamented with festoons and garlands. Next came 100 drums; 24 Sections, in the same order with the preceding ones, with a car filled with blind children, who sang during the way a hymn to the Divinity; and, lastly, a body of cavalry. When arrived at the field of La Re-Union, the musicians performed a hymn to the Supreme Being, and afterwards a grand symphony. Several airs, composed for the occasion, were sung, and a general discharge of artillery made amidst the shouts of *Vive la Republic*. This concluded the ceremony; and the procession returned to Paris.

*Extract from the General Order for June 9.*

"The festival of the 20th Prairial (the 8th of June) was conducted with much decency, of which the modest and virtuous manners of the citizens was a proof. The National Representation, the Heavens and the Earth, all Nature, paid their homage to

the Supreme Being at the same hour. One thing only is wanting, to render our festivals worthy of us; which is, to suppress, for the future, all kinds of arms. Nothing more is necessary for regulating the order and the march of our religious ceremonies than a tri-coloured flag, equality, fraternity, the love of our country, and a profound submission to the laws. We know our duties and our rights; we ought to turn them to the profit of the great family.

"I invite my brothers, the cannoneers, not to dispose of the artillery without the written orders of the Constituted Authorities."

*Berlin, May 20.* The Cabinet Minister, Count Alvensleben, has received a letter, written by the King himself, from the field of battle, to the Ministry at Berlin, saying, "That after General de Favrat, with part of the Prussian troops, had on the 6th of this month joined a corps of Russians near the little town of Piliczka, his Majesty on the other side attacked and beat the Polish army under Gen. Kosciuszko, between Piliczka and Cracow." The messenger who brought the above dispatches reports, that the Poles left 2000 men on the field, and lost 18 pieces of cannon. The King, who had exposed himself very much during the action, rewarded the bravery of his second son, Prince Louis, by raising him to the rank of Major General. The King's Aid-du-Camp, General de Maunstein, was also promoted; he had a horse shot under him by the side of the King, which also happened to a second Aid-du-Camp on the other side of his Majesty; a third Aid-du-Camp, the Master of the horse de Linderan, was sent to Petersburg, to carry the news of this advantage, so important to the combined interests of Prussia and Russia.

*Mayence, May 26.* Marshal Mollendorff, on the 14th instant, surprized the French in their entrenchments and defeated them with great loss. The force of the French consisted of about 12,000 men. They were posted behind the defiles of Otterbach, Hagelsbach, and the Lauter. The whole of this country was covered with redoubts and entrenchments; several dykes had been cut, and the bridges were every where destroyed; while three strong positions were prepared, to facilitate their retreat in case of accidents. The loss of the French amounts to 1000 killed, more than 2000 prisoners, 18 pieces of cannon, and 2 howitzers. After the engagement, Marshal Mollendorff established his head quarters at Winweller; and the Prince of Hohenloë Ingelfingen took possession of Neustadt. The advanced posts of the Prussian army extends as far as Deux-Ponts and Carlsberg.

*London Gazette.*

INTEL-



## INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

IN such rapid successions have the Gazettes of the two last months issued, that the following important extracts, which regularly should have been put at the top of p. 471, were accidentally postponed.

*Whitehall, May 18.* Extract of a dispatch dated Pointe à Petre, Guadaloupe, April 12, 1794, from Gen. Sir Charles Grey, K. B. to Mr. Dundas "In my dispatch of the 4th instant, I had the honour to acquaint you with the success of his Majesty's arms in the conquest of the island of St. Lucia. Having left Col. Sir Charles Gordon to command in that island, I re-embarked the same day, and returned to Martinico the 5th instant, where we shifted the troops from the King's ships back to the transports; took on board, during the 6th and 7th, the heavy ordnance and stores, provisions, &c. and sailed again in the morning of the 8th following; the Admiral detaching Captain Rogers of the *Quebeck*, Captain Faulkner with the *Blanche*, Captain Inledon with the *Ceres*, and Captain Scott with the *Rose*, to attack the small islands called the Saints, which they executed with infinite gallantry and good conduct, having landed part of their seamen and marines, and carried them early in the morning without loss. The *Boyne*, in which I sailed with the admiral, and the *Veteran*, anchored off this place about noon the 10th instant, and some more of the fleet in the course of that afternoon; but a fresh wind and lee-current prevented most of the transports from getting in till yesterday, and some of them until this day. Without waiting, however, for the arrival of all the troops, I made a landing at Goufier-Bay, at one o'clock in the morning of the 11th instant, under the fire of Fort Goufier and Fort Fleur d'Épée, with part of the 1st and 2d battalions of grenadiers, one company of the 43d regiment, and 500 seamen and marines, detached by the Admiral, under the command of Capt. George Grey, of the *Boyne*; the whole under the conduct and command of that able and vigilant officer Col. Symes, who had infinite merit in the execution of it; and the landing was covered by Lord Garlies in the *Winchelsea*; his Lordship having, with infinite judgment and intrepidity, placed his ship so well, and laid it so close to their batteries, that they could not stand to their guns, which were soon silenced. In effecting this essential service, Lord Garlies was slightly wounded, and we did not suffer materially in any other respect. Some more of the troops being arrived, and perceiving the enemy in considerable force and number at the strong situation of Fort Fleur d'Épée, I determined that no time should be lost in attacking them, and carried those posts by

storm at five o'clock this morning, under a heavy fire of cannon and musquetry, although they were found infinitely strong, and changed the name of Fort d'Épée to that of Fort Prince of Wales; our troops being ordered, which was strictly obeyed, not to fire, but to execute every thing with the bayonet, having previously made the following disposition: The first division, under the command of his Royal Highness Prince Edward, consisting of the 1st and 2d battalions of grenadiers, and 100 of the naval battalion, to attack the post on Morne Marcot. The second, commanded by Major-Gen. Dundas, consisting of the 1st and 2d battalions of light infantry, and 100 of the naval battalion, to attack the Fort of Fleur d'Épée in the rear, and to cut off its communication with Fort Louis and Pointe à Petre. The third, commanded by Col. Symes, consisting of the 3d battalion of grenadiers, and the 3d battalion of light infantry, and the remainder of the naval battalion, to proceed by the road on the sea-side, to co-operate with Major-Gen. Dundas. The detachments of the naval battalion, who were of most essential service in those brilliant actions, were very ably commanded by Capt. Nugent and Capt. Faulkner. The signal given for the whole to commence the attack, was a gun from the *Boyne* by the Admiral, at five o'clock this morning; the several divisions having marched earlier, according to the distance they had to go, to be ready to combine and commence the attack at the same instant; and this service was performed with such exactitude, superior ability, spirit, and good conduct, of the officers who severally commanded those divisions, and every officer and soldier under them, as do them more honour than I can find words to convey an adequate idea of, or to express the high sense I entertain of their extraordinary merit on the occasion. The success we have already had puts us in possession of Grande Terre, and we shall use our utmost exertions to get in possession of Basse Terre also, with all possible expedition, to complete the conquest of this island. (*For the accomplishment, see p. 481.*)

*Total of killed, wounded, and missing.*

15 Rank and file, killed; 2 captains, 3 lieutenants, 1 serjeant, and 39 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

*Admiralty-Office, May 19.* A letter to Mr. Stephens, from Vice-Admiral Sir John Jervis, K. B. dated Pointe à Petre, Guadaloupe, April 13, 1794.

"SIR, I desire you will acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that I sailed from St. Lucia on the 5th instant, and anchored with the squadron, transports, ordnance store-ships, &c. in Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, that evening. On the 8th,



8th, I proceeded with the following ships, (viz. Boyne, Irresistible, Veteran, Winchester, Solebay, Quebec, Ceres, Planché, Rose, Woolwich, Experiment, and Roebuck), together with the necessary transports with troops, ordnance and hospital ships, and victuallers, for the reduction of Guadaloupe; and the following day Captain Rogers, of the Quebec, having under his command the Ceres, Blanche, and Rose, was detached to take possession of les Isles des Saints; which he effected, without any loss, at three A. M. on the 10th, on which day I anchored here: and at one o'clock the next morning the grenadiers, from the Woolwich and Experiment, one company of the 43d regiment, 50 marines, and 400 seamen, made good their landing in the Ance de Gosier, under cover of the Winchester. Captain Lord Viscount Garlies acquitted himself with great address and spirit on the occasion; although he received a bad contusion from the fire of a battery against which he placed his ship, *in the good old way*, within half musquet shot. He was the single person wounded either of the army or navy. At day-break of the 12th, the Fort of la Fleur d'Épée was carried by assault, and the greatest part of the garrison were put to the sword: a few brave seamen were dangerously wounded in this gallant action. Fort St. Louis, the town of Point à Petie, and the new battery upon Islet à Couchon, were soon afterwards abandoned; and many of the inhabitants escaped in boats to Basseterre, before the Ceres and two gun-boats could get into the Carenge to prevent them, notwithstanding the alertness and precision with which Captain Inledon executed the orders I sent him by Captain Grey. The ardour of the officer, soldier, and seaman, surmounts every difficulty. The small number of troops the Gen. Sir Charles Grey was under the necessity of leaving to garrison Martinique, induced me to order Commodore Thompson to remain there, with the Vengeance, to co-operate with Lieutenant-General Prescott in establishing order and good government in the island, for the preservation of the conquest, and to execute many other duties essential for the weal of his Majesty's service.

I am, Sir,

J. JERVIS."

*Killed and wounded belonging to the Ships of the Squadron under my Command, on the 12th of April, 1794, at the Storming of Fort La Fleur d'Épée.*

Boyne. Mr G. Roe Port, Midshipman, and 9 Seamen, wounded.

Blanche. Mr. Robert Colquhoun, Midshipman, and 2 Seamen wounded.—

Total 13.

*Admiralty-Office, June 7. An extract of a Letter from W. Parker, Esq. Captain*

of his Majesty's ship Audacious, to Mr. Stephens, dated *Plymouth Sound, June 3.*

On the 28th ult. in the morning about eight o'clock, his Majesty's Fleet, under the command of the Earl Howe, then in the Latitude 47 deg. 33 min. North, Longitude 14 deg. 10 min. West, got sight of that of the Enemy. The wind blew strong from the Southward, and the Enemy's fleet directly to Windward. Every thing was done by his Majesty's Fleet, per signals from the Earl Howe (preserving them in order) to get up with the enemy, who appeared to be forming in order of battle. But, as I apprehend his Lordship considered their conduct began rather to indicate an intention of avoiding a general action, at 55 minutes after one o'clock he directed a general chase.

It was just becoming dark when his Majesty's ship under my command arrived up with the rear ship of the enemy's line. I immediately commenced a very close action, which continued near two hours without intermission; never exceeding the distance of half a cable's length, but generally closer, and several times in the utmost difficulty to prevent falling on board, which, as his last effort to appearance, at about ten o'clock he attempted to effect. At this time his mizen-mast was gone by the board, his lower yards and main top-sail yard shot away; his fore top-sail being full (though flying out from the top-sail yard, the sheets being shot away) he fell athwart our bows, but we separated without being entangled any time. He then directed his course before the wind, and, to appearance, passed through or close astern of the ships in the rear of our line. When the enemy separated from athwart our bows, the company of his Majesty's ship under my command gave three cheers, from the idea, taken from the people quartered forward, that his colours were struck. This I cannot myself take upon me to say, though think it likely, from his situation obliging him to pass through or near to our line: but, certain it is, he was completely beaten; his fire slackened towards the latter part of the action, and the last broadside (the ships' sides almost touching each other) he sustained without returning more than the fire of two or three guns. His Majesty's ship under my command, at the same time we separated, lay with her top-sails aback, (every brace, bowling, most of her standing and all her running rigging shot away), in an unmanageable state. It was some time before I could get her to wear, to run to leeward from the French line, under cover of our own ships, which, by what I could judge by their lights, were all pretty well up, and tolerably formed. This being effected, I turned all hands to the repairing



repairing our damages, to get into readiness (if possible) to resume our station at day-light.

The rear of the French line had been engaged at a distance by Rear-Admiral Pasley's division, and some other ships, that did not fetch so far to windward, a considerable time before I arrived up with them; and this very ship was engaged by one of his Majesty's ships, at some distance to leeward, the time I did. The night being very dark, I could form but little judgement of the situation of our fleet with respect to the French, in point of distance, other than, not hearing any firing after our own ceased, I concluded they were scarcely far enough to windward.

Soon after day-light the next morning, to our utmost chagrin and astonishment, we discovered nine sail of the enemy's ships about three miles to windward. The Audacious then, with her standing rigging but very indifferently scuppered, her fore-sail and top-sails unbent, main top-sail in the top in the act of bending, we put before the wind with the main and fore topmast stay-sails only, ill-set, from the stays being shot away; but, it being hazy with rain, and soon becoming thick, we for a time were covered from their view, and before, as I apprehend, they had formed a judgement of what we were.

The greatest exertion was used by every officer and man in the ship to get the fore-sail and main top sail bent. The fore top-mast being so badly wounded, the fore top-sail was of but little moment; however the people brought the damaged sail to the yard again, though it could not be hoisted; but, before we got the fore-sail and main top-sail set, the haze cleared off, and we soon discovered ourselves to be chased by two of the enemy's ships. At this period, we saw the ship we had engaged without any mast standing, and passed her at about a mile and a half distance. The ships coming up with us very fast, our situation became very alarming, until we got the main top-gallant-sail, main top-mast, and top gallant studding-sails set, when it was judged we nearly preserved our distance. However, from the fore-mast being in a tolerable state of security, at half past nine we were about setting a lower studding-sail, when three sail that had been discovered to the Eastward some time before, (viz. two ships and a brig) coming pretty near us, hoisted French colours. The state of our masts did not admit of making alteration in our course; they observing our shattered state, and two ships in chase of us, stood athwart us boldly within fire, and shot were exchanged, the one a large frigate, and the other two corvettes; but, as we had so much sail out, they fell astern for a considerable time; at length the frigate came within shot of us again, and harried us, by a dis-

tant cannonade upon the quarter, upwards of an hour, but without doing us any material injury, we only firing some of our after-guns upon each deck at her. She was observed to make a signal to the ships astern; and soon after, viz about half past twelve o'clock, with the two corvettes, hauled her wind, and, by its becoming hazy, the whole were soon out of sight. Having been chased twenty-four leagues directly to leeward, and the crippled state of the bowsprit being such as judged impossible to stand if the ship was hauled to the wind, I considered the endeavouring to find the Fleet again might put his Majesty's ship (in her defective state) to too much risque, and therefore judged it most advantageous for the service to proceed to port, without loss of time, to refit.

I must beg you will be pleased to represent to their Lordships, that the conduct of the Lieutenants of his Majesty's ship under my command, during the action, merits all the praise I can bestow upon them; as also that of Lieutenant Crofton, of the 69th Regiment, whose alertness and activity with his men at small arms, in supporting the Seamen armed to defend the boarding (which occurred twice during the action), gave me perfect satisfaction. The conduct of my ship's company, also that of the soldiers of the 69th regiment, exceeded every possible expectation; in fact, the whole of the officers and men, in their different departments, behaved in a most exemplary manner. 'Tis wonderful, after such an action, that I have the happiness to say, the whole number killed and wounded are but 22: three were killed on the spot, one died soon after, and the life of two more is despaired of.

The captain and some of the officers of a French corvette, which we took possession of and burnt a few mornings before, by the Earl Howe's order, viewed the ship we had engaged, while passing her in the morning, and were of opinion she is called *La Révolutionnaire*, formerly the *Bretagne*.

In case their Lordships should have any inquiries to make farther, I have dispatched lieutenant Joseph Bingham, my senior lieutenant on board, with the charge of this letter, who is a very excellent officer, and an intelligent young man; and I trust capable of giving every requisite information."

*Whitehall, June 10.* A letter, of which the following is a copy, was received on Sunday last from his Royal Highness the Duke of York, by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas.

"Sir, *Tournay, June 6, 1794.*

I have the pleasure to inform you, that on the 3d instant, the Combined Army, under



under the command of the Hereditary Prince of Orange, attacked the Enemy, who was posted at Fontaine l'Eveque, in order to cover a part of their Forces, which was besieging Charleroi, and compelled them to raise the siege, and return across the Sambre, where they now remain.

I am, &c.

FREDERICK."

*Whitehall, June 10.* The Dispatch of which the following is a copy was received on Sunday last from Admiral Lord Hood, by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas.

"Sir, *Victory, off Bastia, May 24, 1794.*

I have the honour to acquaint you, that the town and citadel of Bastia, with the several posts upon the heights, surrendered to the arms of his Majesty on the 22d. On the 19th I received a message, that the garrison was desirous of capitulating upon honourable terms; in consequence of which I sent the inclosed note on shore. This brought on board the *Victory* three officers, who informed me that Gentili, the commandant, would assemble the officers of the several corps and of the Municipality, if a truce took place, which I agreed to a little before sun-set. The next day I received a note from Gentili, which I also inclose, and sent Captain Young on shore on the morning of the 21st, who soon returned to the *Victory*, with two officers and two of the administrative bodies, which, with Vice Admiral Goodall, Captain Young, Captain Inglefield, and my secretary, Mr. M'Arthur, settled the articles of capitulation, which were signed the following morning, when his Majesty's troops took possession of all the posts above the town, the troops in each retiring to the citadel, whence they marched to the Mole Head, where they grounded their arms, and were embarked.

I am unable to give due praise to the unremitting zeal, exertion, and judicious conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Villette, who had the honour of commanding his Majesty's troops; never was either more conspicuous. Major Brereton, and every officer and foldier under the Lieutenant-Colonel's orders, are justly entitled to my warmest acknowledgments; their persevering ardour and desire to distinguish themselves cannot be too highly spoken of, and which it will be my pride to remember to the latest period of my life.

Captain Nelson, of his Majesty's ship *Agamemnon*, who had the command and directions of the seamen, in landing the guns, mortars and stores; and Captain Hunt, who commanded at the Batteries, very ably assisted by Captain Buller and Captain Serocold, and the Lieutenants Gore, Hotham, Stiles, Andrews, and Brisbane, have an equal claim to my gratitude,

as the seamen under their management worked the guns with great judgement and alacrity. Never was an higher spirit or greater perseverance exhibited; and I am happy to say, that no other contention was at any time known than who should be most forward and indefatigable for promoting his Majesty's service; for, although the difficulties they had to struggle with were many and various, the perfect harmony and good humour that universally prevailed throughout the siege overcame them all.

I cannot but express in the strongest terms the meritorious conduct of Captain Duncan and Lieutenant Alexander Duncan, of the Royal Artillery, and Lieutenant De Burts, of the Royal Engineers: but my obligation is particularly great to Captain Duncan, as more zeal, ability, and judgement was never shewn by any officer than were displayed by him; and I take the liberty of mentioning him as an officer highly entitled to his Majesty's notice.

I feel myself very much indebted for the vigilance and attention of Captain Wolleley, of the *Imperieuse*, and of Captain Hallowell, who became a volunteer wherever he could be useful, after being superseded in the command of the *Courageux* by Captain Waldegrave. The former kept a diligent watch upon the Island of Capraia, where the enemy have magazines of provisions and stores; and the latter did the same, by guarding the harbour's mouth of Bastia with gun-boats and launches well armed, the whole of every night, whilst the smaller boats were very judiciously placed in the intervals between and rather without the ships (which were moored in a crescent just out of reach of the enemy's guns) by Captain Young, of the *Fortitude*, the center ship, on board of which every boat assembled at sun-set for orders; and the cheerfulness with which the officers and men performed this nightly duty is very much to be admired, and afforded me the most heartfelt satisfaction and pleasure.

The very great and effectual assistance I received from Vice-Admiral Goodall, Captain Inglefield, and Captain Knight, as well as from every captain and officer of his Majesty's ships under my command, have a just claim to my most particular thanks, not only in carrying into execution my orders afloat, but in attending to and supplying the wants of the little army on shore. It is to the very cordial and decided support *alone* I had the honour to receive from the whole, that the innumerable difficulties we had to contend with were so happily surmounted.

Major Smith and Ensign Vigoreux, of the 25th regiment, and Captain Radsdale and Lieutenant St. George of the 11th, not embarking with their respective regiments, having Civil Employments on shore; it is to their



their honour I mention, that they relinquished those employments, and joined their corps soon after the troops were landed.

It is very much my duty to inform you, that I am extremely obliged to General Petrecono, Mr. Frediani, and all the officers of the Corsicans, serving with the army, for their zeal, ardour, and attention, in forwarding the reduction of Bastia by every means in their power, who were of infinite service, by preserving good order in the troops.

The loss on the part of his Majesty, in killed and wounded, I am happy to say, is inconsiderable; but the Enemy suffered much, their hospitals being full.

At the commencement of the siege, the number of the Enemy bearing arms was 3000.

By the first ship that sails for England, I shall have the honour of sending to be laid at his Majesty's feet, the several standard Colours taken at Bastia.

Captain Hunt, who was on shore in the command of the batteries from the hour the troops landed to the surrender of the town, will be the bearer of this dispatch, and give any farther information you may wish to know respecting the siege.

I have the honour, &c. HOOD."

*His Britannic Majesty's Ship Victory,  
off Bastia, May 19, 1794.*

In consideration of the very gallant defence the garrison of Bastia has made, and from the principles of Humanity which ever govern British officers, I am disposed to give you terms; and if you will send on board two or three officers, properly authorized to treat, I trust a capitulation will be soon settled, as honourable to the inhabitants as can in any reason be expected.

(Signed) HOOD.

*To the Commandant of the Garrison  
and Mayor of the Town of Bastia.*

#### TRANSLATION.

*Bastia, the 2d Year of the  
French Republic, One and Indivisible.*

The General of Division, Commander in Chief of the Army of the French Republic in Corsica, to Admiral Hood, Commander in Chief of the Squadron of the King of Great Britain before Bastia.

"MY LORD,

In consequence of the proposal which you did me the honour of making in your dispatch of the 18th May (Old Style), I have the honour of sending to you two Adjutant-generals of the Army, and two Members of the Administrative Corps of this Town, who are commissioned to present to you the plan of a capitulation between the garrison and inhabitants of Bastia, and you, my Lord, in the name of the

King of Great Britain.

These four Commissioners, who equally possess my confidence, and that of the garrison and of the citizens, have instructions to arrange, with you, the settlement of all matters relative to the capitulation. I hope that you will be satisfied, and that they will enable you to fulfil the views you have signified to me, of putting an end to the unavoidable consequences of the calamities of war. Captain Young has had a long conference with me: I was of opinion that a reciprocal understanding might co-operate in the success of the negotiation which occupied our attention, and I have requested him to acquaint you with my ingenuous and loyal intentions.

Greeting, or Health.

(Signed) GENTILI,  
Commander in Chief."

*Admiralty Office, June 9. Extract of a  
Letter from Francis Laforey, Esq. Captain of  
His Majesty's Ship Carysfort, of 28 guns, to  
Mr. Stephens, dated in Plymouth Sound, the  
7th instant.*

On the 29th of last month, being in Latitude 46 deg. 38 min. North, Longitude 9 deg 40 min. West, his Majesty's ship fell in with, and after an action of an hour and 12 minutes, captured a French frigate (late his Majesty's ship the *Castor*), commanded by Monsieur L'Huillier, mounting 32 guns, and manned with 200 men.

She had parted company from the French Squadron on the 24th, in chase of a Dutch brig, which she had in tow when we first discovered her, and which, upon our coming up, was enabled to effect her escape.

I have the satisfaction of reporting to their Lordships the uniform good conduct of the officers and crew of his Majesty's ship I have the honour to command; and I feel myself indebted to lieutenants Worrell and Sayer for the spirited example they set to a new ship's company.

Herewith I transmit a return of the loss sustained by his Majesty's ship in killed and wounded, with as accurate a one as we have been able to obtain of that of the Enemy.

Carysfort, 1 Seaman killed; 5 Seamen,  
1 Marine, wounded.

Le *Castor*, 16 Seamen killed; 9 Seamen  
wounded.

*Admiralty-Office, June 10. Sir Roger  
Curtis, First Captain to the Admiral Earl  
Howe, arrived this evening with a dispatch  
from his Lordship to Mr. Stephens, of  
which the following is a copy:*

*Queen*



*Queen Charlotte at Sea, June 2, 1794.  
Ushant, E. Half N. 140 Leagues*

"Sir, Thinking it may not be necessary to make a more particular report of my proceedings with the fleet; for the present information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, I confine my communications chiefly, in this Dispatch, to the occurrences when in presence of the Enemy yesterday. Finding, on my return off Brest on the 19th past, that the French fleet had, a few days before, put to sea; and receiving, on the same evening, advices from Rear Admiral Montagu; I deemed it requisite to endeavour to form a junction with the Rear-Admiral as soon as possible, and proceeded immediately for the station on which he meant to wait for the return of the *Venus*. But, having gained very credible intelligence, on the 21st of the same month, whereby I had reason to suppose the French fleet was then but a few leagues farther to the Westward, the course before steered was altered accordingly. On the morning of the 28th the Enemy were discovered far to windward; and partial actions were engaged with them that evening and the next day. The weather-gage having been obtained in the progress of the last mentioned day, and the fleet being in a situation for bringing the enemy to close action the 1st instant, the ships bore up together for that purpose between seven and eight o'clock in the morning.

The French, their force consisting of twenty-six ships of the line, opposed to his Majesty's fleet of twenty-five (the *Audacious* having parted company with the sternmost ship of the line, captured in the night of the 28th), waited for the action, and sustained the attack with their customary resolution. In less than an hour after the close action commenced in the centre, the French Admiral, engaged by the *Queen Charlotte*, crowded off, and was followed by most of the ships of his Van, in condition to carry sail after him, leaving with us about ten or twelve of his crippled or totally dismasted ships, exclusive of one sunk in the engagement. The *Queen Charlotte* had then lost her fore top-mast, and the main-top-mast fell over the side very soon after. The greater number of the other ships of the British fleet were at this time so much disabled, or widely separated, and under such circumstances with respect to those ships of the enemy in a state for action, and with which the firing was still continued, that two or three even of their dismantled ships attempting to get away under a spritsail singly, or smaller sail raised on the stump of the foremast, could not be detained. Seven remained in our possession, one of which, however, sunk before the adequate assistance could

be given to her crew; but many were saved. The *Brunswick*, having lost her mizen-mast in the action, and to Leeward of the French retreating ships, was obliged to put away large to the northward from them. Not seeing her chased by the enemy in that predicament, I flatter myself she may arrive in safety at Plymouth. All the other twenty four ships of his Majesty's fleet re-assembled later in the day; and I am preparing to return with them, as soon as the captured ships of the enemy are secured, for Spithead. The material injury to his Majesty's ships, I understand, is confined principally to their masts and yards, which I conclude will be speedily replaced. I have not been yet able to collect regular accounts of the killed and wounded in the different ships. Captain Montagu is the only officer of his rank who fell in the action. The numbers of both descriptions, I hope, will prove small, the nature of the service considered; but I have the concern of having to add, on the same subject, that Admiral Graves has received a wound in the arm, and that Rear-Admirals Bowyer and Pasley, and Captain Hutt of the *Queen*, have each had a leg taken off; they are however (I have the satisfaction to hear) in a favourable state under those misfortunes. In the captured ships the numbers of killed and wounded appear to be very considerable. Though I shall have, on the subject of these different actions with the enemy, distinguished examples hereafter to report; I presume the determined bravery of the several ranks of officers and the ships companies employed under my authority will have been already sufficiently denoted by the effect of their spirited exertions; and, I trust, I shall be excused for postponing the more detailed narrative of the other transactions of the fleet thereon, for being communicated at a future opportunity; more especially as my first Captain, Sir Roger Curtis, who is charged with this dispatch, will be able to give the farther information the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty may at this time require. It is incumbent on me, nevertheless, now to add, that I am greatly indebted to him for his councils as well as conduct in every branch of my official duties. And I have similar assistance, in the late occurrences, to acknowledge of my second Captain, Sir Andrew Douglas.

I am, with great consideration, HOWE.

P. S. The names and force of the captured French ships with the fleet is transmitted herewith.

*La Juste*, 80 guns; *Sans Pareille*, 80; *L'America*, 74; *L'Achille*, 74; *Northumberland*, 74; *L'Impetueux*, 74; *Vengeur*, 74; sunk almost immediately upon being taken possession of.



AMERICAN CONGRESS, March 5.

"Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

The Secretary of State having reported to me upon the several complaints which have been lodged in his office against the vexations and spoliations on our commerce, since the commencement of the European war; I transmit to you a copy of his statement, together with the documents upon which it is founded. GEO. WASHINGTON."

SIR; Philadelphia, March 2, 1794.

On my succession to the Department of State, I found a large volume of complaints, which the notification had collected, against severities on our trade, various in their kind and degree. Having reason to presume, as the fact has proved, that every day would increase the catalogue, I have waited to digest the mass until time should have been allowed for exhibiting the diversified forms in which our commerce has hourly suffered. Every information is at length obtained; which may be expected.

When we examine the documents which have been transmitted from different parts of the Union, we find the British, the French, the Spaniards, and the Dutch, charged with attacks upon our commerce. It is urged against the British,

1. That their privateers plunder the American vessels, throw them out of their course, by forcing them, upon groundless suspicion, into ports, other than those to which they are destined; detain them, even after the hope of a regular confiscation is abandoned; by their negligence, while they hold the possession, expose their cargoes to damage, and the vessels to destruction, and maltreat their crews.

2. That British ships of war have forcibly seized mariners belonging to American vessels, and, in one instance, under the protection of a Portuguese Fort.

3. That, by British regulations and practice, our corn and provisions are driven from the ports of France, and restricted to the ports of the British, or those of their friends.

4. That our vessels are not permitted to go from the British ports in the Islands without giving security (which is not attainable but with difficulty and expence) for the discharge of the cargo in some other British or a neutral port.

5. That, without the imputation of a contraband trade, as defined by the law of nations, our vessels are captured for carrying on a commercial intercourse with the French West-Indies, although it is tolerated by the laws of the French Republic; and that, for this extraordinary conduct, no other excuse is alleged than that, by some edict of a King of France, this intercourse was prohibited; and

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6. That the conduct of the Admiralty in the British Islands is impeachable, for an excess of rigour, and a departure from strict judicial purity; and the expences of an appeal to England are too heavy to be encountered, under all the circumstances of discouragement.

Against the French it is urged,

1. That their privateers harraßs our trade no less than those of the British.

2. That two of their ships of war have committed enormities on our vessels.

3. That their Courts of Admiralty are guilty of equal oppression.

4. That, besides these points of accusation, which are common to the French and British, the former (the French) have infringed the treaty between the United States and them, by subjecting to seizure and condemnation our vessels trading with their enemies in merchandise which that treaty declares not to be contraband, and under circumstances not forbidden by the Law of Nations.

5. That a very detrimental embargo has been laid upon a large number of American vessels in the French ports\*; and,

6. That a contract with the French Government for corn has been discharged in depreciated assignats.

Against the Spaniards the outrages of privateers are urged. And against the Dutch, one condemnation in the Admiralty insisted to be unwarrantable.

Under this complication of mischief, which persecutes our commerce, I beg leave, Sir, to submit to your consideration, whether representations, as far as facts may justify, ought not to be immediately pressed upon the Foreign Governments, in those of the preceding cases for which they are responsible. Among these I class—1. The violence perpetrated by public ships of war. 2. Prohibitions, or regulations, inconsistent with the law of nations. 3. The improper conduct of Courts. 4. Infractions of treaty. 5. The imposition of embargoes: and, 6. The breach of public contracts. How far a Government is liable to redress the rapine of privateers depends upon the peculiarities of the case. It is incumbent upon it, however, to keep its Courts freely open, and to secure an impartial hearing to the injured applicants. If the rules prescribed to privateers be too loose, and opportunities of plunder or ill-treatment be provoked from that cause, or from the prospect of impunity, it is impossible to be too strenuous in remonstrating against this formidable evil. Thus, Sir, I have reduced to

\* There is reason to believe that the embargo was removed in December last, and the detention compensated by an order of the Committee of Public Safety in France.

general



general heads the particular complaints, without making any enquiry into the facts beyond the allegations of the parties interested.

EDM. RANDOLPH.

*March 11.* A motion was made, to take up Mr. Maddison's resolutions; but, on its being observed that the bill for placing the ports and harbours in a defensive state was of more immediate importance, the motion was withdrawn.

*March 12.* Mr. Sedgwick read a set of resolutions, as follows:

Resolved, that there be raised, armed, and equipped, fifteen regiments of auxiliary troops, to consist each of 1000 men rank and file, with the proper officers.

Resolved, that the President of the United States be authorized, if in his judgement the safety or welfare of the United States shall require it, to lay an embargo, generally or particularly, upon ships in the ports or harbours of the United States, not exceeding at any one time forty days, and also to prohibit, for a like term, generally or particularly, the exportation of commodities; and such an embargo to continue, from time to time, until the expiration of fourteen days after the commencement of the next Session of Congress.—The Resolutions were seconded, and laid on the table.

*March 13.* The House went into a Committee on Mr. Maddison's resolutions. The late depredations of the British on our commerce has changed, in a degree, the nature of the question and complexion of debates. The resolutions are now opposed, as too weak for our present exigencies. A motion was early made to amend the resolutions, by specifying Great Britain as the object of them, and was carried by a considerable majority. No other question was taken, except on postponing the resolutions generally, which was lost.

The following is a copy of the resolution entered into by the House of Representatives at Philadelphia, the 14th of April last, which was carried by a majority of 16.

"Resolved, that until compensation shall be made for all losses and damages, contrary to the laws of nations, and in violation of the right of neutrality, until all ports now held and detained by the King of Great Britain within the territories of the United States shall be surrendered, and until compensation for Negroes carried away contrary to the Treaty of Peace, all commercial intercourse between the United States and the subjects of the King of Great Britain, and the growth and manufacture of Great Britain, shall be prohibited."

The resolution having been reported, it was moved to take up the Report. This was objected to, chiefly on the ground that time was necessary for farther consideration; and, after some debate, an adjournment was moved and carried.

## EPISTLE FROM THE YEARLY MEETING, HELD IN LONDON,

*By adjournments, from the 19th to the 28th of the 5th month, 1794, inclusive, to the quarterly and monthly Meetings of Friends, in Great Britain, Ireland, and elsewhere.*

"Dear Friends,

"A degree of that love which drew our predecessors from the various forms of religion, to wait upon the Lord, and to serve him in simplicity and holy fear, engages us afresh to salute you; desiring that ye may increase and abound in every good work and that, as lights in the world, ye may so shine as to glorify our Heavenly Father.

"Our present assembly hath been very large; and we have, as usual, received accounts from the several branches of this meeting, and also epistles from our brethren on the American continent.—The amount of sufferings brought in this year (chiefly for tithes and those called church-rates) is six thousand nine hundred and forty pounds in Britain, and one thousand six hundred and twenty-five pounds in Ireland.—Here we may briefly remark, that, as we believe no genuine Minister of Christ can dare to traffick with the truths of the Gospel, we are concerned fervently to exhort all friends to be steadfast, in maintaining the testimony most surely given us to bear against this violation of the spirit and letter of it.

"We have been reminded, in this meeting, of such of our friends as are in lonely situations, and few in number. We desire there may be concerned not to neglect their little meetings; but therein to wait upon the Lord, in whose presence there is life, and to have their expectations on him alone; considering, that his tender compassion is not only to the multitude, but descends even to the two or three gathered in his name.—Let this indeed be encouragement to all, to persevere in the practice of assembling for the worship of God; and, as all are in need of help from above, to strengthen them in the performance of their several duties, whether as parents, as heads of families, as children, or as servants; let us humbly trust that those who thus, in integrity of soul, honour him, and endeavour to walk before him with acceptance, will by him be honoured with his gracious assistance and support.

"We find ourselves also engaged at this time, to caution all our fellow-professors to watch, with close attention, against giving way to the unsubjected activity of their own spirits. Many there are, who, although willing to confess the impotency thereof for promoting the spiritual welfare of men, are yet unwilling to submit it to the restraint of divine wisdom in outward engagements. From this cause such have often failed in plausible pursuits, often brought reproach on our profession, often distress on themselves.



elves. Thus also some have been improperly led into speculative opinions on the affairs of this unstable world, and the commotions which rend it, very inconsistently with the purity and simplicity of our principles, and unbecoming those who profess to be subjects of the peaceable kingdom of Christ. Some also indulge themselves in contention, even to great excess. Follow peace with all men. Study to be quiet and to do your own business: remembering that the spiritual Jerusalem is a quiet habitation; and that to lead a holy, unblameable life among men, walking in the fear of the Lord, and according to the direction of that light wherewith he favours us, is to contribute, in the degree which he approves, to the advancement of true reformation in the earth.

“ Although we are still unable to rejoice in beholding an end to the sufferings of our African fellow-men, we continue to cherish a tender concern for their restoration to their proper rank in society. On the subject of the Slave trade being laid before us, a solemn pause ensued: and though no step appears expedient for us, at this juncture, to take as a body; we desire that every one of us may continue to sympathize with this afflicted people, and endeavour to excite, in his respective sphere of acquaintance, a like compassion for their almost unparalleled sufferings.

“ Dear Friends, we have not any desire unprofitably to multiply words; but, oh that we might be enabled to rouse the supine among us, of every age, and of every appearance, to the awful thought that they are not their own! Surely, were this alarm effectually founded in their ears, many, who now gird themselves, go whither they list, and absent themselves when they list from an attendance on the Lord's service, would not only submit to be restrained by his fear, but would pray that his hand might not spare, or his eye pity, until a disposition was produced and established in them to serve him in singleness of heart.

Signed, in and on behalf of the meeting,

JOSEPH GURNEY BEVAN;  
Clerk to the Meeting this Year.”

#### COUNTRY NEWS.

*Sunday, May 4.*

A mob of poor people met on *Stratbam* common, and set the heath furze on fire; the conflagration was tremendous, but the neighbours rather promoted than lent any assistance for extinguishing it. It seems the Duke of Bedford used formerly to let the poor have the furze, but this year he sold it for near 30*l*. On Saturday Mr. M'Namara, his agent, by his Grace's order, took in some ground from the common which was formerly used for the poor people's cattle, and

in the evening a hackney coach drove to the spot, when six men, dressed in black, and crapes over their faces, got out of the carriage, and with carpenter's implements cut down the paled inclosure, returned into the coach, and drove off.

*June 4.* As Mr. Clarke's stage waggon was passing along the road near *Burfsall*, co. Leicester, it was overturned, owing to the horses taking fright at a peacock, and three valuable horses were killed.

*Saturday, June 7.* About four o'clock this morning, a fire broke out at the Duke of York's palace at *Oatlands*. It began in the kitchen, and was occasioned by a beam which projected into the chimney, and communicated to the roof. The kitchen and laundry, which were entirely consumed, formed one of the wings, over which were the apartments inhabited by Mrs. Ewart and her children, who narrowly escaped with their lives. What was of more consequence, his Royal Highness's armoury was in that wing of the building where the fire commenced, in which 40*lbs*. of gunpowder being deposited, a number of most curious warlike instruments, which his Royal Highness had collected on the Continent, were destroyed. The collection was dear to the Duke, not merely from his attachment to his profession: many of the guns and other weapons, were presents from the King of Prussia, and from German officers of distinction, and to each piece was attached its history. By the seasonable exertion of the people in the neighbourhood, the flames were prevented from spreading to the main part of the building. The Dutchess was at *Oatlands* at the time, and beheld the dreadful conflagration from her sleeping apartment, which is situated in the centre of the Mansion, and from which the flames were prevented communicating by instantly hewing down a gateway, over which the wing joined to the House. Her Royal Highness displayed the utmost fortitude on the occasion. She gave her orders with perfect composure, directed that refreshments in abundance might be delivered to the people who were active in extinguishing the flames, and then retired from the scene of confusion to the rooms of the servants at the stables, which are considerably detached from the Palace. His Majesty rode over from *Windfor Castle* early on Saturday morning to visit her Royal Highness in this distressing situation, and staid with her a considerable time. The damage to the building is not great.

*June 13.* At *Reading*, a little after 8 o'clock at night, there was a more terrible storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied with very heavy rain and some hail, than has been remembered for some years past; it continued very furious for above two hours, and lasted, at intervals, till between three and four o'clock in the morning. A blacksmith's shop



shop at *Heckfield* was set on fire by the lightning; but, immediate assistance being given by his neighbours, it was extinguished without doing much damage.

At *Maidenhead*, the thunder and lightning were equally tremendous, and the hail storm so violent that the greatest part of the windows in the town were broke by it, and most of the fruit and garden-stuff destroyed: but, what is still much worse, is the very great damage done to the wheat, beans, and pease. Some of the hail-stones, or rather pieces of ice, measured three inches by two and a half. Four dozen of dead sparrows were picked up next morning under a laurel tree in the garden of the Sun inn. The storm lasted near an hour, and its violent effects were confined to the circumference of a mile. The whole damage is estimated at upwards of 1000l.

Several houses in *Kent* were burnt down.

Next morning, between five and seven, there was a severe tempest in the neighbourhood of *Bury*, during which a cow was street dead by the lightning in the farm-yard of Mr Thomas Gosling, of *Lawshall*; and a house was set on fire at or near *Hadleigh*.

### HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

SUBSTANCE of "*An Act to empower his Majesty to secure and detain such Persons as his Majesty shall suspect are concerned against his Person and Government,*" May 23, 1794

Whereas a traiterous and detestable conspiracy has been formed, for subverting the existing Laws and Constitution, and for introducing the system of anarchy and confusion which has so fatally prevailed in France: Therefore, for the better preservation of his Majesty's sacred person, and for securing the peace and the laws and liberties of this kingdom; be it enacted, &c. That every person or persons that are or shall be in prison within the kingdom of Great Britain at or upon the day on which this Act shall receive his Majesty's royal assent, or after, by warrant of his said Majesty Most Honourable Privy Council, for high treason, suspicion of high treason, or treasonable practices, or by warrant signed by any of his Majesty's Secretaries of State, for such causes as aforesaid, may be detained in safe custody without bail or main-prize, until the 1st of February, 1795; and that no Judge or Justice of the Peace shall bail or try any such persons so committed, without order from his Majesty's Privy Council, till the said 1st day of February 1795; any law or statute to the contrary notwithstanding.

II. And be it farther enacted, that the Act made in Scotland in the year of our Lord 1701 (intituled "*An Act for preventing wrongous Imprisonment, and against undue Delays in Trials,*") in so far as the same may be construed to relate to cases of treason and suspicion of treason, be suspended until the said 1st day of February 1795; and that until

the said day no Judge, Justice of Peace, or other officer of the Law in Scotland, shall liberate, try, or admit to bail, any person or persons that is, are, or shall be, within Scotland, for such causes as aforesaid, without order from his said Majesty's Privy Council, signed by six of the said Privy Council: Provided always, That, from and after the said 1st day of February, 1795, the said persons shall have the benefit and advantage of all laws and statutes any way relating to or providing for the liberty of the subjects of this realm; and that this present Act shall continue until the said 1st day of February, 1795, and no longer.

III. Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing in this Act shall be construed to extend to invalidate the ancient rights and privileges of Parliament, or to the imprisonment or detaining of any member of either House of Parliament during the sitting of such Parliament, until the matter of which he stands suspected be first communicated to the House of which he be a member, and the consent of the said House obtained for his commitment or detaining.

Saturday, May 10.

This day Mr. Stone, an eminent coal-merchant, was committed to Newgate, on a charge of high treason.

Monday, May 12.

*Hardy*, a shoemaker in Piccadilly, Secretary of the London Corresponding Society, and *Adams*, Secretary to the Constitutional Society, were this day arrested for high treason, and examined before the Privy Council.

Amongst *Hardy's* papers is an alphabetical book, dividing London into districts, with the names of the persons in each parish, who are members of the Corresponding Society.

Wednesday, May 14.

Mr. Martin, an attorney, a prisoner in the King's Bench for debt was this evening apprehended by a warrant from the Secretary of State.

Mr. Ross, jun. one of his Majesty's messengers in ordinary, with proper assistants, went to the house of Earl Stanhope, in Mansfield-street, Cavendish-square, and took into custody, in virtue of a warrant granted to him by the two Secretaries of State, the person and papers of the Rev. Jeremiah Joyce (private secretary to Earl Stanhope, and tutor to the present Lord Mahon), for treasonable and seditious practices.

Mr. Joyce afterwards underwent a long examination before his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, held at the Council-Office in the Treasury. The persons present were—the Lord Chancellor, the Right Hon. William Pitt, the Marquis of Stafford, Lord Grenville, Lord Hawkesbury, Mr. Dundas, Earl Chatham, Lord Carlisle, Lord Auckland, Duke of Montrose, Marquis of Salisbury, Duke of Dorset, Lord Bateman, Mr. Orde,



Orde, Mr. Sylveſter Douglas, Lord Mornington, the Attorney and Solicitor General—Mr. White, the Treafury Solicitor—Meſſrs. Nepean and King—and Mr. Ford.

The Rev. Mr. Joyce was lately appointed Secretary to a Meeting that was to be held in London in the month of June (intended to be called *The Britiſh Convention*), which was to conſiſt of a delegate deputed from all the clubs of the like deſcription in various parts of England, ſuch as Sheffield, Norwich, Manchester, Birmingham, &c. &c.

Repeated applications, we are told, were made by Earl Stanhope, in the courſe of the day, for permiſſion to ſee Mr. Joyce; but the Council determined, that no perſon ſhould have acceſs to him.

Mr. Thelwall, who was taken up the preceding night, was called before the Council; but, in conſequence of the length of time employed in the examination of the Rev. J. Joyce, it was found impoſſible to go at length into Thelwall's buſineſs; whoſe papers contain matter of ſome importance.

A voluminous body of evidence is ſaid to have been collected in the papers of the different Societies, and of the different perſons arreſted upon this occaſion.

*Saturday, May 17.*

The King having been pleaſed to order that the colours taken at Martinico, which were ſafely brought to the palace at St. James's, ſhould be this day depoſited in the cathedral of St. Paul; detachments of horſe and foot guards were ordered to parade at St. James's at ten o'clock, and marched before his Maſteſty, who was pleaſed to ſee them paſs by in the following order:

A Captain and forty Life Guards.

A Sergeant and twelve Grenadiers.

Muſic of the firſt regiment of Guards.

Twenty-nine Serjeants with the French colours.

A Field Officer and 100 Life-Guards.

In this manner they proceeded to the Weſt gate of St. Paul's, where the colours were received by the Dean and Chapter, attended by the Choir; about which time, the guns at the Tower and Park were fired.

The colours are ſince put up in the ſaid cathedral church, as a laſting memorial of the ſucceſs of his Maſteſty's arms in the reduction of the important iſland of Martinico.

*Monday, May 19.*

By virtue of a warrant from the Privy Council, Meſſrs. Tooke, Thelwall, Joyce, Lovett, Bonny, and Richter, were conveyed in coaches to the Tower, and delivered to the cuſtody of the Deputy Lieutenant.

The ſame day, one Edwards was taken into cuſtody, charged with making and having in his cuſtody a ſtaff of ſix feet high of wood, mounted with a long ſharp piece of iron, about a foot long, made in imitation of a Pariſian pike. On his examination, he confeſſed he had made others for one Hill-yard, and a foreigner of the name of Rouſſel.

*Tueſday, June 13.*

Lord Chatham brought the account of the great naval victory to the Opera this evening; and juſt after the beginning of the ſecond act it was made known to the houſe. A buſt of tranſport interrupted the Opera, and never was witneſſed any ſcene of emotion ſo rapturous as the audience exhibited, when the band ſtruck up 'Rule Britannia.' The joy continued for the whole night, and at intervals the acclamations of triumph drowned the performance. Maricelli joined in the general joy; and "God ſave the King" was ſung by her, and Morelli, and Rovedino. Not content with this, the ſpectators ſeeing Banti in a box, and having heard her ſing the air with an enchantment of manner peculiar to himſelf, ſhe was called on by every voice to ſing "God ſave the King." She chearfully obeyed the ſummons, came on the ſtage, and the tranſport of the night was crowned by her ſinging the ſong.

The Duke of Clarence ordered his carriage to Covent Garden Theatre, where he communicated the joyful intelligence to the Manager, who, at the requeſt of his Royal Highneſs, ordered it to be announced to the houſe by Mr. Incedon. The muſic played "God ſave the King," and "Rule Britannia," which were again and again applauded.

Lord Mulgrave and Colonel Phipps alſo went to Drury-lane, and informed the Manager of the happy news, which was announced to the audience by Mr. Suet. The muſic and performers joined in the loyal ſounds of 'God ſave the King,' and 'Rule Britannia,' with an enraptured audience.

This ſplendid victory has given occaſion to three of the moſt brilliant and general illuminations in the cities of London and Weſtmiſter, that have occurred within our recollection. The Theatres were ſuperb. New Drury was diſtinguiſhed by a brilliant diſplay of fire-works, which, from its exalted cupola, had a moſt beautiful effect.

*Monday, June, 16.*

Public Thanks of Lord Howe to the different Ships Companies, for their gallant Conduct in the Actions with the French Fleet.

*"The Charlotte, at Spithead, June 13, 1794.*

"The Admiral cannot omit the very grateful part of his duty, that requires theſe his Public Acknowledgments to be made, of the highly diſtinguiſhed examples of Reſolution, Spirit, and Perſeverance, which has been teſtified by every deſcription of Officers, Seamen, and Military Corps in the Ships of the Fleet, during the ſeveral Actions with the Enemy on the 28th and 29th of May, and the 1ſt of the preſent month; and which cannot be better affirmed than by reference to their effects on thoſe occaſions.

"Nor is the merit of the Seamen of the Fleet leſs to be applauded, in their active and unwearied exertions to put their Ships in a ſtate for ſervice, ſo ſpeedily as it was completed after theſe Actions had ceaſed.

HOWE."

\*\*\* The Remainder of this Month's News is unavoidably poſtpoſed.



P. 281. Samuel (not John) Warburton, esq. who suffered at Lyons in December last, was not the son, but the nephew, of John W. esq. Somerset herald.

P. 396, col. 1, at bottom, for ALMNG read ALMUG; and for ALGNM read ALGUM.—  
Ibid. col. 2, l. 12, for *India* read *Judæa*.

P. 399, l. 3, read "*Bristol Library*."

P. 459, l. 24 r. "Edw.;" l. 26, r. "pius;"  
l. 31, for "recount," r. "record."

P. 482, col. 2, l. 12, for *bayman* r. *boyman*.

P. 485. The Rev. Francis Okely was educated at the Charter-house, and thence entered at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. 1739. He was ordained deacon in the Moravian Church, and offered himself a candidate for priest's orders in the Church of England; but, as the Bishop wished to set aside his first orders, Mr. Okely thought he could not receive priest's orders on such term, and therefore continued, through life, to officiate in the Brethren's congregations.——"Though thus limited," adds a correspondent, "he was a man of a Catholic and Christian spirit; of much learning and great piety: but his conversation was easy and cheerful, and his temper benevolent and cordial. Though he moved in a narrow circle, almost unknown to fame, yet he was usefully employed, respected where known; and a valuable Christian guide and friend. He esteemed and cultivated the religion of the heart. The writings of W. Law were highly regarded by him. He was well versed in the old German divinity; and collected and translated the Life of Jacob Behmen, and the Visions of Hil and Englebreter. Of the value of these, different readers will form different judgements; Mr. O. only claimed for himself, what he permitted to others, the liberty of opinion. So far as we can know the heart of man, I am certain that all his various labours proceeded from sincere piety and benevolence; who then shall cast at him the stone of condemnation? In the course of his life he suffered heavy afflictions, which he supported with uncommon patience. The bitter draught did not sour his temper, or disgust him with life. Few better men ever lived, who more conscientiously and faithfully fulfilled the station in which Providence has placed them. The sphere of his usefulness was not large, yet few could converse with him and not be improved by his genuine piety, his unassuming modesty, and his cheerful and pleasing conversation.—Perhaps I should not be doing justice, in this small sketch of his character, was I to omit mentioning that he was a great advocate for the doctrine of Universal Restitution, believing the time would come, in the ages of ages, when all intelligent creatures would be happy. It may be hard to determine on a subject which involves so much, and extends so far; I will only observe, that his zeal was tempered

with mildness, and conducted with wisdom; and this sentiment had no ill effect on his mind. He embraced it with sincerity, and usefully employed it."—Mr. O. translated, from the High Dutch, "Twenty-one Discourses, or Dissertations, upon the Augsburg Confession, which is also the Brethren's Confession of Faith, delivered by the Ordinary of the Brethren's Churches, before the Seminary. To which is prefixed, A Synodical Writing relating to the same Subject;" which were published by Mr. Gambold, in 1754, 8vo; and in 1770 he published "Psalmorum aliquot Davidis Metaphrasis Græca," 12mo.—By the death of Mr. Okely, we have also lost a valuable correspondent.

P. 543, col. 2, l. 12, for "*Burleigh*," read "*Raleigh*."

#### BIRTHS.

May **A**T Florence, Lady Bruce, two daughters.

24. At Pontefract, Mrs. Winterton, a poor woman, who had buried her husband about a fortnight before, three children, two sons and a daughter, all alive, but who died in a short time. These make five children in the last 11 months; and this woman has had, in all, 16 children, 9 of them at 4 births.

At her house in Portman square, Lady Susan Thorpe, a son and heir.

27. At Ancrum, the Lady of Sir John Scott, bart. a daughter.

28. At Mounthlaurie, in Banffshire, Scotland, the Lady of Capt. Hay, a son.

31. The Lady of Cosmas Neville, esq. of Holt, co. Leicester, a daughter.

June 3. At Weston, co. Stafford, Lady Lucy Bridgeman, a daughter.

5. At Thistleton, co. Rutland, Lady Mary Fludyer, a daughter.

13. At their house near Peckham Rye, Surrey, Mrs. Thomas, wife of Mr. T. of Fen court, Fenchurch-street, two sons.

At the house of Mr. Burdett, in Piccadilly, Mrs. Burdett, a daughter.

14. At Hadley, the Lady of Lieut.-col. Dury, of the first regiment of guards, a son, which died on the 22d instant.

16. Mrs. Pentan, wife of Mr. P. hair-dresser, of Lichfield, three daughters.

17. At St. Bernard's, near Edinburgh, the Lady of Sir John Sinclair, bart. M.P. a son.

21. Mrs. Brodie, of Devonshire-street, Portland-place, a daughter.

At Yester-house, the Marchioness of Tweeddale, a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

May **M**R. Woodroffe, of Burton-Overy, to Miss Grub, of Leicester.

At Nottingham, Ensign Cartwright, to Miss Bagnal, daughter of Mr. B. dyer.

27. Mr. Cooper, of Leatherhead, Surrey, to Mrs. Bridger, of Felpham, Sussex.

28. Mr. Wright, of Thurlby, to Miss Smith, of Bourn; and Mr. Fairchild, of Thurlby,



Thurlby, to Miss Smith, sister of the aforesaid.

Mr. Stone, of Barrow-upon-Soar, co. Leicester, to Miss Willson, of Lichfield.

29. Capt. Haddock, to Miss Slade, both of Rye, co. Sussex.

At Bath, Benj. Chapman, esq. late lieutenant-colonel of the 18th regiment, to Mrs. Payne, sister of H. Beaufoy, esq. M. P. for Great Yarmouth.

Mr. Samuel Bawtree, jun. of Jewry-street, Aldgate, cornfactor, to Miss Gordon, daughter of J. G. esq. of Homerton.

Mr. J. Fowler, linen-draper, of Nottingham, to Miss Priscilla Atkinson, of Leeds.

30. A. Cox, esq. of Harwich, to Miss Nunn, daughter of ——— N. esq. of Manningtree, co. Essex.

31. At Edinburgh, the Hon. Francis Charteris, only son of Lord Elcho, to Miss Margaret Campbell, fourth daughter of Walter C. esq. of Shawfield.

Lately, Anthony Pim, esq. late of Corke, to Miss Mary Sproule, dau. of Wm. S. esq. of Athlone, both of the people called Quakers.

At Athlone, in Ireland, James Sproule, esq. of Longfield, co. Roscommon, to Miss Gunning, of Athlone.

At Belfast, Mr. John Cranston, to Miss Alexander, daughter of John A. esq.

By special licence, at Whigborough, in the King's county, Ireland, Robert-James Ehraght, esq. high sheriff of the said county, to Miss Drought, eldest daughter of John D. esq. of the same place.

Rev. Arthur Preston, to Miss Beresford, daughter of the Bishop of Ossory.

Dr. Turton, of Yoxford, to Miss Jane Cole, daugh. of the late Rev. Mr. C. of Pettsfree, and sister to the lady whose death is recorded in our last, p. 434.

At Witley, Surrey, Mr. Daniel Hooper, of West Horley, to Miss Anne Hanford, dau. of Mr. John H. of Witley.

Dr. George Paulet Morris, of Westminster, one of the physicians to Earl Moira's army, to Miss Emily Wood, of Vauxhall.

Thomas Knight, esq. of Osgodby-hall, to Miss Towns, of Lavington, both co. Lincoln.

June 1. Mr. Wolfenholme, cornfactor, of Waltham abbey, and son of Mr. W. master of the New inn there, to Mrs. Pullen, relict of the late Mr. P.

Charles Edmonstone, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, second son of Sir Archibell E. bart. to Miss Emma Wilbraham Bootle, daughter of Richard Wilbraham B. esq. of Lathom-house, co. Lancaster.

2. Rev. Mr. Mortimer, of Woodbridge, to Mrs. Page, widow of Mr. Wm. P. late of Cropton, Suffolk.

3. At Walthamstow, Mr. Wm. Evans of Wood-street, in the firm of Messrs. Mee, Evans, and Co. to Miss Lawton, of Walthamstow, only daugh. of the late Jos. L. esq.

4. At Billingborough, co. Lincoln, Mr. Westmorland, to Miss Toller, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Brownlow T. of that place.

At Bath, Wm. Mills, esq. to Miss Dillon, eldest daughter of the Hon. Baron D.

5. Mr. D. Rivers, of Kingston, to M<sup>rs</sup> Susannah Humphrey, of Mile-end road.

At Gosport, Mr. Pearson, solicitor, of Basin-hall-street, London, to Miss Pearson, of Gosport.

Isaac Elton, esq. of Stapleton-house, high sheriff of the county of Gloucester, to Miss Catharine Bayard, second daughter of Rob. B. esq. of Stubbington house, Hants.

Rev. Thomas Welch, of Pough T. co. Northampton, to Miss Gascogne, of Charlotte-street, daugh. of the late Major G.

6. Mr. Charles Raikes, of Mincing-lane, to Miss Raikes, of Surrey-street.

7. Job Bulman, esq. of Cox lodge, co. Northumberland, to Miss Winter, of New Ormond-street.

9. Hon. Mr. Stewart, eldest son of Lord Londonderry, to Lady Amelia Hobart, you. daugh. of the late Earl of Buckinghamshire.

Thomas Bond, esq. of Lancaster, to Miss Oates, of Leeds.

John Darell, esq. of Windham, Norfolk, to Miss Cliff, daughter of the late Robert C. esq. of Bigg, co. Lincoln.

Mr. Samuel Rowland, to Miss Turner, both of Derby.

10. At Ipswich, George Wheally Risdale, esq. of the Inniskilling dragoons, to Miss Lukin, only daughter of Robert L. esq. and niece to the Right Hon. Wm. Wyndham.

Francis Markett, esq. of Meopham, Kent, to Miss Letreney, only daughter of John L. esq. of Abingdon-street.

Mr. Harley, to Miss Ursula Ella, both of Loughborough.

Mr. Ballivant, of Cammeringham, to Miss Cousins, of Saxilby.

Samuel Douglas, esq. of America-square, merchant, to Miss Stephenson, of the Crescent, Min. ries.

11. Wm. Clark, esq. of Lombard-street, to Miss Bell, of Barchin lane.

Francis Eld, jun. esq. of Seighford, co. Stafford, to Miss Mootham, daughter of Jn. M. esq. of Percy-street, Rathbone-place.

At Bristol, Thom<sup>s</sup> Kington, esq. to Miss Charlotte Miles, daughter of Wm. M. esq. alderman of that city.

Rev. Dr. Cobb, of Chalkbury, co. Oxford, to Miss Bush, daughter of George B. esq. of Red-cliff-house, near Bristol.

Rev. James Coyte, of Ipswich, to Miss Barker, of Woodbridge.

Richard Bennett, esq. fellow-commoner of Emanuel-college, Cambridge, to Miss Kedington, only daughter of the Rev. Roger K. of Rougham-hall, Suffolk.

Bernard Dawes, esq. of Welbourne, co. Warwick, to Miss Beresford, eldest daugh. of late Rich. B. esq. of Athburne, co. Derby.

14. Mr. R. Hough, draper, to Miss Elizabeth, both of Newark.

15. Mr. T. Barston, ironmonger, to Miss Wade, both of Grantham.



Mr. Baldwin, of Lincoln, attorney at law, to Miss Whitechurch, of Melton Mowbray, co. Leicester.

Dr. Elliot, of Bentinck-street, to Miss Lettsom, daughter of Dr. L.

17. Edward Gattey, esq. of Exeter, to Miss Heath, niece of the Hon. Mr. Justice H.

18. At Edinburgh, Wm. Cunningham, esq. of Enterkine, to Miss Catharine Stewart, eldest daughter of Major-general S. of Aston, M. P.

Mr. Leyburn, of Leadenhall-street, to Miss Thompson, of Aldgate High-street.

19. Rev. Dr. Smith, prebendary of Peterborough cathedral, to Miss Pinckney, of Peterborough.

21. At Ripple, Kent, Augustus Lefigue, esq. captain in the Leicestershire militia, and son of the Rev. Mr. L. of Stamford, to Miss Hubbard, only daughter of Robert H. esq. of Oadby, near Leicester.

Mr. Archibald Bell, son of Rev. Archibald B. master of the boarding-school at Cheshunt, Herts, to Miss Maria Kitching, of the same place.

At Bath, Edward Knipe, esq. of Hookfield-grove, near Epsom, to Miss Caroline Western, 4th daughter of the late Thomas W. esq. of Abington-hall, co. Cambridge.

Charles Briggs, esq. merchant, of Fenchurch-str. to Miss Bowness, of Houndsditch.

23. At Sunderland, Wm. Beckwith, esq. a captain in the Durham militia, to Miss Caroline Netham, daughter of the late John N. esq. of Houghton-le-Spring.

24. By special licence, at his father's house in Portman-square, John Weston, esq. of Sutton-place, Surrey, to Miss Constable, daughter of William Haggerston Maxwell C. esq. and Lady Winifred Maxwell.

Mr. Robert Wilcox, of Bread-street-hill, to Miss Stretton, of Huggin-lane.

25. Mr. Castle, to Miss Hall, both of Peterborough.

26. At St. Giles's, Henry Gregg, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Gelling, daughter of the late Robert G. esq. banker, Fleet-street.

Mr. Holt, builder, to Miss Scofield, both of Northampton.

#### DEATHS.

1793. **A**T Trichinopoly, in the East Indies, Capt. Robert Hope, of the first battalion of Sepoys, eldest son of Archibald H. esq. collector of excise.

1794. *March*... At Hales Owen, co. Salop, Walter Woodcock, esq. in the commission of the peace for that county.

*April*.... In her 86th year, Mrs. Sarah Wallis, widow of the Rev. ——— W. the first chaplain of Guy's hospital, and a particular friend of the founder, who died 50 years ago. He had also the living of St. Mildred in the Poultry. Mrs. W. was well respected by the governors, and was appointed matron of this charity, and had for many years, being infirm, received 100l. a-year.

She has left two children, Mr. Wm. W. formerly an eminent stationer in Gracechurch-street, now of Walworth, and Mrs. Fleureau, wife of J. Edward F. esq. of Holloway, near Highgate, with a numerous family of grand and great grand-children.

13. In the West Indies, of a fever caught by too great fatigue in the service of his country, Capt. Thomas Filt.

14. At Mr. Welling's, engraver, Tavistock-street, of a mortification in his bowels, aged 60, that ingenious, modest artist, Samuel Hieronimo Grimm; the exertions of whose pencil were not confined to his more immediate patrons, Mr. Rhodes, of Barborough, Sir William Burrell, bart. and the Rev. Sir Richard Kaye, bart. dean of Lincoln, but will be remembered with regret by all the lovers of our national antiquities. Mr. G. was a native of Switzerland; and to a niece, still resident there, he has bequeathed the little fortune which he had vested in the British funds, amounting to about 2 or 3000l. and whatever may arise from the sale of his drawings, and other personals, by private contract, in which he has given, by will, a preference to Mr. Rhodes and Sir William Burrell, with an apology to Sir Richard Kaye, "for whom," says he, "I have made so many drawings, which I shall never have it in my power to finish." His remains were interred in the church-yard of St. Paul, Covent-garden, the Dean of Lincoln paying the last office to his departed friend. Those who have seen the almost innumerable subjects of Mr. G's pencil, in Sussex, Derbyshire, and Nottinghamshire, will earnestly wish that they may be perpetuated by good engravings, at the expence of the respective proprietors under whose patronage they were taken, as the Maundy celebration has been by the then sub-almoner. The last legacy to the publick was the views of Cowdry-house, in its perfect state, purchased by the Society of Antiquaries for their "Vetusta Monumenta." For them Mr. G. by anticipation, preserved the historical paintings on the walls of that noble mansion; for them he copied the funeral of John Islip, abbot of Westminster, from a roll ascribed to Holbein, in the possession of the dean and chapter of that church. Mr. G. left Mrs. Sledge, with whom he once lodged, his executrix, and she has transferred her charge to Mr. Stone, deputy coal-meter, of Northumberland-street.

At Guadaloupe, in consequence of a wound received on the 12th, John Macdonald, esq. of Kinloch Moidart, captain in the 21st or Royal Scots Fusileers.

17. At Martinique, after a short illness of a violent fever, Mr. Henry Lushington, second son of Wm. L. esq. of Portland-place.

26. Of a paralytic stroke, William Brown, esq. F. R. S. deputy county-clerk of Middlesex; and editor of Reports in Chancery, Cases of Appeals to Parliament, 5 vols. 1760.



May . . . . . Suddenly, near Uxbridge, in his way from Bath, George Clavering, esq. of Greencroft, co. Durham. He was the only surviving brother of Sir Thomas Clavering, bart. of Axweil-park, near Newcastle, also of the late Lieutenant-general Sir John Clavering, K.B. colonel of the 52d regiment of foot, the second in the council, and commander in chief of the forces in Bengal, where he died in 1777. Mr. C. had been three times married; his last lady, who survives him, was Miss Peggy Ellison, daughter of the late vicar of Bedlington, co. Northumberland. By his second lady, the relict of Sir John De la Pole, of Shute, in Devonshire, he had one only son, now about 23 years of age, who, during his residence in France, three years ago, married an amiable French lady, by whom he has a son and other children. He is next heir to the title on the death of his uncle the present baronet.

Master Thomas and Master Henry Hammersley, sons of Thomas H. esq. banker, who has been bereft of three sons and a daughter in the short space of a few months. See our former Obituaries.

6. Elizabeth the wife of James Robinson, of Hainworth, near Bingley; the day following died Anne the wife of Thomas Gill, and daughter of the above Elizabeth; and, on the 9th, died Sarah, daughter and granddaughter of the above. They were all interred in one grave.

17. Aged 74, Rev. Mr. Dudley, 34 years rector of Humberston, co. Leicester, having, in 1760, succeeded the Rev. Paul Dudley, who had been 45 years rector.

18. At the manse of Rogart, Rev. Eneas McLeod minister of that parish.

19. At his house in Vanbrugh's fields, near Greenwich, Richard Forman, esq. formerly belonging to the Ordnance-office.

20. At Dalkeith, Andrew Wauchop, esq. of Cakemuir.

21. Mr. John Geering, of Artillery-street, Spital-fields, aged 68, near 50 years of which he had resided in that neighbourhood, and followed the business of a silk-weaver, from which he retired after accumulating above 40,000*l.* by his industry. He distributed the whole in legacies amongst his numerous relatives, to whom he was ever individually known when living as an humane and generous friend, whilst he was a philanthropist to the world in general. His remains were carried to East Ham, Essex, and interred in the family-vault.

At Grafton-Underwood, co. Northampton, after a few hours illness, aged 82, Rev. W. Bidwell, rector of Grafton near 50 years, and of Twywell, to the latter of which he had been presented only a few months. He had also been in the commission of the peace for that county many years. He was of Peter-house, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B. A. 1724, M. A. 1738.

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22. At Edinburgh, Mr. Abraham Guyot, of Neufchatel, in Switzerland, member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and of different foreign academies; a gentleman formerly well known in the literary circles of Paris, Berlin, and Geneva.

23. At his lodgings in Michael's place, Brompton, Knightsbridge, after a long and painful illness, — Tufton, esq. brother to Sackville Earl of Thanet.

At Cradley, co. Hereford, Rev. Daniel Price, M. A. rector of that parish, and one of the portionists in the church of Bromyard. He was of Brazen Nose college, M. A. 1762.

24. Rev. D. Jones, vicar of Beitws, co. Denbigh; to which he had been presented but a few days before.

25. Wm. Baines, gent. of Whitwell, co. Rutland. In the professions of farming and grazing he was truly eminent; and his death will be long lamented by the poor, to whom he was a liberal benefactor.

Mr. Beech, surgeon of Great Wigston, co. Leicester.

At Wardens, near Sheffield, Mrs. Rawson, wife of Thomas R. esq. of that place, and daughter of John Barker, esq. of Bake-well, co. Derby.

At Islington, Miss Margaret Birch, second daughter of Mr. Deputy B.

At his house at Erdington, near Birmingham, Charles Wallat Willis, esq. barrister at law, recorder of the borough of Walsall, co. Stafford.

26. At Glasgow, Mr. Alexander McCulloch, writer.

Miss Elizabeth Cavendish, second daughter of Lord G. H. Cavendish.

27. Aged 82, Mr. T. Mallison, late supervisor of excise, at Hull; and, in the afternoon of the same day, aged 71, Mrs. Anne Mallison, his wife, to whom he had been married 50 years.

At Woodbridge, in his 71st year, Benjamin Glarfield, well-known in the neighbourhood by the name of The Dwarf, being only 46 inches high.

28. John Martin, esq. of Ham-county in Overbury, co. Worcester, many years M. P. for Tewkesbury, and brother to the lady of the Rev. Dr. Treadway Nash.

Rev. John Francis, vicar of Spoile and Bedingham, both co. Norfolk.

Mrs. Smyth, wife of Henry S. esq. of Charlton, co. Northampton, and relict of Richard Gibbard, esq.

Mr. Whittinghall, of Broxbourn-hall

29. At Clay-farm, Wilts, Miss Easton, niece of Mr. E. bookseller, of Salisbury.

At Healey-hall, co. Lancaster, in his 80th year, Thomas Illingworth, gent. grandson of Robert I. esq. captain of a troop in the Earl of Drogheda's regiment of dragoons, by Mary his wife, only surviving daughter of John Chadwick, esq. of Healey-hall; which Robert was nephew of the Rev. James Illingworth, B. D. senior fellow of Emanuel-college,



college, Cambridge, and rector of Weston under Lyzard, co. Stafford, as appears by the pedigree in the Office of Arms. This family formerly possessed considerable landed property at Huntsbank, Chetham, Broughton, Gorton, and Warrington, co. Lancaster, and derived itself from the family of Illingworth, of Illingworth, in Yorkshire; arms, Sable, a chevron between 3 lozenges A.

30. Very much regretted, at the Rev. N. Delahay Symonds's (the house of her son-in-law, in Castle-green, Taunton). in the 82d year of her age, Mrs. Crisp, relict of the late Nicholas C. esq. of Bow church-yard, Lond.

Charles Hanford, esq. of Ridmarley, co. Worcester.

At Broadway, near Weymouth, in his 23d year, Mr. Wm. Young, B. A. of Baliol-college, Oxford.

At Paisley, in an advanced age, Mr. James Carson, merchant.

At Burton upon Trent, advanced in years, Mr. Charles Leeson, many years an opulent brewer there.

31. At his house in the Lower-street, Illington, after a short illness, Thomas Johnson, esq. stock broker.

Greatly regretted by his acquaintance, Thomas Hogard, esq. of Deeping St. James, co. Lincoln.

Suddenly, at the Angel Inn, Abergavenny, on his road to Blaen-Avon, Benjamin Pratt, esq. of Astley, near Stourport, co. Worcester, and one of the proprietors of the iron-works at Blaen-Avon, co. Monmouth. He had just dined, in company with a friend, at the above inn, and rose from his chair to ring the bell for the waiter, when, on sitting down again, he found himself very giddy, and exclaimed "I am going to die—but I die an honest man!" and instantly expired.

The youngest son of John Pares, esq. of Groby, co. Leicester.

In his 76th year, Thomas Hallie de la Mayne, esq. of Edward-street, Portman-square, barrister at law.

In consequence of a fall from her horse on the 26th, Mrs. Ince, wife of Mr. I. attorney, of Wirksworth, co. Derby.

Lately, at Barbadoes, after a short illness, Mr. Francis Williams, purser of his Majesty's ship Beaulieu.

In the West Indies, Capt. George Nares, second son of the late Sir George N. one of the justices of the Court of Common Pleas.

At Ellore, in India, Capt. Thomas Higginbotham, in the Company's service.

At Gibraltar, Sir Robert Boyd, K. B. governor-general of that fortress, and colonel of the 39th regiment of foot. It is reported, much to his honour, that this brave soldier did by merit only raise himself from a private in the ranks.

Guillotined at Paris, Col. Newton, an English officer, who entered early in life into the service of the Emperors of Russia.

In the Turkish war his bravery attracted the notice of Prince Potemkin; and that patronage, joined to his own merit, procured him, after a few years, the rank of colonel in the Russian army. When the war was over, his enterprising spirit suggested a project scarcely less hazardous than the sanguinary warfare in which he had been engaged. This was, to pass over from Kamtschatka to the Western coast of the American continent, and thence, across the Desert, to New York. The compass was to have been his only guide through those unexplored regions, and his only companions a few Russian sailors and carpenters, who were to cut a way through the forests, and who, with the simple aids of the adze and the hatchet, could easily form a raft or boat to cross the lakes that might oppose their progress. This scheme was at first eagerly adopted by the Court of Petersburg; but, on the death of his patron, the Prince Potemkin, he found the scheme of the projector treated with equal neglect. He applied, in consequence, for leave of absence; and, his mind sickening on inaction, he went to find employment, suited to his "firing spirit," amongst the eventful scenes then passing in France. On his arrival, in 1791, he was much noticed, had a suitable rank in the French army, and, on the accession of Roland to the ministry, was nominated colonel of a newly-raised regiment of cavalry, called Les Dragons de la Liberté. In his principles he was an avowed and stern republican. What were his crimes is not so easily known. His criminality, it is probable, consisted only in his connexion with Roland. To his intimacy with that unfortunate minister it is not unlikely he owed his fate, as to him he stood indebted for his elevation.

At his house in Duke-street, Dublin, Sir William Mayne Lord Newhaven, a younger son of William M. esq. of Powis-lodge, Clackmannanshire, descended of the ancient house of Mayne, of Lockwood, in Clydesdale. He was early bred a merchant in the family-house of business at Lisbon, where it has subsisted above 100 years. He retired from Portugal 1757; and, 1758, married Frances Allen, fifth daughter and coheiress of Joshua Viscount Allen of the kingdom of Ireland, by whom he had one son, who died soon after his birth, and in right of her he enjoyed considerable possessions in that kingdom. In April, 1763, he was advanced to the dignity of a baronet of Great Britain; in March, 1766, created a privy-counsellor of Ireland. In the first octennial parliament there, as before at the accession of his present Majesty, he represented the borough of Carysfort. In 1764 he was returned representative for Canterbury, 1774, and afterwards for Gatton, where his estate, with the borough, was sold to Mr. Ladbroke, 1789, for 80,000l.; as was his seat at Arno's vale, Southgate, to Isaac Walker, esq. some years



years before. He was created Baron Newhaven of Carrickmayne July 18, 1776.

At Monastereven, near Edenderry, in his 118th year, a man of the name of Connolly; who perfectly remembered the landing of King James and the Prince of Orange, the sieges of Derry and Limerick, the battle of the Boyne and Aughrim, and every other memorable occurrence of those times.

At Bettus Clirrow, in Radnorshire (near to the Hay, Brecknockshire), of a gradual decline, Thomas Beavan, esq. And, on the day he died, his eldest son, Hugh Beavan, landed in England from an adventure of seven years in India, whither he went as a soldier of fortune, and was in many engagements under the Marquis Cornwallis. At the siege of Pondicherry he procured his discharge by engaging to find two substitutes, to be sent from England on his return home.

At his lodgings in the Hay-market, where he had resided upwards of 40 years, Mr. Jonathan Greene, a stock-broker, and also box-keeper of Covent-garden theatre. By a rigid economy he had saved a fortune of 35,000*l.* which descends to his daughter, married to a gentleman at Brussels.

In the royal hospital of Haslar, of the wounds he received in the late naval engagement, Lieut. Ireland, of the Royal George man of war.

At Wilton, near Salisbury, Mrs. Mease.

At Knightsbridge, Lady Browne, relict of the late Sir James B. Her son, Sir William, in the guards, and nephew of Gen. B. having long been insane, and living in the house with her, in the absence of his keeper took up a coal-scuttle and dashed his mother's brains out.

In the prime of life, the Rev. R. Wilton, rector of Tatham, near Lancaster, whose literary talents and benevolent disposition will endear his memory to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

In his 94th year, Mr. Christopher Brown, of the White Horse, Ashwellthorpe, which house he had kept upwards of 50 years.

At Curry-Rival, co. Somerset. W. Hoyte, esq. keeper of the records of the Scotch estates forfeited by the attachment of their owners to the interest of the Pretender, in the years 1715 and 1745.

At Grantham, much respected, in his 45th year, Mr. John Martin, master of the Red Lion inn, and clerk of the race-course at Grantham.

After a lingering illness, Miss King, dau. of Mr. H. K. of Lynn.

Mrs. Phelper, sister of the late Rev. Cha. P. of Lynn.

Mr. Bland Whineff, formerly a ship-master at the port of Lynn.

At his house at Kemerton, co. Gloucester, Andrew Sproule, esq. late of Bath, and many years in the commission of the peace for the county of Somerset.

Aged 78, Rev. John Brook, M. A. late rector of Churchill, and vicar of Upper Arley, co. Stafford.

After a long and painful illness, Thomas Burgh, esq. of the Middle Temple.

Suddenly, Mr. Carr, bit-maker to his Majesty.

June 1. At Althorn, Essex, aged 84, Mr. Isaac Dines, an eminent farmer and grazier.

At her house in Dover-street, Piccadilly, Alicia-Maria Countess-dowager Egremont, only daughter of George Lord Carpenter, and sister to George Earl of Tyrconnel. She was born in 1729; married, March 12, 1750-1, to Charles late Earl of Egremont, who died in 1763, by whom she had four sons and three daughters. She was, at the establishment of the present Queen's household, 1761, appointed one of the ladies of the bed chamber; and re-married, 1767, to Count Bruhl, a Saxon nobleman, envoy extraordinary from the Court of Saxony.

At his father's house at Croydon, Surrey, Mr. Thomas-William Chatfield, of the East India-house.

James Montagu, esq. captain of the Montagu man of war, to whose memory the Commons of Great Britain have justly paid the tribute of a monument. He was the third son of Admiral Montagu, of Fareham, Hants, and younger brother of Rear-admiral Montagu. In the naval action of this day his skill was conspicuous, and his bravery the admiration of his brother officers. He was engaged with a three-decker, and fell by a cannon-ball nearly at the close of the action, valiantly exerting himself in the cause of his country, who in him has lost an able officer, his family the best of relations, and society one of its choicest ornaments. He was an affectionate son, a kind brother, and a sincere friend.

2. Aged 56, Adolphus-Frederick IV. Duke of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz; born May 5, 1738; brother to our most gracious Queen. He is succeeded in his ducal sovereignty by his next brother, Charles-Lewis-Frederick, born Oct. 10, 1740, who has several children.

Mr. Alfop, wholesale haberdasher, of Newgate-street.

3. Of a mortification in her bowels, occasioned by cold caught in coming out of the Opera-house a few days before, in her 44th year, Dorothy Duchess of Portland. She was daughter of William late Duke, and sister to the present Duke of Devonshire; was born Aug. 27, 1750; married Nov. 8, 1766, and had four sons and two daughters. Gentleness and delicacy of manners, joined with unaffected piety, beneficence, and affability, had gained her universal love and esteem; while, in her family, she exhibited the character of the affectionate and prudent wife, the tender mother, the just and kind mistress, and the generous housekeeper, minutely attentive to these amiable offices.



The propriety of her sentiments, and the agreeable manner in which she expressed them, rendered her conversation highly pleasing. How then can the regret for her loss be otherwise than general and sincere? If any thing can lessen it, it is the reflection, that, from circumstances which appeared on opening the body, she could not, in the course of nature, have lived long.—On Saturday the 14th her remains were deposited in the manorial vault in Mary-labonne church. The funeral was conducted with great solemnity, but without the least pomp or ostentation. The Rev. Sir Richard Kaye, bart. minister of the parish, read the office with much feeling and dignity; his own curates and the clergymen of the chapels attending in the procession. Proper measures having been taken to exclude strangers from the church, none but those immediately interested were admitted, and on their countenances were visibly pictured the sensations they felt for the loss of a person who was not only an ornament of the exalted rank she held in society, but an honour to human nature.—In the vault were found a few coffins (on one of which was a well-engraved plate, bearing date 1661), belonging to a family called Forcet or Fawcet, to whom the manor had been granted by King James I. in the 9th year of his reign.

At her house in Piccadilly, Lady Mary Viscountess Mayo, widow of the late John Lord-viscount Mayo, of Castle Bourke, in the kingdom of Ireland. She was the eldest daughter of Joseph late Earl of Miltown, and was married in 1764, but had no issue.

At Weymouth, in his 90th year, Mr. Golding, formerly of Bridport.

4. Aged 86, Henry Negus, esq. patent-customer of the port of Yarmouth, and many years in the commission of the peace for the county of Norfolk. He served the office of high sheriff in 1740.

In his 69th year, the Rev. T. Reader, near 23 years pastor of a numerous congregation of Protestant dissenters at Paul's chapel in Taunton.

5. In Sion-gardens, Aldermanbury, Mr. John Soaper, one of the gentlemen of his Majesty's chapel royal at St. James's, and one of the lay-vicars of St. Paul's cathedral.

At Boston, co. Lincoln, aged 63, Mr. Benjamin Wade, of Skinbeck; a man much esteemed through life for honesty and integrity, and at his death most sincerely lamented.

At Piddington, Wm. Gardner, esq. chief surveying draughtsman to the office of ordnance.

6. In an advanced age, after many years illness, at her house in Upper Brook-street, Elizabeth Countess Deloraine, mother of the present Earl, and of one more son, the Hon. John Scott, counsellor at law, of Gray's inn, one of the commissioners of bankrupts, who

died there in December, 1788. She was daughter of John Fenwick, esq.

In child-bed, of her 30th child, Mrs. Sims, wife of Mr. Joseph S. at the Bell inn, Cambridge, co. Gloucester.

At Belgrave, Mr. Dunshire, an eminent grazier there.

7. Mrs. Hudson, mother of Mr. H. steward of Bridewell-hospital.

On Stephen's-green, Dublin, John Lord Kilmaine.

In the college of Durham, aged 69, Rev Sir Henry Vane, bart. (so created 1782), LL. D. prebendary of the 10th stall, and one of the last of Bishop Trevor's collation. He married the daughter and only child of John Tempest, esq. M. P. for Durham, by whom he has one son, a captain in the army, and a daughter, married Aug. 7, 1789, to Michael Angelo Taylor, esq. M. P. for Pool. The present baronet, at the death of his grandfather, Mr. Tempest, will have a fortune of 30,000l a-year.

8. Mr. Mason, farmer and maltster, of Post Witham, co. Lincoln.

Aged 52, Mr. John Dauber, of Lincoln, merchant. He was taken ill on the morning of the 6th, and never spoke after.

9. At Richmond, the Lady of C. Digby, esq. deputy ranger of Richmond park.

10. At Langley in Beckenham, Kent, Mrs. Elizabeth Burrell, widow and relict of Peter B. esq. surveyor of the crown lands, who died at Whitehall, Nov. 6, 1775, and was buried at Beckenham. She was the eldest daughter and coheir of John Lewis, esq. of Hackney, in Middlesex. Her only son, Sir Peter Burrell, bart. married, March 23, 1779, Lady Priscilla-Barbara-Elizabeth Bertie, eldest daughter of Peregrine Duke of Ancaster, and at length coheir to her brother Robert Duke of Ancaster, who died unmarried in July, 1779, whereby the barony of Willoughby of Eresby, being a barony in fee, became in abeyance between Lady Burrell and her sister, Lady Georgina-Charlotte, but was afterwards granted to Lady Burrell, with the office of lord great chamberlain and her husband knighted. On the death of his great uncle, Sir Merrick Burrell, bart. in April, 1787, the baronetage of the family descended to him.—The late Mrs. Burrell had also five daughters, viz. 1. Elizabeth-Amelia, born 1749, the wife of Richard-Alexander Bennett, esq.; 2. Isabella-Susanna, born 1750, the present Countess of Beverley; 3. Frances-Julia, born 1752, the second lady of the present Duke of Northumberland; 4. Elizabeth, late Duchess of Hamilton; and 5. Maria-Charlotte, born 1761, who died an infant.

At Lyndhurst, Hants, of a fall from his horse on the 2d instant, Capt. Deane, aid-de-camp to the Earl of Moira.

At Spalding, co. Lincoln, deservedly respected, aged 29, Miss Green.



At Doncaster, after a tedious indisposition, Mr Gooddy, mercer, and one of the common council of that corporation.

11. At his seat at Sway, near Lymington, John Baker, esq. many years captain in the Colchester regiment of guards.

At his house at South Lambeth, John Webber, esq.

12. At her house in St. James-square, Rt. Hon. Anne Lady Ravensworth, in the 82d year of her age; a long period, but not more distinguished by worldly blessings than by a heart whose felicity it was to dispense them by every act of charity and humanity, being beneficent without ostentation, and religious without affectation. She retained to her last hours the possession of an excellent understanding; and, having never misemployed her good sense or her good fortune, she gave an example of what a most respectable matron ought to be, in an elevated situation. She was only daughter of Sir Peter Delmé, knt. alderman, and some time lord mayor of London; married, 1735, to Sir Henry Liddel, bart. who, in 1747, was created Lord Ravensworth, from his attachment to the royal cause in the preceding troubles, and by pointing out disaffected persons near him; by whom she had one daughter, married, 1756, to the present Duke of Grafton, from whom she was divorced 1769, and married to John Earl of Upper Ossory. She has survived her lord more than ten years; he died in 1784.

Mr. Cunningham, of Merton-college, Oxford. As he was riding in the Marquis of Buckingham's park at Stowe, his horse (which he had lately purchased, and for the first time was riding) ran away, and threw him with such violence against a tree, that it fractured his skull, and he expired immediately.

At the house of James Milne, esq. in Piccadilly, Mrs. Dawson, wife of Wm. D. esq.

At Orgrave, co. York, Rev. W. Harrison, vicar of Rotherham.

13. At Heanor, co. Derby, aged 74, Robert Toplis, gent.

At Clifton, Miss Margaret Cuming, fifth daughter of the late Thomas C. esq. banker, of Edinburgh.

14. At Hinckley, co. Leicester, Mr. Jas. Veneble, whose ancestors were formerly possessed of considerable estates and were nominal lords of the manor there.

In Theobald's park, Enfield, aged 95, Mr. Williams, farmer.

At Clapham, advanced in years, Mrs. Stinton, relict of Mr. S. wool-stapler, of Bury-street, St. Mary Axe.

At Twyford, on her journey to Bristol hot wells, Miss Anne Crauford, of Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor square.

At Greenock, Miss Isabella Binning Campbell, daughter of Lieutenant-colonel Archibald C. of Askomell.

At Lawton, Douglas Oliver, third son of Wm. O. esq. of Dinlabyre.

At Tournay, of a wound he received in his leg on the 22d ult. Captain Cochrane, of the 14th regiment, brigade-major to General Fox's brigade.

Of a mortification, in consequence of a slight hurt he received in riding, aged 75, the Most Noble Francis Seymour Conway, Marquis of Hertford, Earl of Yarmouth, Viscount Beauchamp, Lord Conway, Baron of Ragley, also Baron Conway of Killultagh, in Ireland, knight of the most noble order of the Garter, lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Warwick and of the city of Coventry, recorder of Coventry and Thetford, president of the Magdalen hospital, and a vice-president of St. George's hospital. He succeeded his father as Earl of Hertford in 1736; was created Earl of Hertford and Viscount Beauchamp 1750; was appointed a lord of the bed-chamber 1751; lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Warwick, and installed knight of the Garter, 1757; continued in all his offices on the accession of his present Majesty, of whose privy-council he was sworn 1763, and soon after went ambassador extraordinary to France, when he resigned the place of lord of the bed-chamber. He was appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland 1765, master of the horse to the King 1766, and lord chamberlain of the household, which last office he resigned 1766. He was created Earl of Yarmouth 1794. He married, 1741, Isabella, youngest daughter of Charles second Duke of Grafton, by whom he had seven sons and six daughters. His Lordship is succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son, Francis Earl of Yarmouth, who is serving in the capacity of envoy from this court to the King of Prussia.

At Swerford, under all the agonies of that dreadful malady the hydrophobia, John Edwards, labourer. He was bit by a mad dog about three quarters of a year ago, but did not apply to a surgeon till the fifth day after the accident, when the part affected was cauterized, and such medicines were administered as are deemed to be most efficacious. He first perceived strange sensations in the hand that was bit, on the 9th instant; they increased till the 11th, when, in the evening, he became so convulsed that it was found necessary to call in medical aid. Neither the poor man, nor his wife, in the least suspecting the cause of his complaint, the convulsions increased to a violent degree, and farther medical assistance was called in, but all to no purpose. He was perfectly sensible during the whole of his illness, knew everyone who spoke to him, and took an affectionate leave of his wife. He shewed the greatest abhorrence to all liquids till some hours previous to his dissolution, when he was so desirous of drinking that he could not be satisfied.

15. In Tudor street, Bridewell-precinct, Mr. Thomas Foxcroft, partner with Mr. Shawe, attorney, New Bridge-street.



At her father's house in Burton-upon-Trent, aged 44, after a long illness, which she sustained with much composure and resignation, Miss Diana Dalrymple, the amiable and only daughter of Daniel D. esq.

At his house in Chapel-street, Liffon-green, after a long illness, Tho. Bliss, esq.

At Plymouth, in consequence of the wounds he received in the action of the 1st instant, with the French fleet, Mr. William Buller, lieutenant of the Impregnable man of war, and son of Richard B. esq. of Crosby-square. He was buried with military honours at Stoke church, Plymouth. The 25th regiment attended, and marched at the head, with their firelocks inverted; then followed the band of musick, their instruments covered with crape; the corpse came next, carried on the shoulders of eight seamen, and the lieutenants of the ships as pall bearers; midshipmen, lieutenants, and captains of the fleet, followed. As soon as the body was interred, the soldiers fired over the grave, being the last testimony of respect which could be shewn to a brave and good officer.

16. At Waltham abbey, Mr. Henry Connop, tanner, brother to the late Mr. Richard C. and uncle to Mr. Newel C. of Enfield.

After a tedious illness, the only son of Hugh Bateman, esq. of Shardlow, a child of remarkably promising abilities.

At Aberdeen, Mr. John Kyfe, formerly a surgeon in the royal navy.

17. Lieut.-col. Donaldson, of the 3d or West Lowland regiment of fencibles. His son, Ensign Gordon G. Donaldson, has lately purchased into the first regiment of foot-guards.

At Chelsea, greatly lamented by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, Morris Morris, esq. of Pall-mall.

At his house in the Close, at Lichfield, in his 53d year, William Grove, esq. LL. D. He served the office of high sheriff about the year 1783 for the county of Warwick. The loss sustained by the death of this valuable man will be most severely felt. With strong natural abilities, a lively imagination, correct judgement, and tenacious memory, added to his love of elegant literature, he was a most entertaining and instructive companion. He was one of the few gentlemen of independent fortune who cultivated literature with success: his learning was unfulled with pedantry, and his instructions by affectation. His heart was enriched with all the excellent qualities of the Christian character, with all the virtues which enoble the man, and dignify the gentleman. He was liberal without ostentation, and pious without enthusiasm. His friendship was cordial and sincere; for his mind was too great for dissimulation and too noble for flattery. The needy never applied to him in vain; the diseased, the ignorant, and the afflicted, equally partook of his alms, his advice, and consolation. Regular in his attendance on

the duties of religion, his life was the transcript of his opinions. *Μαγίστη τῶν ἀρετῶν διασέβου δι' ἧς ἀθανάτισται ἡ ψυχή.* Philo. In him, his children have lost an excellent father; his relations a valuable friend; his neighbours an agreeable associate; his tenants a paternal landlord; his servants a kind master; and the poor a generous benefactor. He has left to the world a rare instance of human nature possessed of the most amiable virtues: and his memory will long remain in the tenderest affections of his numerous friends. He married, 1768, one of the daughters of Edward Sneyd, esq. who died in December 1787, by whom he has left two sons and two daughters. The epitaph on her, written by himself, and several other of his poetical pieces, may be found in the different volumes of our Magazine.

In the prime of life, the Lady of George Tryon, esq. of Harringworth, co. Northampton, and sister of John Wingfield, esq. of Tickencote. Her amiable conduct thro' life rendered her both esteemed and admired by a numerous acquaintance. She has left eleven children to bewail the irreparable loss of one of the best of mothers.

At Alaerton-hall, near New Douglas, in his 60th year, Rev. Dr. Wm. Boyd.

19. Mrs. Jane Elioc, late of Prince's-street, Cavendish-square.

21. At Bristol, in his 49th year, Mr. John Hatheway, teacher of the mathematics, for which, and various other subjects of acquirement, he was most eminently qualified.

At Totteridge, Herts, in his 68th year, John Blackett, esq. of Monk's-house, Northumberland.

22. At the house of Lord George Lenox, at Plymouth, in the 12th year of his age, of a wound he received in the action of the 1st instant, Master Clarges, next brother to Sir Thomas C. bart. and a midshipman on board the Marlborough man of war. He bore his sufferings, which were acute, with infinite heroism; and was buried with military honours on the 25th.

23. In New-street, Spring-gardens, John Wells, esq. of Bickley, Kent.

At his house in Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, aged 68, Sir Archibald Murray, bart. His title devolves to his son, John M. esq. of the 46th regiment, at Corke.

At Edinburgh, after a short illness, the celebrated Dr. Graham.

At his house in Bristol, Robert Coleman, esq. elder brother of the late Henry C. esq. of Leicester.

24. At Hammer-smith, in an advanced age, Michael Impey, esq. brother to Sir Elijah L.

25. At Totteridge, much regretted by all her acquaintance, and a real loss to her relations and friends, the Lady of Jn. Fiott, esq.

At Hawsted, near Bury, Suffolk, in his 63d year, Christopher Metcalfe, esq.

Mr. Samuel Odell, of Northampton.



GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

CAPTAIN George Monro, appointed assistant commissary of stores, provisions, and forage, to the forces serving on the Continent under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of York.

Thomas Adams, appointed adjutant to the invalids at Jersey.

His Grace the Duke of Buccleugh, created a knight of the Garter.

Earl Poulett, created a knight of the Thistle.

Sir John Borlase Warren, and Rear-admiral the Hon. George Keith Elphinstone, created knights of the Bath.

James Willis, esq. appointed agent and consul-general in that part of Africa called Senegambia.

Major-general Eustace, appointed major-general on the staff of the kingdom of Ireland, *vice* Lieut.-gen. Stopford, resigned; and Lieut.-col. Handfield, appointed to act as deputy quarter-master general of the kingdom of Ireland, *vice* Eustace.

Major Hildebrand Oakes, of the 66th foot, appointed quarter-master general to the forces serving in the Mediterranean.

Benj. Barbauld, of the Oxfordshire militia, appointed captain of foot in Africa only.

CIVIL PROMOTION.

HIS Grace the Duke of Portland, elected recorder of Nottingham, *vice* the Duke of Newcastle, dec.

Thomas Leach, esq. barrister at law, appointed deputy clerk of the county of Middlesex, *vice* Brown, dec.

George Vansittart, esq. elected high steward of Maidenhead, *vice* Powney, dec.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. William-James French, M. A. Vange V. Essex, *vice* his father, dec.

Rev. Dr. Price, canon of Salisbury, presented to a prebend in Durham cathedral, *vice* Weston, dec.

Rev. Robert Crowther, chaplain to the 4th (or Queen's own) regiment of dragoons, Spratton R. co. Northampton.

Rev. T. Wisdome, fellow of Trinity college, Oxford, Farnham R. co. Essex.

Rev. Mr. Jones, rector of Kellie, and chaplain to the Glamorganshire militia, Gelly-gaer R. near Cardiff, *vice* Scott, dec.

Rev. W. Keate, rector of Daverton, co. Somerset, Henstridge prebend, in Wells cathedral, *vice* Weston, dec.

Rev. David Williams, Kilby V. co. Northampton.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

- June NEW DRURY-LANE.
2. Macbeth—The Quaker.

3. The Jew—My Grandmother.

4. The Gamester—The Prize.

5. The Jew—My Grandmother.

6. Douglas—No Song No Supper.

9. The Inconstant—Lodoiska.

10. The Natural Son—No Song No Supper.

11. As You Like It—The Children in the Wood. [Silly.

12. The Clandestine Marriage—Thomas and

13. The Natural Son—Lodoiska

14. The Chances—Ditto.

16. The Deux Stratagem—Ditto.

17. The Wonder—Ditto.

18. As You Like It—Ditto.

19. The Foundling—Ditto.

20. Much Ado about Nothing—Ditto.

21. The Natural Son—Ditto.

23. The Hypocrite—Ditto.

24. The Clandestine Marriage—Ditto.

25. No Song No Supper—High Life below Stairs—Ditto

26. The Heiress—Lodoiska.

27. The Children in the Wood—Bon Ton—Ditto.

28. The Liar—Lodoiska—My Grandmother.

30. The Children in the Wood—High Life below Stairs—Lodoiska.

- June COVENT-GARDEN.
2. Annette & Lubin—Fontainville Forest—The Sicilian Romance. [wreck.

3. The Road to Ruin—Rosina—The Ship-

4. The World in a Village—A Loyal Effusion; consisting of Musick, Dialogue, &c. in Honour of his Majesty's Birth-day—The Highland Reel.

5. The Widow of Malabar—The Follies of a Day—The Farmer.

6. The Travellers in Switzerland—The Sicilian Romance. [Ditto.

9. The Jealous Wife—A Loyal Effusion—

10. The Siege of Meaux—Netley Abbey—Ditto.

11. Columbus—The Waterman.

12. The Castle of Andalusia—The Prisoner at Large.

13. The School for Wives—A Loyal Effusion—Harlequin and Faustus.

14. Inkle and Yarico—Animal Magnetism.

16. The World in a Village—The Farmer.

17. The Suspicious Husband—The Irishman in London.

BILL of MORTALITY, from June 3 to June 24, 1794.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males	747	Males	628	Between	2 and 5 180
Females	742	Females	614		50 and 60 93
					5 and 10 69
					10 and 20 53
				Between	20 and 30 79
					30 and 40 112
					40 and 50 112
					50 and 60 93
				Between	60 and 70 67
					70 and 80 47
					80 and 90 21
					90 and 100 4
				Between	100 1—102 1
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				Between	348 1

Whereof have died under two years old 398

Peck Loaf 2s. 6d.

EACH



# EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JUNE, 1794.

	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. reduc.	3 per Ct. Consols.	Ditto 1726	4 per Ct. Consol.	5 per Ct. Ann.	Long Ann.	Short 1778-9	India Stock.	India Bonds. gs. pr.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	New Navy. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ diff.	Excheq. Bills. 10 pr.	3 per Ct. Scrip.	4 per Ct. Scrip.	L. Ann. ditto.	Omn. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ pr. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Eng. Lot. Tickets.
26	164 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	206 $\frac{3}{4}$	7	—	—	—	2	3	70 $\frac{1}{8}$	86 $\frac{1}{8}$	20 $\frac{5}{8}$	—	—
25	164 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	207 $\frac{1}{4}$	7	—	—	—	2	4	70	86 $\frac{1}{8}$	20 $\frac{5}{8}$	3	—
24	164	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	20	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	207 $\frac{1}{4}$	7	—	—	—	2	4	70	86 $\frac{1}{8}$	20 $\frac{5}{8}$	3	—
23	164	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	20	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	207 $\frac{1}{4}$	7	—	—	—	2	4	70	86 $\frac{1}{8}$	20 $\frac{5}{8}$	3	—
22	Sunday	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	20	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	207 $\frac{1}{4}$	7	—	—	—	2	4	70	86 $\frac{1}{8}$	20 $\frac{5}{8}$	3	—
21	164 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	20	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	207 $\frac{1}{4}$	7	—	—	—	2	4	70	86 $\frac{1}{8}$	20 $\frac{5}{8}$	3	—
20	164 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	20	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	207 $\frac{1}{4}$	7	—	—	—	2	4	70	86 $\frac{1}{8}$	20 $\frac{5}{8}$	3	—
19	164 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	20	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	207 $\frac{1}{4}$	7	—	—	—	2	4	70	86 $\frac{1}{8}$	20 $\frac{5}{8}$	3	—
18	165 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	20	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	207 $\frac{1}{4}$	7	—	—	—	2	4	70	86 $\frac{1}{8}$	20 $\frac{5}{8}$	3	—
17	165 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	20	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	207 $\frac{1}{4}$	7	—	—	—	2	4	70	86 $\frac{1}{8}$	20 $\frac{5}{8}$	3	—
16	165 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	20	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	207 $\frac{1}{4}$	7	—	—	—	2	4	70	86 $\frac{1}{8}$	20 $\frac{5}{8}$	3	—
15	Sunday	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	20	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	207 $\frac{1}{4}$	7	—	—	—	2	4	70	86 $\frac{1}{8}$	20 $\frac{5}{8}$	3	—
14	167 $\frac{1}{2}$	71	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	210 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	76 $\frac{1}{4}$	71 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	72	87 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
13	167 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	210 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	—	—	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	72	87 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
12	167 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	210 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	—	—	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	72	87 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
11	167 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	210 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	—	—	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	72	87 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
10	167 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	210 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	—	—	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	72	87 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
9	167 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	210 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	—	—	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	72	87 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
8	Sunday	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	210 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	—	—	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	72	87 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
7	166 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	210 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	—	—	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	72	87 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
6	166 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	210 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	—	—	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	72	87 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
5	166 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	210 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	—	—	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	72	87 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
4	167 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	210 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	—	—	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	72	87 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
3	167 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	210 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	—	—	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	72	87 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
2	167 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	210 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	—	—	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	72	87 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
1	Sunday	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	210 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	—	—	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	72	87 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
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26	167 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	210 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	—	—	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	72	87 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—

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### GLASTONBURY ABBEY.

"Or in some mighty ruin's solemn shade."  
YOUNG, Night II.

**N**OW, mark where yonder noble ruin  
stands

Frowning in silent grandeur.  
Th'embattled turrets, half decay'd,  
And overgrown with ivy, rise stupendous;  
Whilst the ponderous walls  
Fast moulder, spite of massy buttress.  
Draw near; survey the antique edifice,  
Where once the voice of harmony divine  
Was heard to echo by the listening wall;  
There now the piercing winds terrific howl,  
And the fierce storm in pelting drops descends:

Where once the tinkling bell toll'd solemnly,  
And summon'd all that slept to midnight  
prayer;

There now the moping owl screams mourn-  
And the hoarse raven answers from the  
tower:

Where once the holy men were wont to  
And absolution claim for all their sins,

Now noxious weeds take root and flourish  
wild;

The prickly thistle, and the nettle sharp,  
That oft impede the Antiquary's way:  
Where once the painted glass was wont to deck  
The Gothic casement, now the ivy twines,  
Dull solitary plant, that love to climb  
The tottering walls, or scale the ruin'd tower.  
Here do I love to wander; here the mind,  
Abstracted from the world's anxieties,  
Has time to ponder on its various scenes,  
So chequer'd o'er with pleasure and with pain.  
The head that plann'd, the skilful hands that  
rear'd,

The mighty edifice, now moulder to decay,  
As does the edifice itself.

Nor are th'inhabitants exempt; they long  
Ago have paid the debt to nature due;  
And now they mingle with their native dust;  
Scarce does a vestige of them now remain,  
To tell they once existed, save that here  
And there a monumental stone, worn smooth,  
Records th' uncertain date of human things,  
And seems to say "Prepare to meet thy God."

END OF THE FIRST PART OF VOL. LXIV.















